

CATALOGUE OF COINS
IN THE
PANJAB MUSEUM, LAHORE
BY
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AND OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL
VOL. II
COINS OF THE MUGHAL EMPERORS

ہر کہ شمشیر زند سکھ بنامش خواند

'Men read coins in the name of each one who smites with the sword.'

PUBLISHED FOR THE PANJAB GOVERNMENT

OXFORD
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS
1914

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

LONDON EDINBURGH GLASGOW NEW YORK

TORONTO MELBOURNE BOMBAY

HUMPHREY MILFORD M.A.

PUBLISHERS TO THE UNIVERSITY

PREFACE

THERE were two separate Collections of Indian coins in the Panjab Museum, Lahore. One was the Government Collection proper, and the other was the Cabinet of the well-known numismatist Mr. C. J. Rodgers, which was purchased by the Panjab Government. At the time of the purchase Mr. Rodgers was asked to prepare official Catalogues of his Collection, and these were produced by the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta, in the years 1893 and 1894. A Catalogue of the coins in the Government Collection had already been compiled by Mr. Rodgers, and appeared from the Baptist Mission Press in the year 1892. Neither of these works was illustrated, a fact which has detracted much from their value.

The Cabinet of Mr. C J. Rodgers was strongest in the coins of the Mughal Emperors of India. It abounded in fine specimens in silver and copper, some of which still remain unique. The Government Collection had been accumulated in a more haphazard manner, but it was not wanting in good coins, especially in the Indo-Greek series, and in the monetary issues of the Sultans of Dehlī, and of the Mughal Emperors. During the eighteen years which have elapsed since the close of Mr. Rodgers' activities, a large number of Mughal coins have been acquired by the Museum, partly from treasure trove, and partly by purchase. In the latter category come the rare gold coins bought from the Bahawalpur State in the year 1909. Then in the year 1911 the fine Bleazby Collection of Indo-Greek coins was obtained for Lahore, half the cost being defrayed by the Panjab Government, and half by the Govern-

ment of India. It was felt that the time had arrived for the production of new Catalogues of the combined Indo-Greek coins, and of those of the Mughal Emperors of India, and I was asked to carry out this work.

Research in that branch of Indian numismatics comprising the issues of the Mughal Emperors of India, is a growth of recent date. Mr C J Rodgers of Amritsar was the first regular worker on these important coins. As his Mughal Cabinet has now been merged into a combined Collection of all the coins of this series in the Museum, the Catalogue of which will supersede his own, I feel that this is a fitting place in which to pay a tribute to his work. He inherited the numismatic traditions of General Cunningham, and was at first a worker in the same field, that of the ancient coins of India. He soon quitted this to specialize in the coins of Dehli, and the numerous papers on this subject from his pen which appeared principally in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* between the years 1880 and 1895, testify to his industry and enthusiasm. They were beautifully illustrated from his own drawings. The Supplements to Edward Thomas's *Chronicles of the Pathan Kings of Dehlī* deserve special mention. Mr Rodgers numismatic labours were crowned by the production of Catalogues of the Indian Museum Collections, and of the Government Collection and his own Cabinet in the Lahore Museum. These were completed by the year 1894, and were followed by one or two more papers. Mr Rodgers died in the year 1897.

The British Museum Catalogue of Mughal coins appeared in 1892. Contributions from various workers in the field were published from time to time in the Asiatic and numismatic journals, and this scattered information was first collected and systematized by the Hon. Mr R. Burn, L.C.S., in his monograph 'The Mints of the Mughal Emperors', which appeared in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* for 1904. This year also saw the production of the first Numismatic Supplement

to that Journal under the editorship of Mr. H. Nelson Wright, I.C.S. The Supplements continue to appear at regular intervals, and have absorbed much of the recent original work done on the numismatics of Northern India, especially in connexion with the coins of the Mughals. Another aid to the study of Indian coins is the newly-founded Numismatic Society of India. It is hoped that this will become a permanent and useful body. In the year 1906 appeared the first volume of the new Catalogue of the coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, by Mr Vincent A. Smith, on the pre-Muhammadan series, and this has been followed by the second and third volumes dealing respectively with the issues of the Sultans of Dehlī and their independent contemporaries, and with those of the Mughal Emperors of India. Both have been written by Mr. H. Nelson Wright, I.C.S. This new Catalogue has been produced and published for the Trustees of the Indian Museum by the Clarendon Press, Oxford. The Catalogue of the coins of the Mughal Emperors is well supplied with good Plates, and no pains have been spared either by its author or by the Press to render it as complete and accurate as possible. I felt that I could not do better than adopt Mr. Nelson Wright's work as the general model for the new Lahore Museum Catalogue of Mughal Coins. My classification by mints is the same, but I have preferred the Persian alphabetical order; and I have adhered to the same definition of the obverse side of a Mughal coin. Where the *Kalima* or Muhammadan profession of faith is present, the side containing it is counted the obverse as being the more honourable. Otherwise the obverse is that side containing the name of the emperor, or the first half of a coin couplet. If both the *Kalima* and the emperor's name is absent, the mint side comes first. On the *ilāhī* coins of Akbar the side containing Akbar's creed has been treated as the obverse.

It will be noted that I have incorporated into the text of the Catalogue itself a metrical version of each coin couplet

as it occurs, and have added English translations. These quaint Persian couplets are very characteristic of the Indian Mughal issues. The first are found, but very rarely, on the coins of Akbar. It was under his successor Jahāngīr that the coin distich attained its greatest vogue. Each important mint had its own special couplet, and some had more than one. The title *Nūru-d-dīn*, 'Light of the Faith', which the emperor adopted on his accession, easily lent itself to the manufacture of couplets, and the Court poets showed much ingenuity in their varied treatment of the subject. After Jahāngīr's time it may be stated as a general rule that each of the emperors who used couplets adopted his own distich, and had it stamped on all the coins of his reign.

It is well known that many coins bearing the names of the Mughal emperors were not struck by their authority. For instance, the East India Company struck millions of rupees in the name of Shah 'Ālam II. The rise of independent States, which accompanied the gradual decay of the Mughal Empire, was signalized by the issue of coin, Mughal in nothing but name. In the earlier stages each new power preferred to shelter under the aegis of Dehli, and to take advantage of what still remained of the imperial prestige by striking coin in the name of the reigning emperor, and by imitating the imperial issues. These imitations can usually be distinguished by their style and local devices. It is necessary to decide what are to be accepted as Mughal coins, and to distinguish the imperial issues from the early currencies of Native States and of the various East India Companies. Mr H. Nelson Wright has made an allusion to the matter in his Preface, and has accepted as Mughal issues all coins down to the close of the reign of Shah 'Ālam II which bear the name of the ruling emperor, excluding only obvious issues of the East India Companies.

It is clear that imperial coins should satisfy the following criteria —

- (i) They should be of the imperial type, and bear legible inscriptions;
- (ii) They should have legible mints, and their regnal and *hijri* dates should be in accord;
- (iii) Local mint-marks, devices, and symbols should be absent.

The matter was discussed by a Coin Conference held at Allahabad in December, 1910. It was pointed out that other features in addition to those just described ought to be carefully scrutinized. The fabric and workmanship of a coin, if crude and clumsy, would be evidence of origin other than imperial. A coin with a collar, rim, or milled edge, could with certainty be assigned to an East India Company. Then, too, inquiry ought to be made whether history supplies corroborative evidence of a Mughal emperor having exercised direct control over the locality from which issued any coins assigned to him. As it would be impossible in many cases to obtain the requisite historical information, it was felt that a practical working plan could not be arrived at on these lines. Finally, the Conference passed the following Resolution :—

‘ Resolved, that for the purpose of the compilation of a comprehensive treatise on the coins of the Mughal Emperors of India, it is advisable to confine the scope of the work to coins bearing the names of the Mughal Emperors which were struck up to and including the year A.D. 1803 (A. H. 1218), the date of the British occupation of the capital Dehlī. As this date is close to the end of the reign of Shāh ‘Ālam II, and as many issues bearing the name of this emperor proceed unchanged till the end of the reign, it is convenient to regard these as Mughal during the period intervening between the year A.D. 1803 and the date of the death of Shāh ‘Ālam II. Only those coins of Muhammad Akbar II and Bahādur Shāh II shall be deemed Mughal issues, which were struck at Dehlī (Shāhjahānābād).’

It was hoped that this simple and absolute rule would

meet with general acceptance I have adopted it in the compilation of this volume.

The coins of each emperor are classified according to their mints, and the issues of each mint are arranged chronologically. In this classification I have followed Mr H. Nelson Wright, but the mints are arranged in the Persian alphabetical order. In the mint and date columns a line means that the coin is defective in consequence of the fact that the die was often too large for the *flan*, or is illegible in these particulars. If, on the other hand, a coin is mintless or dateless, or both, the spaces provided in the Catalogue for these details are left entirely blank.

It will be noted that the Mughal emperors were fond of re-naming towns after themselves, or their exploits, or by names having a religious significance. Sometimes the new name, instead of superseding the old one, was coupled together with it, e. g. Muhammabad Banaras, Muminabad Bindraban. In my mint classification I have given precedence to the original name. For instance, Muhammabad Banaras must be looked for, not under Muhammabad, but under Banaras.

The coins of the Great Mughals Akbar and Jahangir conform to an average weight of 168 grains for the gold mohar, and 178 grains (178 to 177 for the used specimens) for the silver rupee, but are surprisingly divergent in shape and size. This is less true for the coins of Shah Jahan, and from the time of Aurangzeb the coinage becomes very monotonous as far as the weights and sizes of the issues are concerned. I have therefore omitted, except in particular cases, to chronicle the weights and sizes of the silver coins of Aurangzeb and his successors.

I have adhered to the familiar Hunterian system of transliteration in preference to the more scientific system advocated by the Royal Asiatic Society. Under the latter scheme the transliteration equivalents for the three Arabic letters *ش*, *چ*, and *و* are *sh*, *q*, and *dh*, as differentiated from the Hunterian

s, z, and ū respectively. The Society's rendering represents the correct Arabic pronunciation of these letters, but they are not so pronounced in Persian and Urdu. In this work it is almost entirely place-names in India that are transliterated into English, and their equivalents by the Society's system would be not only unfamiliar but incorrect. I have thought it unnecessary to add any separate Table showing the system of transliteration adopted in the Catalogue because in the Mint Notes and mint columns, both Persian and English forms of each mint-name are given together.

The total number of coins in the combined Collection here catalogued is 3,283—195 gold, 2,544 silver, and 544 copper—from 134 different mints. The Rodgers Cabinet of Mughal coins contained 1,559 specimens—53 gold, 1,021 silver, and 485 copper—from 99 mints. The Lahore Collection is now on the whole thoroughly representative of the various issues. It is very strong in the copper series, and the silver coins of Bābur and Humāyūn are particularly good. The zodiacal coins of Jahāngīr are poor, and there are none of the extremely scarce large pieces of the early Mughals, but, on the other hand, the rare small silver coins and silver largesse money are well to the front. The only emperors unrepresented are the three pretenders or claimants, Dāwar Bakhsh, Shāh Shujā', and 'Azīmu-sh-shāh.

As an Introduction I have written a few general remarks on the coins of the Mughal Emperors, and these are followed by Notes on the Mints whose issues are described in this work. In both Introduction and Notes I have incorporated materials from my papers 'The Mint Towns of the Mughal Emperors of India' (*J A S B*, 1912), 'The Place of Coins in Indian History' (*Journal of the Panjab Historical Society*), and from my Catalogue of the Collection of Coins in the Dehlī Museum of Archaeology. Mr H Nelson Wright has very kindly allowed me to make use of the Mint Notes in the Indian Museum Catalogue. I have endeavoured to make this Introduction

thoroughly up to date and trustworthy. In the list of emperors who issued coin, 'Azīmu-sh-shān makes an appearance for the first time. The silver coin in the British Museum Collection which bears the name of this eldest son of Shah 'Alam Bahadur, was struck in furtherance of a definite claim to the throne of his dead father, and he has an equal right with the other pretenders and claimants who issued coin to be included in the list. A reference is invited to my paper 'A Coin of 'Azīmu-sh-shān in the seventeenth Numismatic Supplement to the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 1912. On the other hand, Muḥammad Nekosiyar disappears from the list, as it is now certain that the coins formerly attributed to him are issues of Muḥammad Shah. It is definitely stated by historians that money was issued in the name of Nekosiyar, but his coins have yet to be found.

In the body of the Catalogue I have incorporated lists of the mints and metals of each emperor unrepresented in the Museum, and in the Appendix I have included a Glossary of the words and phrases used on the coins. A supplementary Plate contains reproductions of coins of the emperors unrepresented in this Collection, and of some rare and interesting pieces in other Cabinets. For permission to reproduce these I am indebted to the kindness of Mr G F Hill, Keeper of the Coins, British Museum, the late Monsieur de la Tour, Conservateur Adjoint au Dép^t des Médailles et Antiques de la Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, and the Librarian, Bodleian Library, Oxford.

Mr H Nelson Wright, with the permission of the Indian Museum Trustees, has very generously allowed me to adopt some of the features of his Catalogue, and I am greatly indebted to him for the use of his Mint Notes. I am very grateful to Mr J Allan of the British Museum for general help in the compilation of this work, all the concluding stages of which have been done at the British Museum. The casts for the Plates are from the expert hands of Mr A. P. Ready,

electrotypist to the British Museum, while the Plates themselves have been produced by the collotype process at the Clarendon Press Dr. G. P. Taylor of Ahmadābād has kindly permitted me to use the following papers from his pen which have appeared from time to time in the Numismatic Supplements to the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*—‘Some Dates relating to the Mughal Emperors of India’, ‘On the Symbol *Sāhib-i-Qurān*’, and ‘Ilāhī Synchronisms of some Hijrī New Year’s Days’. I am further indebted to Mr J. Allan for kind help in reading through and correcting the proofs of this Catalogue Finally, I wish to thank the Staff of the Clarendon Press for the promptitude and accuracy of their work

R B WHITEHEAD.

BOOTLE RECTORY, CUMBERLAND,
June, 1913.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

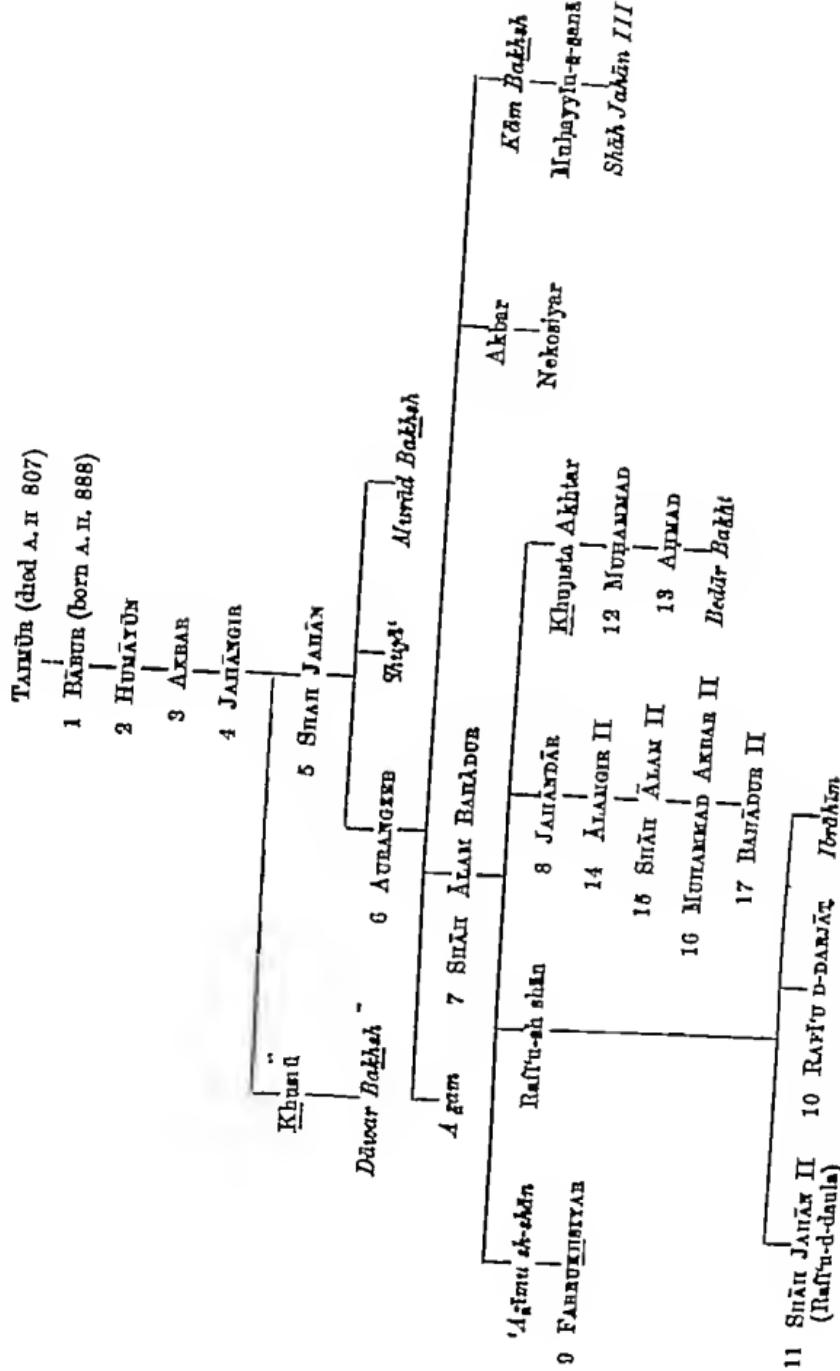
A. D.	Anno Domini.
Æ	copper including bronze
A. H.	year of the Hijri Era.
R.	silver
A.	gold.
B. M. Cat.	<i>Catalogue of the Coins of the Mughal Emperors in the British Museum.</i>
ex.	exergue.
I	Hijri Era.
I. M. Cat.	Vol. III of the <i>Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta (Mughal Emperors)</i> .
J. A. S. B.	<i>Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal</i>
J. R. A. S.	<i>Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society</i>
M	mint-mark or ornament.
N. S.	Namismatic Supplement to the <i>Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal</i> .
Num. Chron.	<i>Numismatic Chronicle and Journal of the Royal Numismatic Society</i>
Pl.	Plate.
R. or R.Y.	regnal year
S	size (in decimals of an inch)
Sq	square.
W	weight (in grains).

**LIST OF THE
MUGHAL EMPERORS OF INDIA**

		A H	A D
I.	Bābur, Zahīru-d-dīn .	932	1526
II	Humāyūn, Nasīru-d-dīn	937	1530
III	Akbar, Jalālu-d-dīn	963	1556
IV	Jahāngīr, Nūru-d-dīn	1014	1605
	Dāwar Bakhsh .	1037	1627
V	Shāh Jahān, Shihābu-d-dīn	1037	1628
	Murād Bakhsh (in Gujarāt) .	1068	1657–8
	Shujā' (in Bengal) .	1068–70	1657–60
VI	Aurangzeb 'Ālamgīr, Muhayyīu-d-dīn (Muhib- dīn)	1068	1658
	A'zam Shāh	1118–19	1707
	Kām Bakhsh	1119	1707–8
VII.	Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur	1119	1707
	'Azīmu-sh-shān	1124	1712
VIII	Jahāndār Shāh	1124	1712
IX	Farrukhsiyar	1124	1713
X	Rafī'u-d-darjāt	1131	1719
XI	Rafī'u-d-daula, Shāh Jahān [II]	1131	1719
	Ibrāhīm	1132–3	1720
XII	Muhammad Shāh	1131	1719
XIII	Ahmad Shāh Bahādur	1161	1748
XIV	'Ālamgīr II, 'Azīzu-d-dīn	1167	1754
	Shāh Jahān [III]	1173–4	1759–60
XV	Shāh 'Ālam II	1173	1759
	Bedār Bakht	1202–3	1788
XVI	Muhammad Akbar II	1221	1806
XVII	Bahādur Shāh II	1253	1837
	Deposed by the British Government .	1274	1858

GENEALOGICAL TABLE

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Note.—The names in Italics are those "of claimants to the throne who issued orders

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- II KĀMRĀN, SULAIMĀN
- III AKBAR
- IV AKBAR
- V AKBAR, JAHĀNGĪR.
- VI JAHĀNGĪR
- VII JAHĀNGĪR, JAHĀNGĪR WITH NŪR JAHĀN
- VIII JAHĀNGĪR, SHĀH JAHĀN.
- IX SHĀH JAHĀN, MURĀD BAKHSH
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- XI AURANGZEB
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- XX SHĀH 'ĀLAM II, BEDĀR BAKHT, AKBAR II, BAHĀDUR SHĀH II.
- XXI SUPPLEMENTARY

**NUMERICAL SUMMARY OF COINS
CATALOGUED**

	GOLD	SILVER	COPPER
Bâbur	—	81	6
Humâyûn	2	25	49
Kâdir	—	4	—
Mirza Sulaimân	—	1	—
Akbar	41	392	337
Jahângîr	81	269	22
Dâwar Bakhsh	—	—	—
Shâh Jahân	14	282	16
Murâd Bakhsh	—	3	—
Shâh Shujâ	—	—	—
Aurangzeb	32	445	41
A'zam Shah	—	1	—
Kâim Bakhsh	—	1	—
Shâh Âlam I	7	94	2
Agâmu-sh-shâh	—	—	—
Jahândâr	3	80	1
Farrukhsiyâr	9	133	1
Râfî'u-d-darjât	5	15	—
Shâh Jahân II	4	18	—
Muhammad Ibrâhîm	—	4	—
Muhammad Shah	15	299	6
Ahmad Shah	5	87	8
Âlamgîr II	7	106	5
Shâh Jahân III	3	5	—
Shâh Âlam II	13	326	52
Bâdar Bekht	2	—	—
Akbar II	2	21	3
Bahâdur Shah II	—	1	—
Unassigned	—	1	—
	195	2544	544
Total coins		3283	

INTRODUCTION

MUHAMMADAN coins as a rule exhibit nothing beyond the Muhammadan profession of faith, the name and conventional titles of the ruler, the date, and the name of the mint. These issues cannot vie with such coins as those of the ancient Greeks in the appeal they make to collectors and to those of artistic and antiquarian taste. Being what they are, they cannot give us the portraits of the rulers who issued them, nor are they ornamented with realistic pleasing designs. On the other hand, they are invaluable adjuncts to historical study, and Muhammadan history is peculiarly susceptible to illustration and rectification from numismatic sources. The value of the evidence inscribed on these contemporary documents in metal is greatly enhanced by the exaggerated importance attached by the Muhammadans to that department of the conventional regal functions involved in the right to coin. ‘Among these peoples, the recitation of the public prayer in the name of the aspirant to the throne, associated with the issue of money bearing his superscription, was unhesitatingly received as the overt act of accession. Unquestionably, in the state of civilization here obtaining, the production and facile dispersion of a new royal device was singularly well adapted to make manifest to the comprehension of all classes the immediate change in the supreme ruling power. In places where men did not print, these stamped moneys obtruding into every *bāzār* constituted the most effective manifestoes and proclamations human ingenuity could have devised. readily multiplied, they were individually the easiest and most naturally transported of all official documents. . . . On the occasion of new conquests, the reigning Sultan’s titles were ostentatiously paraded on the local money, ordinarily in the language and alphabet of the indigenous races, to secure the more effective announcement of the fact that they themselves had passed under the sway of an alien suzerain.’¹

That branch of Muhammadan numismatics comprising the issues of the Mughal Emperors of India, conforms to the general rule with a few rare exceptions under those unorthodox monarchs Akbar and Jahāngīr. On the other hand, a high level of artistic achievement is attained by means of the decorative adaptivity of the Persian script, combined with pleasing geometrical and floral designs. The

¹ Edward Thomas, *The Chronicles of the Pathān Kings of Delhi*, pp. 1, 2.

coins issued from the Āgra mint in the fifth and sixth years of Jahāngīr's reign are particularly fine and in boldness of execution and artistic merit challenge comparison with the best issues of other countries. The coins of the Great Mughals Akbar, Jahāngīr, and Shāh Jahān abound in types varieties and sizes and although the issues of Aurangzeh and his successors cannot make such a claim to the favourable notice of collectors, the interest is maintained by the abundance and variety of the mint-names found on these coins.

The coins of the Mughal Emperors were struck in gold, silver, and copper. The silver issues of Babur and Humāyūn are broad thin pieces which follow the fashion of the coins struck in Afghanistan by the descendants of Taimur. The copper coins are of the standard devised by Bahlol Lodi, Sultan of Dehlī. Humāyūn's able conqueror, the Suri chieftain Sher Shāh initiated important currency reforms. It is from his reign that we must date the introduction of the gold mohar and silver rupee in the form and size they maintain throughout the Mughal dynasty and to the present day.

Akbar modelled his coinage on that of Sher Shāh, and like that monarch he issued a great number of large and thick copper coins known as *dāms* from many mints. Throughout the first thirty years of Akbar's life the currency shows but little change. The gold and silver coins exhibit the Kalima, together with the names of the four Imāms, Ali, Umr Usmān and Ahu Bakr accompanied by their epithets or qualities. These were the four orthodox *khalifas* and immediate successors of the Prophet. The epithets vary slightly but are usually

ابو بكر الصديق Abu Bakr, the faithful witness

عمر الفاروق Umr the meek

عثمان ابو نورين 'Usmān, the father of two lights.

علي الرضا Ali the chosen.

The Kalima is the Muhammadan profession of faith

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا مُحَمَّدُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

There is no god but God Muhammad is the Prophet of God.

Akbar continued the use of square rupees and mohars, probably in imitation of the coinage of Malwa. In the thirtieth year of his reign a change which had been long foreshadowed showed itself in Akbar and on his currency. He began to date his coins from the first year of his reign, and this new era was called the *īlāhī* (إلهي) or Divine Era. The inference was that Akbar's person was also divine and a new creed was invented, which henceforth appeared on his coins. It was a short one

الله اکبر جل جلاله (Allahu Akbar Jalla Jalala).

The translation is 'God is most great, eminent is His glory', but the same words slightly rearranged can mean 'Akbar is God, let His brightness shine forth'. The names of the months and days of the Ilāhī Era were identical with those of the old Persians. The twelve months as found on the coins are

1 Faūwardīn.	5. Amardād	9. Āzāl
2 Aīdibihisht.	6 Shahīewar	10. Dī
3 Khūrdād.	7 Mīhr	11. Bahman
4 Tīn	8 Ābān	12. Isfandārmuz

In further token of his partial desertion of the Muhammadan Faith, we find that some very rare issues of Akbar's Ilāhī coinage are decorated with designs taken from life. There are the celebrated hawk mohar from Asīr mint, a duck mohar from Āgra mint, and the well-known half-mohar bearing the figures of Rāma and Sītā, two or three specimens of which are extant. All three coins are to be seen in the British Museum.

All the Ilāhī coins of Akbar are of good, clear workmanship, and care was taken to see that the dīe was not bigger than the flan. In the latter respect these coins are in favourable contrast with the earlier Akbar issues from which the marginal details are so often and so exasperatingly absent. The Ilāhī Era was used by Akbar's successors Jahāngīr, Shāh Jahān, and Murād Baksh, often in combination with the Hijrī date.

Jahāngīr struck round and square coins in gold and silver. His copper money is rare. It was never the custom of any Indian ruler to recall the monetary issues of his predecessors, and the bāzārs were still encumbered with the enormous copper issues of Sher Shāh and Akbar. These had been minted in such numbers and were so durable that they seem to have satisfied the need for copper money down to the end of the dynasty. The only emperors after Akbar whose copper money is at all common are Aurangzeb and Shāh 'Ālam II.

It was under Jahāngīr that the Mughal coinage attained its highest level of excellence. I have already asserted that the Āgra coins of this emperor's fifth and sixth years can challenge comparison in boldness of execution and artistic merit with the best issues of other countries. Jahāngīr's money is full of variety and interest. The coins in both gold and silver, which were struck in the first few years of the reign, are generally some forty grains heavier than the usual average weights of 168 grains for the mohar, and 173 or 174 for the rupee. An interesting reference to these heavy coins is contained in Mr. C. J. Rodgers' paper 'Jahāngīr's Mohurs and Rupees', *J. A. S. B.*, 1894. As a rule each mint had its own Persian

couplet. In one or two cases the coinage changed shape every month being alternately round and square. We know of the issue of not only five and ten mohar pieces, but also of such enormous medals as one and two-hundred mohar pieces. Unfortunately the five-mohar piece seems to be the largest gold coin which has survived the lapse of time. Mr J Gibbs in one of his numismatic papers mentions an enormous silver coin of Aurangzeb which is in one of the Continental Museums. In contrast to these we have the tiny fractions of the rupee, and the lovely little *nigârs* or large-size money with the even rarer *nûr afshâns* and *kharîq gabûls*. There are the fine and interesting portrait mohars, and the well known bacchanalian mohar struck at the Ajmer mint. Then again, we have the gold and silver coins containing the name of Nûr Jahân, the able and beautiful consort of Jahângîr. The most striking series of the coins of Jahângîr are his zodiacal mohars and rupees. The months in which they were struck are indicated by the signs of the zodiac they bear. As a rule the mohars issued from Agra, and the rupees from Ahmadâbâd mint but a few extremely scarce pieces were struck at three or four other mints. One or two coins of Nûr Jahân are zodiacal. Owing to their beauty and scarcity these zodiacal coins have always been much in demand by collectors and visitors to India from the time of Tavernier downwards and the demand has been met to a large extent by forgery. Intending buyers should especially beware of complete sets, and half rupees. Apart from the zodiacal coins of Jahângîr, Mughal issues are scarcely forged at all. The extensive modern imitations of Akbar's square Kalima issues are not forgeries intended to deceive the collector but are amulets made for sale to the Faithful.

Dâwar Bâbâh, son of Khusrû, was a stop-gap who ruled for three months. Four only of his coins are known all of the same type, rupees from the Lâhor mint.

Most of Shâh Jahân's coins bear the Kalima, but there is an abundance of varieties and types. The British Museum Catalogue of Mughal coins contains an illustration of a two-hundred mohar piece from the Shâhjâhânbâd mint. This was taken from a cast, the original of which has disappeared. Shâh Jahân issued more *nigârs* than any other emperor.

The termination of Shâh Jahân's reign was marked by the rebellions of his four sons Aurangzeb, Shâh Shujâ Murid Bakhsh and Dârl Shikoh. Aurangzeb was ultimately successful but two of his brothers, Shâh Shujâ and Murid Bakhsh, sometimes called Amurath definitely asserted their claim to the throne by striking coins the one in Bengal, and the other in Gujarat. Only five coins, all rupees, of Shâh Shujâ have as yet been found but the rupees

of Murād Baksh are much more common. His gold and copper pieces are extremely scarce.

The monetary issues of Aurangzeb are monotonous in character. As a rule they bear his characteristic couplet, while the reverse side is occupied by a formula which was almost invariably used by all his successors. This is .

سنه جلوس ميمونت مادوس

'In the year of the reign associated with prosperity'

From the time of Aurangzeb the Kalima was dropped from the coinage, and its use was only revived by the pious 'Ālamgīr II on a few rare coins issued from the capital.

The death of Aurangzeb was followed by the inevitable struggle between his sons, and the ultimate victor was Mu'azzam, afterwards Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur. While the victory remained in the balance, his two brothers Kām Baksh and A'zam Shāh issued coins, one in the Dakhan and the other in Gujarat and Central India. Their issues are very rare.

The reign of Aurangzeb marks the commencement of the decline of the Mughal Empire, and this is reflected in the currency of the succeeding emperors. Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur reigned for five years, and died in camp outside Lāhor. His four sons, each with his respective adherents, were all present, and their father's death was the signal for a series of battles which speedily ended in the death of three of the brothers, and the succession of the survivor Jahāndār. Farrukhsiyar, governor of Bengal, son of the eldest brother 'Azīmu-sh-shāh, was advancing to the aid of his father, and struck coins in the name of 'Azīm. Only one of these is known, of Jahāngīrnagar mint. I have alluded to it in the Preface. On hearing of the death of his father, Farrukhsiyar was at first minded to retire from the field, but was persuaded to advance, and finally Jahāndār was overcome and slain, after a reign of less than a twelvemonth.

Farrukhsiyar reigned six years, and the year in which he was assassinated, A. H. 1131, saw the successive accessions of three emperors, Rafī'u-d-darjāt, Rafī'u-d-daula, and Muhammad Shāh. About this time Muhammad Nekosiyar and Muhammad Ibrāhīm were the figure-heads of rebellions, but their revolts were short-lived. The coins of Muhammad Ibrāhīm issued from Shāhjahānābād only, and are very rare. It is stated by historians that Nekosiyar struck coin, but his issues have yet to be discovered. No *nīsārs* or legal drachms are known after Farrukhsiyar. Rafī'u-d-daula always called himself Shāh Jahān on the coinage, so is known as Shāh Jahān II to distinguish him from the son of Jahāngīr.

It was in the time of Mu^{hammad} Shāh that Nādir Shāh, the Persian, invaded India, and sacked Dāhlī. He struck coins at a few places in India including the capital.

Ahmad Shāh, called Bahādur on his coins, and Ālamgīr II each reigned for about six years. At this period the country was overrun by Ahmad Shāh Durrānī, the successor of Nādir Shāh. Both Ahmads began to reign in the same year. Ālamgīr II was followed by the second Shāh Ālam, but not without a rival claim on the part of the pretender Shāh Jahān III. Shāh Ālam reigned in Dēhlī nearly forty nine years, but his power was very limited. The East India Company struck millions of rupees in his name, and his capital was taken by the British in the year A. D. 1803.

Bedar Bakht was the figure-head of a conspiracy in A. H. 1202-3.

Akbar II had for his empire the Fort of Dēhlī (Shāhjahanābād) from which he issued coins. Large issues were struck in his name by the rulers of States which had shaken off their allegiance to him.

The last of the house of Bābur who sat on the throne of Dēhlī was Bahādur Shāh II. His coins are a few rare rupees struck in Shāhjahanābād, though again, many issues were struck elsewhere in his name.

It was the custom for each emperor on his accession to discard his birth name, and to adopt some magniloquent title, combined as a rule with some name having a religious significance. Thus the prince Salim, son of Akbar became Nūru-d-din Jahāngīr 'the world seizer light of the Faith'. Khurram, son of Jahāngīr, blossomed into Shihābu-d-din Shāh Jahān, the meteor of the Faith king of the world. It is of course the kingly names and titles that are given on the coins, but occasionally the princely names are used. Examples are the well known Salim coins of Ahmādābād mint, the very scarce coins of Mu^{hammad}—the pre-accession name of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur—and the still unique Khurram rupee of Shāh Jahān of Lāhor mint, in the British Museum.

The names of the emperors on the coins are coupled with conventional epithets. The commonest of these are

سُلَطَان (not the Persian form سُلَمَان) sultan king

غَارِي 'fighter of infidels' and

صاحب قرآن ثالی second Lord of the Conjunctions

There is a Note on the last epithet in the Glossary.

The coins do not usually bear any particular monetary denomination. If any such word is present it is merely the general term مکہ stamped coin and this is found on issues in all three metals. The large gold coin of Jahāngīr in the British Museum calls itself a five-

mohar piece, but it is in only one or two rare instances that the Mughal mohars or fractions of the mohar exhibit any denominational epithet. One example is the unique couplet *dīnār i jalālī* of Akbar in the White King Collection—White King Sale Catalogue, Part III, No. 3,499. In the case of the silver coins there is the unique specimen in the Bodleian Library Collection, and figured in the supplementary Plate to this Catalogue, which bears the word روپیہ 'rupee'. One or two very rare *ulāhī* issues of Akbar are called درب 'darb', and we are told that a *darb* was half a *jalāla*, the *jalāla* being the square *ulāhī* rupee. But the only coins yet found which bear this denominational epithet are a few round *ulāhī* rupees of Sītpūr mint, and a round *ulāhī* half-rupee of Āgra mint. The largesse money with its names of *nisār*, *nūr afshān*, and *khair qabūl*, and the legal drachms stand in a class by themselves. *Nisārs* are found in both gold and silver, and as a rule are coins much smaller and thinner than the ordinary currency. Their weights often do not correspond with any fraction of the rupee expressed by the usual powers of two. One or two *nisārs* of the diameter of a rupee are known of Shāh-jahānābād and Akbarābād mints, but they are thinner than the rupee. *Nisārs* are of dainty and superlative execution. They are all very scarce, but are known from several mints. Some unrepresented here are Daulatābād, Itāwa, Patna, Ahmadnagar, Akbarnagar, Urdū Zafar Qarīn, and Chīnāpatan. The first *nisārs* are those of Jahāngīr, and the last were struck by Farrukhsiyar. Only a single *nisār* of Jahāndār has yet been found, while *nisārs* of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur are unknown¹.

The *nūr afshān* is peculiar to the reign of Jahāngīr. The name means 'light scattering', and may be derived from Nūru-d-dīn, the *laqub* of Jahāngīr, or from Nūr Jahān, the name of his famous consort. I am inclined to the former belief because *nūr afshāns* are known of dates nine or ten years before coins began to issue in the name of Nūr Jahān. The coins themselves are beautiful and tiny silver pieces of great rarity, equivalent to one-twentieth of a rupee in weight, and are known from the mints of Āgra, Ajmer, and Lāhor only.

The *khair qabūl*, literally 'may these alms be accepted (by God)', is also peculiar to the reign of Jahāngīr. It is a very scarce small piece of silver, generally mintless, but one or two pieces of Lāhor mint are known.

The legal drachms are square silver coins, though a round one is known, weighing about forty-six grains. They bear on one side the words درهم شرعی, and on the other the name of the mint. Apparently

¹ *Nisārs* are described in Mr C J Rodgers' paper, *Notes on a List of Silver Coins of Aurangzeb*, J A.S.B., 1883.

they had some bearing on dowry and the Muhammadan Law, and were struck by the intensely orthodox Aurangzeb¹. One is known of the reign of Farrukh siyar. These strange coins are very rare, but come from some half-dozen mints. I may instance Ilahābād, Lāhor, Multān, Katak, and Patna.

Copper coins are generally denoted by the word سکہ, *fulūs*, the broken plural of the Arabic word *fals*, which means a small copper coin, also the scale of a fish. The word *fulūs* may be translated copper money. Often we get the combination سکہ مسٹد 'stamped copper money'. The copper coins of Akbar abound in denominational epithets. The mint masters adopted the large thick coin known as the *dām*, from Sher Shāh. Only one issue of Akbar the extremely scarce half-*dām* from Srinagar mint, formerly attributed to Bandar Shāhī actually bears the word سکہ and its weight shows that the *dām* is equivalent to the half-*tanka*. Then we have the full *tanka*, and its fractions the half, quarter eighth, and sixteenth of a *tanka*. The coin called a *nigī* is half a *dām*, and there are also the small denominations, the *damrā* and *damrī*. Late in Akbar's reign came the *īlāhīt* issues of four two and one *tanke* or *tanks* pieces from the Āgra, Ahmadābād, Kābul, and Lāhor mints. The meaning of the word *tankā* (*tankī*) is obscure. Apparently it was a weight which had little or no connexion with the *tanka*.

The words رائے, *rāyīn* and ری, *rīyī* found on the copper coins of Jahāngīr simply mean current (coin). The first epithet is found on coins in this Collection equivalent to the *dām*, and the words ری, *rīyī* occur on pieces equal to an eighth of a *dām*. After the time of Jahāngīr copper coins are merely denoted by the words سکہ and سکہ.

The dates on Mughal coins belong to the Hijrī Era, and are expressed as a rule in Persian figures. On the copper coins of Akbar they are often expressed in words. The Hijrī Era dates from the flight of the Prophet Muhammad from Mecca to Medina in the year A.D. 622. The Muhammadan year is a lunar year, and so is a little shorter than our solar year. Hence a convenient rule for the conversion of any year in the Hijrī Era to the corresponding date in the Christian Era, is to subtract three per cent. from it, and then to add 622. The coins of Bābur and Humāyūn, and those of Akbar with Hijrī dates, merely exhibit the date of the Era. Akbar's *īlāhīt* coins have the *īlāhīt* year counting from the commencement of his reign, with or without the Persian month. In no single instance throughout the Mughal coinage do I know of the use of the name of any of the Muhammadan months. From the beginning of Jahāngīr's reign wo

¹ See Note in the Glossary

have the insertion of the additional detail of the regnal year. Then on many of the coins of Jahāngīr and Shāh Jahān, and on some rupees of Murād Bakhsh, there are not only the *Ilāhī* date and the Persian month, but also the Hijrī year. Aurangzeb dropped the Ilāhī Era, and with him and all the succeeding emperors it was customary to have the Hijrī date on the obverse, and the regnal date on the reverse side of the coinage.

The mints from which the coins of the Mughal Emperors issued, are treated in detail in the Mint Notes which follow these introductory remarks. They naturally constitute one of the chief interests of this remarkable coinage, and if we were totally bereft of all written histories on this period, it would be possible to trace the rise, decline, and fall of the Empire, to reconstruct with accuracy its geographical extent under each reign, and to estimate with certainty the length of occupation of each town, from the coins alone.

The Indian mints of Bābur are only seven in number, the best known of them being Āgra, Lāhor, Jaunpūr, Lakhnau, and Tatta. Humāyūn has nine mints, and then by the extensive conquests of Akbar the number rises to seventy-two. In the reign of Aurangzeb the Mughal dominions attained their greatest extent, and the mints of this emperor reach a total of sixty-eight. This is less than the number of Akbar's mints, but those of Aurangzeb are more widely distributed. Then began the decay of the Empire, which is reflected in the gradual diminution of the number of the Southern Indian mints. By the reign of 'Ālamgīr II the total number of mints has dwindled to fifty-one, but it increases to eighty-one under Shāh 'Ālam II. This is explained by the fact that a very large number of the coins of Shāh 'Ālam II merely express the nominal allegiance of independent States and of European Companies. Also several small towns in the vicinity of the capital appear for the first time in the Mughal Mint List. I may instance Hāthras, Bindraban, Chhachrauli, Nāhan, Pānipat, Najafgarh, and Dāmla. The figures given above are taken from my paper 'The Mint Towns of the Mughal Emperors', *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, December, 1912. They will be modified as the work of discovery and research proceeds. The total number of mints known at present is two hundred, and of these one hundred and thirty-four are represented in the Lahore Museum. Without further remark I will proceed to treat the coins from the point of view of the mints at which they were struck. The statements in the Notes are perfectly general in character, and in every case in which the remarks apply to coins in this Museum only, I have stated the fact.

MINT NOTES

ITĀWA (ITĀWĀ) ایوا

Lat. 26° 47' Long 79° 3'

	G	S	C
Aurangzeb	—	30	—
Shah 'Alam I	—	6	—
Jahandar	1	3	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	7	—
Rafī'u-d-darjat	—	1	—
Shah Jahān II	—	1	—
Muhammad Shah	—	12	—
Ahmad Shah	—	2	—
'Alamgir II	—	1	—
Shah Alam II	—	1	—

Itawa is the head-quarters of a District in the United Provinces. A mint was established there by Aurangzeb the earliest coin known being a silver *nigār* of this reign dated 1097-28 in Mr H. Nelson Wright's Cabinet. The rupees of Aurangzeb are broad pieces of good and characteristic execution, and cover every year from 1098 to the end of the reign. The name Itawa is first spelt یتا, but in 1109-42 it finally appears as یتا (Itawā). In this Collection there is a rupee of Ahmad Shah dated 2 R.—Coln No. 2642—which has the mint-name in its original form. It is the only exception known to me.

Rupees of all the regular emperors after Aurangzeb down to and including Shah Alam II, are known. These are normal coins of the usual types, the only pieces worthy of notice being those of Jahandar Shah. The rupees of this emperor exhibit both the usual couplets, but what I may term the 'Sāhib-i-Qirān' couplet has a moon or silver instead of the usual gold. See Coin No. 2101.

There is a rare mohar of Jahandar Shah in this Collection. Gold coins are also known of Aurangzeb, Shah 'Alam I, Farrukhsiyar, Muhammad Ahmad Shah and 'Alamgir II.

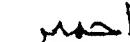
No copper coins have yet been found.

ATAK Lat. $33^{\circ} 53'$ Long. $72^{\circ} 16'$

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	5 (Atak Banāras)
Muhammad Shāh	—	1	—

Atak is the well-known fortified frontier post on the River Indus. The fort was built by the emperor Akbar, who visited the place more than once. *Dāms* were struck there in Akbar's thirty-seventh year, and are known of all the years up to the forty-third. There is a specimen of the forty-eighth year in the Indian Museum, Calcutta. On all these pieces the mint-town is called Atak Banāras.

After Akbar, Atak is represented in the Mughal series by one solitary piece, the rupee of Muhammad Shāh in this Collection. It then becomes a mint-town of the Durrānī dynasty.

AJMER Lat. $26^{\circ} 27'$ Long. $74^{\circ} 43'$

	G	S	C
Akbar	—	—	15
Jahāngīr	2	2	1
Aurangzeb	—	13	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	2	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	4	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	5	—

Ajmer was the head-quarters of the Rajput Tomāra dynasty in the tenth and eleventh centuries of our Era. A celebrated pre-Muhammadan ruler was Prithvi Rājā, the opponent of Muhammad bin Sām. In the days of Akbar it was best known as the abode of the Chishtī Saiyids, and it was for long the annual custom of that emperor to make a pilgrimage to the tomb of the great Muhammadan saint Khwāja Mu'ayyanu-d-din Chishtī, who died at Ajmer in A.D 1236, and was buried there.

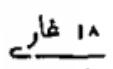
Copper *dāms* issued from Ajmer in every year from A.H. 979 to 1005, which is the latest date known to me. Coin No. 557 is a solitary specimen exhibiting the isolated and very early date 970. On a coin dated 979—I.M Cat., No 358—Ajmer is given an epithet which has not been satisfactorily read.

The representative of the Chishtīs in the earlier years of Akbar's reign was Shaikh Salīm Chishtī, from whom Salīm, afterwards the

emperor Jahāngīr took his name. Prince Salim was born in 977, and Shaikh Salīm Chishtī died in 979. In 982 appeared an interesting *dām* struck at Salimābād Ajmer while in 1007 a *dām* was issued of the normal Ajmer type but on which the name Ajmer is replaced by the new honorific title of Salimābād. No gold or silver coins of Akbar are known.

Jahāngīr struck at Ajmer in all three metals, but these are very rare. There is the celebrated bacchanalian portrait mohar—Coin No. 889—and a few couplet gold and silver pieces. A noteworthy coin is the unique Cancer zodiacal mohar struck at Ajmer in 1034, 20 R., which contains the name of Nūr Jahān. This was published by J. Gibbs in *J A S B* 1888.

There is a unique and unpublished zodiacal mohar of Ajmer mint in the Cabinet de France Paris, which I proceed to describe

Obverse	Reverse
 حا کیر نادسہ	Aquarius. (Male figure leaning to r., emptying water vessel)
۱۰۰	
احمد	
مرد	

I must also mention the unique square gold *nūr* formerly in the Bledzby Collection, now in the British Museum. The small silver *nūr* of Ajmer in this Collection has remained unique till quite recently. Two *nūr afshāns* of this mint are known one in the Bodleian Collection, and the other in the Cabinet of Mr H. Nelson Wright.

Shāh Jahān can have struck but little at Ajmer as his issues are represented by a single rupee which is in the Lucknow Museum. The mint was revived by Aurangzeb about the thirtieth year of his reign and was working regularly for the production of rupees down to its close. On these coins, and generally till the end of the Mughal series, Ajmer is associated with the epithet بارگری abode of well being. Gold and copper of Aurangzeb are known.

Rupees of all the succeeding regular emperors exist. In the reigns of Shāh ‘Alam I and Farrukhsiyar, Ajmer is given the epithet of *Mustaqirru-l-khilāfat*, as well as that already mentioned.

A gold coin of Farrukhsiyar has been published, and a mohar of Shāh ‘Alam II is mentioned in the Da Cunha Sale Catalogue.

No copper coins are known after Aurangzeb

UJAIN (UJAINPUR) اجمن

Lat. 23° 10' Long 75° 47'

	G.	S	C.
Akbar	—	6	{ 3 1 (Ujainpur)
Shāh Jahān	—	3	1
Aurangzeb	—	5	1
Shāh ‘Ālam I	1	2	—
Farrukhsiyai	—	2	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	3	—
Shāh ‘Ālam II	—	2	—

Ujain, the ancient capital of the Province of Mālwā, is one of the most famous sacred cities of the Hindus. When Akbar conquered the Province, it became the head-quarters of a *sarkār*. But Humāyūn had previously issued *dirhams* from this mint-town, and Mr. G. Bleazby possessed a heavy rupee of this emperor, which must have been struck after his restoration.

The earliest known coin of Akbar is No. 160 of year A.H. 968, the date of the conquest of Mālwa. Although it is of light weight and peculiar in style, I have no reason to doubt its authenticity. Square rupees of inferior workmanship issued from 987 to 1001, while similar pieces are known, probably of this mint, of regnal years 37 to 43. Dr. White King had a half-rupee of this type, dated 987. In Akbar's forty-second and following years, rupees were issued of the *ulāhī* type. Specimens in this Collection exhibit both spellings of the name—Ujain and Ūjain.

What I may term the ordinary *dām* type of Akbar struck at Ujain, represented in the Indian Museum Cabinet—*I.M. Cat.*, No 526—is absent from this Collection, but the square pieces modelled on the old local copper currency of Mālwa, are present, and there is a square piece exhibiting the name of the mint in the form Ujainpur—No. 575. No gold coins of Akbar have been found.

There is a rupee of Jahāngīr in the Lucknow Museum, while all three metals of Shāh Jahān are known. On the earliest silver issues of this emperor, Ujain is associated with the epithet of مدن 'town'—*I.M. Cat.*, No. 1084. The later pieces are of the 'square areas' type; No. 1227 is a good specimen of a half-rupee. The copper pieces are again of the old Mālwa model. In nearly every instance during this reign the mint-name is spelt Ūjain.

In the reign of Aurangzeb, Ujain became associated with the epithet دار الفتح, by which it was distinguished on the coinage throughout the

remainder of the dynasty. The combination is found on a gold coin of the year 1073—*I M Cat.*, No 1153—but the mint-name occurs alone on rupees as late as 1102—see Coin No. 1552. A noteworthy piece is the Ujain rupee belonging to Mr Nelson Wright, on which the usual reverse formula of Aurangzeb is replaced by the words حلوں ملنس, not unlike the حلوں بارل of Aurangzeb's copper issues. The square copper coin of this emperor is the first one published

No nūgārs of Ujain are known.

There is a fine Ujain rupee of the claimant A'zam Shāh in the Lucknow Museum.

I do not think that the later Mughal issues merit any special mention. Rupees are known of the emperors from Shāh Ālam I to Shāh 'Ālam II except Shāh Jahān II and Ahmad Shāh, while gold coins of Shāh Ālam I, Farrukhsiyar Shah Jahān II, and Muhammad Shāh have been found. In the reign of Ahmad Shāh, Ujain came into the possession of Sindhia, whose capital it remained till A.D. 1810. The rupees struck in the name of Shāh Ālam II can only by courtesy be termed Mughal coins.

UJAINPUR. See UJAIN

AHSANĀBĀD (GULBARGA) احسن آباد

Lat. 17° 18' Long 76° 54

	G	S.	C
Aurangzeb	1 (Ahisanābād)	1 (Ahisanābād)	—
	1 (Gulbarga)	1 (Gulbarga)	—

Ahsanābād—known later as Kulbarga or Golbarga—was the capital of the Bahmani dynasty of the Dakhan in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries of our Era. On the decay of that dynasty it became part of the Ādil Shāhī kingdom of Bijapur. It was taken by Prince Aurangzeb in A.H. 1087 but was not effectually occupied by the Mughals till 1098. Coin No. 1829 is dated 1098 31 R., and is one of the first issues of the mint under the name Gulbarga, while No. 1498 is a similar gold piece of Aurangzeb dated 1105 40 R. At Bahawalpur I found Gulbarga mohars of dates from 1098 31 R. to 1111 44 R. From 1115 to the end of the reign the Bahmani name of the town was revived on both gold and silver coins.

Mr Rodgers published a Gulbarga copper coin of Aurangzeb. Kām Bahāsh issued rupees from this mint town with both its

names, and Mr. Framjī Jamasjī Thanawala has an Ahsanābād rupee of Shāh ‘Ālam I

The latest known coin of the mint is a Gulbarga mohar of Jahāndār Shāh—*I. M. Cat*, No 1710—but the attribution is not quite certain

AHMADĀBĀD احمد آباد

Lat 23° 1' Long. 72° 38'

	G	S	C
Akbar	4	51	5
Jahāngīr	1	20	—
Jahāngīr and Nūr Jahān	1	1	—
Jahāngīr as Salīm	—	6	—
Shāh Jahān	—	9	—
Murād Baksh	—	1	—
Aurangzeb	—	4	—
Shāh ‘Ālam I	—	1	—
Jahāndār	—	1	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	1	—
Rafī‘u-d-darjāt	—	1	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	5	—
Shāh ‘Ālam II	1	1	—
Bedār Bakht	1	—	—

According to the *Mir’āt i Ahmadābād*, it was in the year A.H. 813 (A.D. 1411) that Ahmad Shāh, having received “the assent and leave of that Moon of the Faithful and Sun of the Righteous, Shaikh Ahmad Ganj Baksh”, began to build and establish the Shahr i Muazzam, “the Great City”, Ahmadābād, in the immediate vicinity of Asāwal’ [‘The Coins of the Gujarāt Saltanat’, Dr G P Taylor, *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the R A S*, 1902] This Ahmad Shāh was sovereign of the independent kingdom of Gujarāt in Western India, and Ahmadābād became its capital

The Mughal coinage of Ahmadābād has been excellently described in a monograph by Dr G P. Taylor, which was published in Vol XX of the *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the R A S*, and which he supplemented by an article on ‘Akbar’s Copper Coins of Ahmadābād’, in N. S IV.

As a Mughal mint, the history of Ahmadābād starts in A.H. 980, when Gujarāt was annexed by Akbar, and it remained a favourite mint till the end of the dynasty. All the regular emperors and several of the claimants and pretenders are represented, while there is an abundance of coin types and varieties

The first coins issued by Akbar both in gold and silver, are represented in this Collection, but the type struck in the same year, 980 on which the town is called *D̄ru-l-khilāfat* is missing. In 981 Ahmadābād became associated on the coins with a new epithet *D̄arū-s-saltānat*. Six years later Akbar introduced a square coinage both in gold and silver. No. 122 is a mohar of this type dated A.H. 988 but the square rupees continued till A.H. 1000. We also have square silver pieces of regnal years 37 and 38 with which may be compared the similar coins of Ujain mint of dates 37 to 43. On the former the mint-name occurs without any epithet. Some time during the regnal year 38, the regular *īlāhī* type of Akbar, with his creed Persian month and divine year makes its first appearance in the square form the ornamental title of the mint being finally dropped. Coin No. 184 is an early example. The shape changed to round between the months Tir and Ābān of the 89th year, and so continued till the end of the reign. For a few months of the 47th year, a more ornate design was tried—see No. 208. Fractions of the *īlāhī* rupees are known, but no gold *īlāhī* coins have been found.

Akbar's extensive copper coinage is very poorly represented in this Collection. No. 576 is the type struck at the conquest, and this was followed in 982 by that of No. 577. Then came the *tānkī* type, represented by No. 579 to be succeeded by two varieties. The *tanka* issue from years 44 to 46 is totally absent here. Whole tankas, halves, quarters, and eighths are known, but the subdivisions are not expressed on the coins the inscription remaining invariable. From 46 to 50 we have the *tānkī* issue of four two- and one-tanka pieces. This issue is peculiar to the mints of Ahmadābād, Āgra, Kabul and Lahor. Coin No. 580 is a four-tanka piece. A similar piece was published in N.S. XVIII on which the word *ج* is spelt *ج*.

There are two silver pieces of Akbar I desire to mention. One is the extremely rare square four anna piece of *īlāhī* type, but bearing the *hijrī* year 987. The legends are—Obverse *۹۸۷ حـلـیـلـیـلـ*, Reverse *۹۸۷ حـلـیـلـیـلـ*. A Lahor piece now in the British Museum of exactly similar type and size is described and illustrated in N.S.V. § 82 now in the British Museum and a similar quarter rupee of Fathpur mint is in the Bodleian Collection.

The second piece is Coin No. 540. Several rupees and one or two half rupees of this type are known all of year 981 and all bearing a unique mint-mark. Though I hesitate to give a definite opinion I feel tolerably certain that these were struck at *D̄arū-s-saltānat Shahr-i-Mu'azzam Ahmadābād*. These words are contained in the reverse marginal legend. If the mint is Ahmadābād I cannot explain why such a piece differing so widely in arrangement and style from

all other pieces of this mint should have been struck. The title *Shahr i Mu'azzam* has been read on a few copper coins struck by Muzaffar III of Gujarāt in the years 977 and 978, but does not occur on any other Mughal coin.

Ahmadābād was one of Jahāngīr's principal silver mints, and is noteworthy for its connexion with the famous zodiacal issues of this emperor. With the exception of a few very rare pieces from some half-dozen other mints, it may be said that Jahāngīr's zodiacal mohars issued from Āgra, and his zodiacal rupees from Ahmadābād. The latter usually bear the first five signs of the zodiac only—Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, and Leo—and nearly all belong to the year 1027, 13 R. Of the remaining seven signs, two only—Scorpio and Pisces—seem to be known in silver.

On the silver coins that issued from the Ahmadābād mint during the first nine months of Jahāngīr's reign, the emperor is called by his pre-accession name of Salīm—see No. 921. The first five coins starting from the month Ābān are dated '50', referring to the fiftieth year of Akbar's reign, while the other four are of the regnal year 2. Salīmī copper coins are known. These coins and their dates are discussed in N S I, X, and XII.

They were followed by heavy rupees of the Kalima type, succeeded in 1017 by heavy coins containing the characteristic Ahmadābād couplet—No. 929. These were current for three years only, but the inscription was revived in the lighter series of coins struck from 1027 to 1033. The intervening period was occupied by coins well represented in this Collection. During the last four years of the reign, while the influence of Nūr Jahān was predominant, the coinage was restricted to issues with the usual couplet bearing her name. Coin No. 919 is a unique Ahmadābād mohar of Nūr Jahān. The Museum has no copper coins after Akbar.

There is a rare Ahmadābād *nīsār* of Jahāngīr in this Collection. I do not know of the existence of the other kinds of largesse money—*khair qabūl*, *nūr afshān*—or of legal drachms from this mint.

Shāh Jahān's first issues are of the Kalima type, that is to say, they exhibit the Kalima, the emperor's name and conventional titles, and the mint, with the *hijrī* and regnal years, but in his second year Shāh Jahān changed the regnal to the *ilāhī* year, and began to record the names of the Persian months. I have called this second type the Kalima-Ilāhī type [see Note on Akbarnagar].

The 'square areas' type began in 1043, and continued till the end of the reign. At that time Murād Bakhs was governor of Gujarāt, and we find Ahmadābād issuing coins of both gold and silver in the

name of that claimant. A rupee of the second regnal year was in the Da Cuiha Collection.

The ordinary couplet silver issues of Aurangzeb continue through the reign. On a rupee of the first year, the mint-name is at the top of the coin, but afterwards it invariably occupies the last line.

Two rupees of A'gam Shah are known.

Coins are known in all three metals of Akbar and the three succeeding emperors and rupees of every emperor to Shah 'Alam II have been found, but gold of the later Mughals is very rare. Only Rafi'u-d-darjat, Muhammad Shah, and Shah 'Alam II are represented in this metal. One or two rupees of Shah 'Alam I are known which bear in the reverse formula the words حلوس طبر مانوس instead of the usual حلوس میمس مانوس. Coin No 2095 was the first of this type to be recognized—see N S. XI, § 67 and my Note below on Khambayat Mint—and though the mint-name is cut I suspect it is Ahmadabad. On the coins of Rafi'u-d-darjat, Ahmadabad is associated with an epithet رتب البلاد ornament of towns. It is a moot point whether the mint of Muhammad Shah, رتب البلاد, is or is not Ahmadabad.

Ahmadabad recognized the right of the pretender Shah Jahān III to strike coins, and Bedar Bakht the titular emperor set up by Ghulām Qādir in 1202 was permitted to exercise a similar privilege—No. 8248 Mr Nelson Wright has a copper coin of this pretender.

The Ahmadabad issues of the later Mughal emperors, and the copper currencies in particular are inadequately represented in this Collection.

AHMADNAGAR احمد نگر

Lat. $23^{\circ} 38'$ Long $72^{\circ} 54'$

	G	S.	O.
Akbar	—	1	—
Jahāngir	—	3	—
Shah Jahān	—	1	—
Aurangzeb	—	4	—
Shah 'Alam I	—	1	—

Ahmadnagar was founded in the sixteenth century and became the capital of the Nizām Shahī dynasty. In the fortieth year of Akbar's reign the Mughal armies invaded the Dakhan, and Ahmadnagar was besieged but not taken. It eventually capitulated to Akbar in person in 1008 but it was not till Shah Jahān's reign that the Nizām Shahī kingdom was annexed to the Mughal empire.

A few Ahmadnagar *ilahi* rupees of Akbar are known.

Jahāngīr struck at Ahmadnagar in gold and silver. The only mohar known is *I. M. Cat.*, No. 585, and on this the mint-name is spelt Ahmadānagar. The word is a little uncertain on this coin, but Mr Nelson Wright has an unpublished rupee of Jahāngīr containing a new couplet, which was undoubtedly struck at Ahmadānagar. As regards this form of the name, comparison can be made with the place-name Muḥammadānagar, which was the capital of a *sarkār* in the Province of Haidarābād. There is a very rare rupee of the year 1036 in the Indian Museum.

The early Kalima-Ilāhī type of Shāh Jahān's silver currency is very rare, but the later 'square areas' type rupees are sometimes met with. No gold or copper pieces of this emperor have been found.

Coins No. 1561 and 1562 are the only known rupees of Aurangzeb's first year, but from the twenty-eighth year, rupees began to issue more freely from Ahmadnagar. I possess a *nisār* of the year 1118. Aurangzeb is represented in gold in the British Museum Collection.

Rupees are known of Shāh 'Ālam I, Jahāndār, and Farrukhsiyar, while A'zam Shāh struck at Ahmadnagar in both gold and silver. On all these coins the mint-name is at the top.

Copper coins of both Shāh 'Ālam I and Farrukhsiyar were in the White King Cabinet. After the latter reign this mint disappears from the Mughal list.

AHMADNAGAR FARRUKHĀBĀD. See FARRUKHĀBĀD.

AKHTARNAGAR AWADH See AWADH.

UDAIPŪR اُدیپور

Lat $24^{\circ} 35'$ Long $73^{\circ} 42'$

	G	S	C
Akbar	1	—	—
Shāh Jahān	—	—	1

The city of Udaipūr was founded by Banbīr, Rānā of Mewār, in A.D. 1559. Coin No 123 bears witness to the victorious invasion of Mewār by Akbar in A.D. 1576. This was quickly followed by the defeat and expulsion of the Mughal forces, but in the time of Jahāngīr, Mewār was again subjugated. The only other Mughal coins beside the rare gold piece of Akbar, are one or two copper coins of Jahāngīr and Shāh Jahān.

URDŪ اردو

	G	S	C
Babur	—	1	—

Under the Muhammadans, the striking of coin was one of the most jealously guarded of royal prerogatives and in ages when the printing press did not exist, the circulation of money was one of the principal means by which the names and attributes of new rulers became known to their subjects. Whenever a town or province was conquered, the victorious king had coins struck there in his own name, with the name of the town as mint. The royal commanders must have carried their mint apparatus along with them and their armies, and in the case of the Mughal rulers this is borne out by the fact that we have coins struck at the royal Camp, or 'Zafar Qarin' In addition to the simple mint-name Urdū, there is Urdu Zafar Qarin or the Camp associated with Victory' and Urdū dar rāh i Dakhan, or 'the Camp on the road to the Dakhan'. For convenience I have treated these as three different mints. Urdū dar rāh i Dakhan is a mint on a unique rupee of Jahāngir in the Lucknow Museum, but the other two Camps are represented here.

The mint-name Urdū occurs on a rupee of Bābur in the Museum. I know of no other specimen. This mint is also found on one or two very rare square coins in both gold and silver of Akbar and on the very interesting and unique zodiacal mohar of Jahāngir in Mr H Nelson Wright's Cabinet, which was published in *N.S.I.*, § 4. The zodiacal sign is the Ram, the dates are 1086, 22 R. and the Persian couplet is

ناد روان ت که نود مهر و ماہ
سکتہ اردو حملانگر ساہ

May the Urdū coin of Jahāngir Shāh
Remain current while last the sun and moon

URDŪ ZAFAR QARIN اردو زافر قرین

	G	S	C
Akbar	1	9	17

The introductory remarks of the Note on Urdū must have an equal bearing on that of Urdū Zafar Qarin the Camp associated with Victory. The phrase was coined by Akbar and is found on pieces of this emperor in all three metals.

The earliest coin of Akbar is the round gold mohar—one of two known specimens—described under No. 100 of the *I.M. Cat.*, and dated 984. There are some undated square rupees, and undated copper coins. Apart from these, all Akbar's issues from Urdū Zafar Qarīn mint bear the date $\text{الف} = 1000$, until the thirty-fifth year. It is open to question whether all these الف coins were issued in the year 1000, and it is possible that such a striking event as the millennium of the Islamic dispensation may have been anticipated on the coinage. This point is discussed by Mr H Nelson Wright in his 'Urdū' Mint Note—*I.M. Cat.*, p lxxxii. From the thirty-fifth year, the coins, in copper only, begin again to record the real dates, and these *dāms* with *ulāhī* dates proceed till the fiftieth year, the *tanka* issue being unknown.

The only other known coin of Urdū Zafar Qarīn mint is a silver *nusār* of Shāh Jahān.

ARKAT (ARCOT) ارکات

Lat $12^{\circ} 55'$ Long $79^{\circ} 24'$

	G	S	C
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	1	—
Jahāndār	—	1	—
Farrukhsiyār	—	6	—
Shāh Jahān II	1	—	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	1	—
'Ālamgīr II	—	8	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	6	—

The Southern Indian town of Arkāt, known to fame as Arcot, first appears as a Mughal mint on the coins of Shāh 'Ālam I. Coin No 2014, dated 1122, 4 R, and a rupee described in the Sale Catalogue of the Cabinet of Mr Eugene Leggett, Karachi, dated 1120, 2 R, are the earliest examples known. Coin No 2104 is one of two published silver coins of Jahāndār. On the earliest coin of Farrukhsiyār the mint is at the top—No 2153—but subsequently it takes its normal position. Coin No 2292 is a unique mohar of Shāh Jahān II.

By Muhammad Shāh the East India Company were granted permission to coin rupees in imitation of the Mughal issues. This was in A.D. 1742, equivalent to A.H. 1154-5. All the coins of 'Ālamgīr II and Shāh 'Ālam II in this Collection, are issues of either the East India Company or of the French Compagnie des Indes.

ISLĀMĀBĀD اسلام آباد

Lat. 22° 21' Long 91° 52'

	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	1	6	—
Farukhsiyar	—	2	—
Shah Jahan II	—	1	—
Muhammad Shah	—	3	—
Ālamgir II	1	—	—
Shah Jahan III	1	—	—
Shah 'Alam II	—	—	1

It is still uncertain what place was designated by the name of Islāmābād. We know that Chittagong was renamed Islāmābād in 1076 on the Mughal conquest of Arakan, and the same name was given to two captured forts in the Province of Aurangābād, Chāknā, and Rāri (sic)—see Jadunath Sarkar's *India of Aurangzeb*. Then later still Mathurā appears on the coins of Shah Ālam II with its Muhammadan name of Islāmābād but on other coins of this emperor, the mint-name of Islāmābād appears alone. Probably the Islāmābād of Aurangzeb's currency was Chittagong and we know that on the coins of Shah Ālam II is Mathurā, but it is impossible to say when the change took place. No distinct break in style is noticeable, nor are there different kinds of Islāmābād money belonging to any single reign except those of Shah 'Alam II already mentioned.

On Aurangzeb's earlier Islāmābād coins, the mint-name is at the top, but later it comes down to the last line. I do not know of any coin earlier than that of A.H. 1079 in the British Museum.

The later issues from this mint are not noteworthy. No Islāmābād coins of Shah Ālam I, Jahāodār, or Rafi'u-d-darjat are known but the pretender Shah Jahan III is represented in gold.

ISLĀMĀBĀD MATHURĀ. See MATHURĀ.

ISMA'ILGARH اسماعیل گارہ

	G.	S.	C.
Shah Ālam II	—	—	1

The mint-name of Isma'ilgarh has been read on one or two silver and copper coins of Shah Ālam II. I do not know where the place was. The copper coin in this Collection is dated A.H. 1104 while a published rupee—see N.S. V, § 89—bears the dates 1203 31 R.

ĀSAFĀBĀD BARELI. See BARELI.

A'ZAMNAGAR GOKULGARH اعظم بگر گوکل نرہ

G.	S.	C.
Muhammad Shāh	—	1

The earliest coin published of the rare Southern Indian mint of A'zamnagar is a rupee of Aurangzeb, dated 50 R—N S. XV, § 89. The position of the mint-name, coming as it does on the same line with the word حلوس, and above the word صرب, is characteristic of the A'zamnagar coins. A rupee of Farrukhsiyar—*B M. Cat.*, No 936—is in the British Museum. Copper coins of Aurangzeb, and Shāh 'Ālam II, of this mint, are recorded as having been in the White King Collection, but I have not been able to verify them.

There are one or two other A'zamnagar rupees exactly resembling those already mentioned, but where the mint-name is accompanied by a second name coming under the word صرب, and this latter name, mainly on the strength of two published coins of Kām Bakhsh, has been read as Gokulgarh. This place, which must have been in the Dakhan, should not be confounded with the Gokulgāh near Dehlī. The double name occurs on a rupee of Farrukhsiyar published in N S XIV, and on two known silver coins of Muhammad Shāh, which merit a more extended notice. Mohars and rupees of Sūrat mint, dated A H 1131 and 1132, and of the first regnal year, are known, which bear the following couplet

سکہ زد در حبھاں ططفہ الہ
نادشاہ زمان محمد شاہ

No other coins were known with this couplet, so Mr C J. Rodgers ascribed them to that unfortunate scion of the royal house, Muhammad Nekosiyar, who is known to have reigned at Āgra for two or three months in the troublous year 1131. This attribution met with general acceptance, but later on Mr W Irvine showed that the couplet in question really belonged to Muhammad Shāh, and that these Sūrat coins must be regarded as the first issues of Muhammad Shāh from the Sūrat mint—*J. A. S. B.*, 1899. More recently still a rupee has been discovered, now in the Cabinet of Mr Framji Jamasji Thanawala, bearing the same couplet, but of A'zamnagar Gokulgarh mint, and dated 1166, 6 R. The dates make it perfectly certain that the couplet refers to Muhammad Shāh. A second specimen in this Collection is in very poor condition, but shows the same dates.

The two Gokulgarh rupees of Kām Bakhsh are described and illustrated respectively by Mr C J Rodgers in his paper 'On Miscellaneous Coins J A S B, 1888 and by Dr G P Taylor in N S. VIII, § 56

Mr Jadunath Sarkar, in his *India of Aurangzeb* gives an A zam nagar, or Mulkāpūr (sic), as one of the forts in the Province of Bijāpūr See also N S VIII, § 56

AKBARĀBĀD See ĀGRA.

AKBARPŪR اکرپور

	G	S.	C
Akbar	—	—	4

There are coins of Akbar bearing the mint-names of Akbarpūr, and Akbarpūr Tānda. The legends are different in style and arrangement, and it is probable that they belong to two different mints. I have treated them accordingly

Akbarpur is found on copper *dāms* of Akbar of which there are four in the Museum. The type of Coin No. 601, dated 984 is different from that of the first three all of year 981 the specimen—No. 364—in the Indian Museum belongs also to the year 981

The only other coin of Akbarpur mint is a rupee of Jahandar which was in the Bleasby Collection. This mint-name was also read on a copper coin of Shah 'Alam II in the White King Cabinet, but I have not verified it.

The locality of Akbarpur is doubtful. There is an Akbarpūr at the junction of the Rivers Jamna and Chambal and another Akbarpūr in the Cawnpore District—p. 18 of Jadunath Sarkars *India of Aurangzeb*. On p. cxii of the same work an important ferry over the Narbada River is mentioned, called Akbarpūr

AKBARPŪR TĀNDĀ اکرپور تاندہ

Lat. 26° 25' Long. 82° 34'

	G	S.	C
Akbar	—	2	3

The mint of Akbarpūr Tānda is only found on a few rare silver and copper coins of Akbar. The mint-mark on the rupees is quite characteristic. The phrase *الله عز وجل* on the copper coins recalls

the silver and copper currency of Jaunpūr Akbarpūr Tānda is termed *Dāru-l-hilāfat* on the copper pieces

This mint-town has been identified with the Akbarpūr near Tānda in the Faizābād District of Oudh.

AKBARNAGAR اکبرنگر

Lat 25° 2' Long 82° 34'

	G	S	C
Akbar	1	—	—
Jahāngīr	—	10	—
Shāh Jahān	—	12	—
Aurangzib	—	19	—
Shāh 'Alam I	—	2	—

Akbarnagar, the modern Rājmahal, was the provincial capital of Bengal for the last few years of Akbar's reign, and again for the last twenty years of the reign of Shāh Jahān. One or two very rare *ulāhi* silver coins of Akbar struck at Akbarnagar have been found, and a copper *dām* was in the White King Collection Coin No 125 is one of two known gold mohairs of Akbar The other, an exactly similar specimen, is in the Bodleian Collection These are peculiar in exhibiting no date beyond the Persian month

Only silver coins are known of Jahāngīr. They begin with heavy pieces of the usual Kalima type, and of what I may term the ساحت نوری type—see No. 950—but these give way in the year 1019 to rupees of normal weight bearing the rare couplet exhibited on No 957 The ordinary *ulāhi* type is found for the last fourteen years of the reign. Coin No 951 is an isolated specimen dated 1017 There is an Akbarnagar rupee of Nūr Jahān in the Lucknow Museum

The rupees of Shāh Jahān commence as usual with the Kalima type, which is followed in the second year by the anomalous Kalima-Ilāhi type. Shāh Jahān implies his devotion to the tenets of Islām by the presence on these coins of the Kalima, the Hijrī year, and the conventional Muslim regal title of *ىلٰه*, but traverses them by also including his own *ulāhi* or divine year, and the Persian month By the seventh year, the 'square areas' type holds the field, and endures till the end of the reign.

A gold 'square areas' coin of Shāh Jahān, dated 1067, 30 R., was published in N.S XI Mr G. B Bleazby had a silver Akbarnagar *nusār*, dated 1068, 32 R. Two others are in the Cabinet de France, Paris, together with a copper coin of Shāh Jahān of this mint

I have written a paper which will be published in the *J. A. S. B.*, to show that Shāh Shujā who disputed the succession with his brothers Aurangzeb and Murād Baksh, struck rupees at Akbarnagar. Shāh Shujā' was governor of Bengal and Akbarnagar was the seat of his Court, and his principal residence.

There is a unique 'square areas' type gold mohar of Aurangzeb of the twelfth year in the British Museum, but mohars are known of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of what I may term the Muḥīlu-d-dīn type so characteristic of Aurangzeb's earliest issues. The earliest silver coin known to me is dated 1070 S.R. and is of the usual couplet type, but with سر instead of سیر. This gold couplet on the silver issues continues till the forty-second year when it changes to the normal silver couplet. The Akbarnagar rupees are also peculiar in having both Hijri and regnal years on the reverse side. Mr Bleasby had a copper coin of Aurangzeb.

Akbarnagar rupees of the usual types are known of all the succeeding emperors except Jahandar Rafi'u-d-darjat, Shah Jahan II and Shah Alam II. No other gold or copper pieces have been found.

ĀGRA (एग्रा)

Lat. 27° 10' Long. 78° 5'

	G	S.	C
Babur	—	2	6
Humayūn	—	4	21
Akbar	12	22	17
Jahāngīr	17	19	10
Jahāngīr and Nūr Jahan	—	1	—
Shah Jahan	{ 1 (Āgra) 2 (Akbarābād)	{ 4 (Āgra) 13 (Akbarābād)	— 6 (Akbarābād)
Aurangzeb	—	23	2
Shah 'Alam I	1	7	—
Jahandar	—	2	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	9	—
Rafi'u-d-darjat	—	1	—
Shah Jahan II	—	2	—
Muhammad Shah	2	16	—
Ahmad Shah	—	3	—
Ālamgīr II	—	4	—
Shah 'Alam II	—	12	—

The chief mints of the Mughal Emperors were Āgra Dehli and Lāhor and in beauty of design, and multiplicity of type the coins of Āgra are pre-eminent.

In pre-Mughal times the mint-name of Āgra has been read on one of the anonymous copper coins ascribed to Shamsu-d-dīn Eltutmish (Altamsh).

Bābur struck at Āgra both in silver and copper, and Āgra is the only copper mint of this emperor. There are three types of copper coin in this Collection, and Āgra is called both *Dāru-l-khilāfat*, and *Dāru-z-zarb Qil'a*. The money containing the latter epithet is dated 936 and 937, and I have followed Mr C. J. Rodgers in ascribing the 937 coins of this type, which is characteristic of Bābur, to that emperor. M₁. Nelson Wight has attributed them to Humāyūn—see *I M Cat*, No 45.

The silver Āgra coins of Humāyūn resemble those of Bābur in being thin *dirhams* of the Central Asian type. The copper coins, again like those of Bābur, are pieces of the Bahlolī weight and size. On them Āgra is called *Dāru-l-khilāfat*, *Dāru-l-adl*, and *Dāru-l-amān*. In addition there are some smaller, thinner *fulūs* on which the mint-name is without epithet. The copper coins of Bābur and Humāyūn do not contain the emperor's name. No gold coin of Bābur is known of any mint, and the small, thin gold pieces of Humāyūn are mintless.

Humāyūn was driven out of India by the Sūrī chief Sher Shāh in A.H. 947. Sher Shāh remodelled the coinage, issuing rupees weighing 180 grains, and copper *dāms* of 330 grains, and the Āgra mint was worked freely by Sher Shāh and his successors. The coins issued by Humāyūn between the time of his restoration in 962, and that of his death in 963, have been found in silver only, and are extremely rare. They are thick pieces on the Sūrī model, but Āgra is not represented.

Akbar immediately commenced striking in silver at Āgra by the Sūrī standard of weight, but the earliest gold coin is dated 971. The average weight of the mohar was 168 grains, and that of the rupee was 178 grains. There is a long gap between the dates of Coins Nos 244 and 245, the former being dated 986, and the latter being an *ulāhī* coin of year 44. After Akbar moved his head-quarters to Fathpūr Sikrī, the coins of Āgra appear with less regularity, and few, if any, coins are known of the years between 988 and the *ulāhī* year 44.

There is a good specimen in this Collection of the rare *mihrābī*-shaped mohar, dated 981, struck at Āgra Town—No 132. This shape does not appear again except in an *ulāhī* issue of the forty-ninth year, also from the Āgra mint, and in a mintless issue bearing the inscription بِعِينَ, which was published by M₁ Delmerick in *J A S B*, 1875. This latter coin was probably struck at Āgra, it is apparently still unique.

At about the time of the first Islamic millennium, Akbar promulgated his own *īlāhī* or divine religion and era, and commenced the issue of coins bearing the punning creed اکبر حل ملک, with the Persian month and the *īlāhī* year reckoned from the commencement of his reign. The *īlāhī* coins of Agra, in all three metals, are rare. Coin No 248 is a strikingly handsome example. A noteworthy and unique piece is the Agra *īlāhī* mohar in the British Museum, which bears the effigy of a duck. Two *īlāhī* silver coins deserve special mention. One is the *darb* which was in the White King Cabinet, and the other is the remarkable piece in the Bodleian Collection which bears the word ریپیا, *rūpiya*.

Coin No 605 is an early example of Akbar's Agra *dāms* again struck on the *Sūrī* model. These *dāms* are as a rule termed سلس on the coins themselves. In the year 40 appeared the *tanka* issue, full and half *tanka* pieces being known. Six years later these made way for the four two, and one *tānkī* pieces. The *tānkī* or *tankī* issue is peculiar to the mints of Ahmedabad, Agra, Kāhul, and Lāhor.

The Agra coins of Jahāngīr are the finest of the entire Mughal series. They begin both in gold and silver with heavy coins weighing from 30 to 50 grains above the average used weights of 168 and 178 grains respectively. An interesting reference to Jahāngīr's heavy mohars and rupees is contained in Mr C. J. Rodgers paper *Jahāngīr's Mohurs and Rupees*, *J. A. S. B.*, 1894. Of the first regnal year there are heavy rupees of the Kalima type and also of the سلطان نوری type. These give way to a Persian couplet type exemplified by No 962 which also occurs in gold. The same couplet is used for the towns of Patna and Kabul.

The year 1019 sees the high water mark in excellence of artistic design and workmanship. Jahāngīr had by that time introduced his own Divine Era, and it is probable that the rupees struck in each *īlāhī* month, bore a different Persian couplet, and that they were alternately round and square. This remark may also be true for the gold mohars. Attention is drawn to the exquisite gold coin No. 894. The same couplet occurs on a beautiful round rupee, dated Bahman, 1019 5 I—N S XIII—and I have also seen it on a square heavy rupee. No. 964 is a very rare and curious coin of regnal year 6 of a non *īlāhī* type. Coin No 895 is a striking mohar which I believe is still unique.

Coin No. 896 shows that by the month Āzar of the sixth year normal weight coins of the usual *īlāhī* type had come into use. It is probable that the rupees of each *īlāhī* month were alternately round and square till the twelfth year. There is a gap in this Cabinet between the twelfth and seventeenth years, as also in the

Indian Museum Collection The last Āgra couplet of Jahāngīr is that on No 974, with the exception of the couplet containing the name of Nūr Jahān, found on rupees of the twentieth to the twenty-second years—No 1178 No Āgra gold coins of Nūr Jahān are known A *msār* and a *nār afshān* of Āgra are contained in this Collection

In the year 1028 the well-known series of zodiacal mohars appeared from the Āgra mint, each bearing the sign of the zodiac corresponding to the month in which it was minted These are poorly represented in the Museum Ahmadābād was the principal mint for zodiacal rupees, but one or two genuine specimens of Āgra are known Forgeries abound

Jahāngīr's copper coins from the Āgra mint are not uncommon, and are well represented in this Collection

In A H 1038, during the second year of Shāh Jahān's reign, the name of Āgra was altered to Akbarābād, and so remained till the end of the dynasty Coins of Shāh Jahān in gold and silver only, struck at Āgra with an honorific epithet of *Dāru-l-khilāfat*, are known When the name was changed to Akbarābād, the epithet was retained at first, but was soon dropped. Between 1039 and 1043, the silver type changes frequently, as is well shown in this Collection, but in 1043 it settles down into the 'square areas' type It is the same with the mohars, except that the 'squares' are 'diamonds' Coin No 1249 is a striking specimen of the 'square areas' type A mohar and one or two rare rupees of year 1068 are known, which are not of the 'square areas' type, and on which the epithet of *Dāru-l-khilāfat* was revived—N. S XIII, § 77

Shāh Jahān's copper coins are rare, and only the small size is represented here. *Nisārs* are known both in gold and silver

There can be no doubt that the reading of Akbarābād as the mint of a rupee of Shāh Shujā' in the *B M Cat*, is incorrect Coin No 1571 is a beautiful specimen of Aurangzeb's first issue in silver. It bears the 'Muhiū-d-dīn' legend, which is repeated on rupees of the third year, but on these the legends are arranged in and about square areas The latter issue runs on to the twenty-ninth year, when it changes to the couplet issue usually associated with this monarch From this time also Akbarābād went by the name of مسْتَقْرٰ لِلْعَادَةِ 'the resting-place of the Khālīfate'.

The mohars from the first year bear Aurangzeb's ordinary gold couplet, and the only important change is when Akbarābād becomes associated with its new epithet, as on the silver coins. Copper coins are fairly rare Silver *nusārs* are known

The issues of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur I commence both in gold and silver with a recently discovered couplet variety, on which the

emperor calls himself the second 'Ālamgīr—see No 2015. But this must quickly have given way to the normal type Akbarābād was first called *Mustaqirru-l-khilāfat* and then *Mustaqirru-l-mull* the change taking place before the end of the first regnal year. The latter epithet was retained by Jābandār and Farrukhsiyar but resumed its old form in the fifth year of the latter monarch's reign.

The issues of the remaining emperors, down to Shah Ālam II, follow the usual types. I will only remark on the variety in gold and silver of Muḥammad Shāh's second year which bears the ماحب فرل inscription usually associated with that monarch's Shāh jahānābād issues, and on the Akbarābād rupee of 'Ālamgīr II with legend Shāh Ālamgīr —N S XV.

Mr C. J. Rodgers published an Akbarābād rupee of Shāh Jahān III dated 1174 in his paper 'On Miscellaneous Coins' *J. A. S. B.* 1888.

Copper coins of Akbarābād become extremely rare after Aurangzeb and till quite recently were known of Shāh Ālam II only. I published an Akbarābād copper piece of Farrukhsiyar in N S XV and it seems likely that a copper coin of this mint, published by Mr C. J. Rodgers in a paper called 'Rare Mughal Coins' —*J. A. S. B.* 1896—and attributed by him to Shāh Jahān, is really a coin of Shāh Jahān II.

The mint of Āgra or Akbarābād is specially notable for its issues of small silver, and largesse money. The large medals issued by the Great Mughals are not represented here, but there are five-mohar pieces of Akbar and Jahāngīr of Āgra mint in the British Museum.

ALWAR الور

Lat. $27^{\circ} 34'$ Long $76^{\circ} 38'$

G	S	C
Akbar	—	2

Alwar the capital of the State of that name in Rājputāna, was first used as a mint for copper by Sher Shāh Sūrī. Akbar also struck there in his early years, dāms being known of dates 967, 968 and 972. These are all of one type only but it is probable that Coin No 879 of an altogether different type and of year 963 is of Alwar mint. Two or three early rupees of Akbar are known of this mint on which it is called *Qil'a Alwar*. No Alwar coins of any other Mughal emperor have been found.

ILAHĀBĀD (ILAHĀBĀS) ایہاباد

Lat 25° 26' Long 81° 50'

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	5	4 (Ilahābās)
Jahāngīr	—	1	—
Shāh Jahān	—	4	—
Aurangzeb	—	2	—
Farrukhsiyar	1	—	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	7	—
Ahmad Shāh	—	2	—
‘Alamgīr II	—	1	—

Ilahābād, the ancient Piayāg, arose into prominence as a Mughal city when Akbar laid the foundations of a fort and town there in the year A.H. 982. The fort, which is situated at the junction of the Rivers Jamna and Ganges, is still a prominent land-mark.

On Akbar's copper coins of *ilāhī* years 31, 32, and 42, the mint is called Ilahābās. This form of the name is discussed by Mr. R. Burn, I.C.S., in *J.A.S.B.*, 1904. The Ilahābād rupees bear one of Akbar's rare couplets—see No. 252—and those containing *ilāhī* dates with or without the Persian month, are much scarcer than the dateless variety. There is an extremely rare quarter-rupee of Akbar's regular *ilāhī* type in the British Museum, on which the mint-name is spelt ایہاباد. No gold coins are known.

Jahāngīr is represented by a few couplet rupees only, for an example of which see No. 976.

The rupees of Shāh Jahān commence with the Kalima type, which is followed in 1039 by what I have termed the Kalima-Ilāhī type—see Note on Akbarnagar. Then in 1043 comes the 'square areas' type. All these are rare. A 'square areas' mohar was published in N.S. XV.

Aurangzeb's Ilahābād coins in gold and silver follow the usual types with the exception of a rare silver issue from Ilahābād Town, which bears the gold couplet—No. 1612. A legal drachm and one or two *nusārs* are known. The White King Collection contained a copper coin of this monarch.

Rupees are known of all the other Mughal emperors except Jahāndār, Rafi'u-d-darjāt, and Shāh Jahān II. These are of the usual types with the exception of the issues of Farrukhsiyar, which bear a modified reverse legend—No. 2130. Gold coins of Farrukhsiyar and Muhammad Shāh have been found.

INTRODUCTION

ILAHĀBĀS See ILAHĀBĀD

IMTIYĀZGARH امتحارگڑہ

Lat. $15^{\circ} 37'$ Long $77^{\circ} 19'$

	G	S	C.
Aurangzeb	—	1	—

Imtiyāzgarh was the Mughal name for Adoni in Southern India. Coin No. 1614 a dateless rupee of Aurangzeb, remained till quite recently the earliest known issue from this mint, but a duplicate of regnal year 43 has been published in N S. XV, § 89 Mr Framji Jamasji Thanawala has a unique half rupee of Aurangzeb, on which the name of the mint appears in its original form of Adoni.

A solitary rupee of Shāh Ālam I is known. With Farrukhsiyar started a gold coinage on the pattern of the South Indian *hun*—small dumpy coins weighing about 60 grains. These continued to be struck in the names of Muhammed Shāh and of Ālamgir II. Rupees are known of Ahmad Shāh and of 'Ālamgir II.

ĀNWALA (AONLA) اونلا

Lat. $28^{\circ} 16'$ Long $79^{\circ} 12'$

	G	S	C.
Shah 'Ālam II	—	2	—

Anwala is only found as a Mughal mint-town on a few early rupees of Shah 'Ālam II. It is a town of Rohilkhand in the present District of Bareilly which became British territory in 1801.

AWADH اوڈھ

Lat. $26^{\circ} 48'$ Long $82^{\circ} 14'$

G	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—
Muhammed Shāh	—	6 (Akhtarnagar Awadh)
Shah 'Ālam II	2 (Sūba Awadh)	—

Awadh the ancient Ayodhya, was in Akbar's time the head quarters of a sūba and has given its name to the Province now known as Oudh. A few rare copper coins of Akbar are known in the

full and half sizes, on which the mint is called اودہ اوڈہ—the District of Awadh. See No. 628

The mint does not appear again till the reign of Muhammad Shāh, when it is called احتربگر اوڈہ on the coins. The earlier rupees are of the usual type, but later on this changes to the ماحف قلہ type characteristic of the Shāhjahānābād issues. The Indian Museum possesses a gold mohar of Akhtarnagar Awadh.

Coins Nos. 2859 and 2860 are mohars of Shāh 'Ālam II struck at Śūba Awadh in 1229, 26 R (sic). They are quite unfamiliar to me, but are East India Company issues corresponding to the '26 san' rupees of Muhammadābād Banāras—see Coins Nos. 2966 et seq.

AURANGĀBĀD (KHUJISTA BUNYĀD) اورنگ باد

Lat 19° 54' Long 75° 22'

	G.	S.	C
Aurangzeb	{ 2 (Aurangābād) 1 (Khujista Bunyād)	2 (Aurangābād) 3 (Khujista Bunyād)	— —
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	4	—
Jahāndār	—	1	—
Fairukhsiyar	1	2	—
Rafī'u-d-darjāt	1	1	—
Shāh Jahān II	1	—	—
Muhammad Shāh	1 (Aurangābād)	2 (Khujista Bunyād)	—

Aurangzeb, when governor of the Dakhan, before his accession, founded the city of Aurangābād, which he named after himself. Apparently the earliest coin known at present is a mohar of Aurangzeb in the Indian Museum, dated 1070, 3 R., of the usual gold couplet type. There is a rupee in the British Museum of 1071, 3 R., which bears the 'Muhiu-d-dīn' legend. On the early coins, both in gold and silver, the name of the mint is at the top, but later on it comes down to the last line. From A.H. 1100 the town is known on its coins solely by its honorific epithet Khujista Bunyād, 'of auspicious foundation'. There is an Aurangzeb copper coin of Aurangābād in the Cabinet of Dr. G P Taylor. No *nisārs* are known.

There is a mohar of Muhammad Shāh in this Collection which exhibits the mint-name in its original form.

Khujista Bunyād coins of the normal types, both in gold and

silver, are known of all the emperors after Aurangzeb down to and including Muḥammad Shāh, while rupees of Ḥamad Shāh and ‘Ālamgīr II exist in private collections. Noteworthy coins are the issues in gold and silver of Rafi‘u-d-darjat which bear the ﴿ ﴾ couplet. See Coin No 2280 which is still unique.

ELICHPŪR ایلچپور

Lat. 21° 10' Long 77° 30'

	G	S.	C
Jahāngīr	—	2	—
Aurangzeb	—	—	5
Shāh ‘Ālam I	—	1	—

Under the Mughals, Elichpur was the provincial capital of Berār. The province was conquered by Akbar in his thirty first year. Rupees of the *Idāt* type were struck at Elichpūr a specimen without year was published in N S XI.

Normal weight silver coins of Jahāngīr's early Kalima type only are known all apparently of the year 1016 A Shāh Jahān copper coin is recorded as having been in the Collection of Mr Eugeno Leggett, Karachi, but I have not been able to verify it.

Elichpūr rupees of the normal types are known of all the emperors from Aurangzeb to Muḥammad Shāh, except Rafi‘u-d-darjat and Shāh Jahān II. The mint was very prolific in shapeless copper coins of degraded design. These have been published of Aurangzeb, Shāh ‘Ālam I, and of the last four emperors from Muḥammad Shāh—J A S B 1902. No gold coins have yet been found.

BĀLĀNAGARGADHĀ بالانگرگھا

Lat. 23° 10' Long 79° 50'

	G	S.	C
Shāh ‘Ālam II	—	1	—

Rupees were issued in the name of Shāh ‘Ālam II from Bālāna gargadhā by the local representative of the Peshwā—see N S VI § 65. The mint-town was probably Gadhā, now an unimportant town near Jabalpūr (Jubbulpore).

BADAKHSHĀN بدخشانLat. $37^{\circ} 9'$ Long. $70^{\circ} 33'$

	G	S.	C
Bābur	—	1	—

Badakhshān is not included in the list of Mughal mints proper, as it is outside India, and the coin was struck there before Bābur's successful invasion of Hindustan

BARODA بروڈا

Lat $22^{\circ} 17'$ Long $73^{\circ} 16'$

	G.	S.	C
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	—	3

Coins in silver and copper issued in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II from Baroda, capital of the State of that name.

BURHĀNPŪR برهانپور

Lat $21^{\circ} 18'$ Long $76^{\circ} 16'$

	G	S	C
Akbar	1	3	1
Jahāngīr	1	8	—
Shāh Jahān	2	14	—
Aurangzeb	1	9	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	1	4	—
Jahāndār	1	2	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	2	—
Muhammad Shāh	1	3	—
'Ālamgīr II	—	1	—

Burhānpūr was the principal town of the Khāndesh Province, lying between the Narbada and Taptī Rivers. Before the rise of the Mughal power Khāndesh was an independent State, but after repeated invasions Burhānpūr was finally occupied, and Asīrgarh, the principal fort, captured, in Akbar's forty-fifth year. Khāndesh was then incorporated in the Mughal Empire, and Burhānpūr remained one of the most prolific Mughal mints till the end of the dynasty. Itāhī coins of Akbar in all three metals are known, the copper issues are very rare. There is a copper coin in this Collection, but the units figure of the year is missing.

Jahāngir's silver issues begin with the heavy Kalima type, and this is succeeded by heavy rupees bearing the rare couplet shown on No. 980. Normal weight rupees of this couplet type are known, and these are succeeded about the sixth year by the usual *īlahī* type which goes on to the end of the reign. Gold *īlahī* coins and one or two copper pieces exist.

The rupees of Shāh Jahān commence with the ordinary Kalima type which is superseded early in the second year by the Kalima *īlahī* type—for remarks on this type see the Note on Akbar-nagar. Attention is drawn to the rare type of years 1041 and 1042 exemplified by Coin No. 1280, which is peculiar to the mints of Akbarābād and Burhānpur. The 'square areas' type begins in the fifth year. The earliest square areas issue has the pious ejaculation *اللهم اسْتَغْفِرُكَ*, as an addition to the usual reverse marginal legend. This feature is shared by the issues of at least one other mint, Daulatābād. With the gold coins, the square areas type begins in the fourth year with a coin of the exceptional variety just described—*I M Cat.* No. 844—and continues to the end of the reign. No copper coins have been found, but silver *nigārs* are known on which the mint-town is called *Baldat Burhānpur*.

On the first silver issue of Aurangzēb—No. 1617—Burhānpur is distinguished by the epithet *اللهم اسْتَغْفِرُكَ* the sumptuous town. This coin is still unique. The usual couplet type begins with the third year. Gold coins are fairly common, and a copper coin was published in N S. V § 34.

On Aurangzēb's death Burhānpur recognized the pretensions of Aqam Shāh, and coins of this claimant in both gold and silver are known. They were speedily superseded by the issues of Shāh Ālam I, on which the mint-town is called *اللهم اسْتَغْفِرُكَ* abode of pleasure. This epithet henceforth accompanies the name of the mint till the end of the dynasty.

The remaining issues of Burhānpur call for little comment. They are known of the normal types in both gold and silver of all the regular emperors from Shāh Ālam I to Shāh Ālam II, except Rafi'u-d-darjāt and 'Ālamgir II of whom only rupees have been found. A copper coin of Shāh 'Ālam II is recorded as having been in the White King Cabinet. A mohar of Jahāndār Shāh was published in N S VI, on which the mint is called *Dāru-s-salqānat* and a Burhānpur rupee, not yet identified, was described in N S VII § 74. Probably it is a rupee of Muḥammad Shāh as Prinsep in his 'Useful Tables' gives an alleged coin compleat of this emperor which contains the epithets *اللهم اسْتَغْفِرُكَ* *الله اکبر*

BARELĪ بارلی

Lat 28° 22' Long. 79° 26'

	G	S	C.
Aurangzeb	—	9	—
Shāh ‘Ālam I	—	5	—
Jahāndār	—	1	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	4	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	1	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	6	—
Ahmad Shāh	—	1	—
‘Ālamgīr II	—	8	—
Shāh ‘Ālam II	—	{ 14 2 (Āsafābād Barelī)	—

Barelī is the principal town of Rohilkhand, and first became a mint-town in the reign of Aurangzeb. Coin No. 1626 is dated 1100, but a rupee earlier by two years is in the Cabinet of Mr. H. Nelson Wright.

All the emperors from Aurangzeb to Shāh ‘Ālam II are represented in silver of the normal types, but I only know gold coins of Shāh ‘Ālam I, Farrukhsiyar, and ‘Ālamgīr II, and copper of Shāh ‘Ālam II. On the rupees of Shāh ‘Ālam I, the usual reverse formula is replaced by the words سنه مساوا.

The Museum contains two of the very rare rupees of Shāh ‘Ālam II's thirty-fifth year, on which the mint-name is accompanied by the epithet اسافد. Mr. Nelson Wright remarks in the *I M Cat.*, that this probably refers to Āsafu-d-daula, the then Nawāb of Oudh.

British rule was introduced into Rohilkhand in 1801—A H 1216—and the rupees on which Bareli is called *Qit'a*, 'district', must have issued under British authority.

BALWANTNAGAR بلوانت نگر

Lat 25° 25' Long 78° 38'

	G	S	C.
Ahmad Shāh	—	1	—
‘Ālamgīr II	—	2	—
Shāh ‘Ālam II	—	3	—

Balwantnagar is the name by which Jhānsī is known on the Mughal silver coinage. A rupee of Muhammad Shāh of the normal

type was published in N.S. XIII, § 78. All the other known issues are represented here. The rupees of Ālamgīr II are of a couplet type—see Coin No. 2764

BANĀRAS (MUHAMMADĀBĀD) بانارس

Lat. 25° 18' Long 83° 5'

	G	S.	O
Muhammad Shāh	—	6	—
Āḥmad Shāh	—	7	—
Ālamgīr II	—	11	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	90	—

The Banāras mint, with its epithet of Muhammādābād first appears in the reign of Muhammad Shāh, after whom it was called. The earliest recorded date is A.H. 1145—I M Cat. Coin No. 1958. The entire mint-name is at the top of the reverse inscription, but in 1148 the type was changed, بانارس forming the top line and بانارس the bottom line of the legend, and so remained till the end of the series.

A lucid account of the history of the Banāras mint is given in Mr H. Nelson Wright's Introduction to the *I M Cat.*, Vol. III. Down to the year A.H. 1179, or soon after the Battle of Balaṛ in A.D. 1764 the coins were of the normal Mughal types, and issued with regularity.

In A.H. 1189 proprietary rights in the Banāras District were ceded to the British, but the mint was probably not taken over for another six years. Few coins are known of the period between 1179 and 1189, No. 2916 is a rupee of 1189 16 R. The rupees of 1190 to 1192 record only the seventeenth regnal year while those from 1193 to the year of Shāh 'Ālam II's death contain the regnal year 17 which remains invariable, and in addition there is a regnal year agreeing as usual with the *Hayrī* date. This series is well represented in this Collection—Coins Nos. 2920 to 2965. It will be noticed that although Shāh 'Ālam II died in 1221 the 17 *san* series proceeds to A.H. 1229 but both regnal years now remain invariable, 17 and 49. Mr Nelson Wright remarks that the number 17 has been considered to refer to the accession of Ārafān-d-daula as Nawāb of Oudh.

There is another series of Banāras coins exemplified in Nos. 2966 to 2996 on which the regnal year is invariably 26. The *Hayrī* years on specimens in this Collection run from 1203 to 1234. Mr Nelson Wright has suggested that the 17 *san* series was struck by the British for use in their own possessions, while the 26 *san* rupees were issued by them for circulation in the Nawāb Vazīr's territory.

Copper coins in the name of Shāh ‘Ālam II issued from the Banāras mint, bearing the inscription *Dāru-l-fūlūs Muhammādābād*.

BINDRABAN بندربان

Lat. $27^{\circ} 23'$ Long. $77^{\circ} 44'$

G	S.	C.
Shāh ‘Ālam II	—	2 (Mūminābād Bindraban) { 1 (Bindraban) 4 (Mūminābād)

Bindraban is one of the ancient towns in the locality of Mathurā, sixty miles north of Āgra. It appears as a mint of Shāh ‘Ālam II only, and is sometimes known on the Mughal coins as Mūminābād. Copper coins exist of Bindraban, and of Mūminābād, the former being the rarer of the two. All the rupees exhibit the combined name Mūminābād Bindraban. No gold coins have been published.

BANGĀLA بنگال

Lat $24^{\circ} 54'$ Long $88^{\circ} 8'$

G	S	C
Akbar	—	2

Bangāla is given as a mint of Akbar in the *Ā'in-i-Albarī*. The name was first tentatively read by Mr. C. J. Rodgers on the two square rupees recorded above, and there can be little doubt that the reading was correct. In N.S XI, § 65, Colonel Vost published and illustrated a Bangāla rupee of year A.H. 1011. He remarked that Bangāla was another name for Gauī. Only silver coins are as yet known.

BAHĀDURGARH بہادر گڑھ

G	S.	C
Jahāndār	—	2

The rare Southern India mint of Bahādurgarh is represented in this Collection by two rupees of Jahāndār Shāh of different types. Two similar specimens were published and illustrated by Dr G. P. Taylor in N.S XIV. The mint is also known in silver of Shāh ‘Ālam I and Farrukhsiyar, while copper coins of Farrukhsiyar were published in N.S VI, § 43.

Bahādurgarh with its alternative names of Nandagaon and Bikapur (*sic*), is given by Jadunath Sarkar in his *India of Aurangzeb* as one of the forts in the Province of Aurangābād.

BAHRAICH بھرائچ

Lat. $27^{\circ} 34'$ Long $81^{\circ} 36'$

	G	S.	C
Akbar	—	—	2

Bahrāich is a copper mint of Akbar only, full and half-dāms being known. In Akbar's time it was the head quarters of a sarkār in the Province of Oudh.

BHAKKAR بھکر

Lat. $31^{\circ} 37'$ Long $71^{\circ} 5'$

	G	S.	C.
Akbar	—	1	—
Shāh Jahān	—	5	—
Aurangzeb	—	1	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	1	1
Aḥmad Shāh	—	1	—

Bhakkar, a fortress on an island of the River Indus, was one of the sarkārs in the Province of Multān. It was captured for the emperor Akbar in A.H. 981 and is given in the *Ā'īn-i-Akbarī* as a mint for copper only. Akbar's dāms of Bhakkar are very scarce, and are absent from this Collection. Mr C J Rodgers read the mint of silver coin No. 261 as Bhakkar and I think the attribution is reasonably certain.

No coins of Jahāngīr are known but rupees of Shāh Jahān exist of several types. On the Kalima Ilahi type, the mint-name is spelt Bakkar. Coin No 1289 is noteworthy, being a square areas type rupee with an *īlāhī* year and month—cp the Sūrat rupees of Murād Bakshah. On some rupees of Shāh Jahān the mint-name is spelt Bakhar.

The peculiar issues of Aurangzeb's early years are not represented here—see *I M Cat* No 1268. By 1088—Coin No 1635—the usual type had been adopted. Later on the spelling of the mint-name is finally changed to Bhakhar.

After Aurangzeb the mint of Bhakkar or Bhakhar as it is now becomes very rare. Rupees are known of Jahāndār Farrukhsiyar and Aḥmad Shāh while I have definitely attributed the compleat rupee No. 2407a to Muhammad Shāh. This was tentatively assigned by Mr C J Rodgers to Nekosiyar and is still unique. Copper coins are known of Muhammad Shāh only.

No gold coins have yet been found

BHILSA بھیلسہ

Lat 23° 31' Long 77° 50'

	G	S.	C.
Shāh Jahān	—	2	—
Aurangzeb	—	1	—

Bhīlsa is in the Bhopāl State, and was a mint-town of Shāh Jahān and Aurangzeb. All the known rupees of Shāh Jahān are of the 'square areas' type, the earliest being of the eighth year. A 'square areas' mohar, dated 1059, 24 R., was published in N.S. XI.

The undated rupee of Aurangzeb in this Collection is the second specimen to be discovered. The first of dates 1089, 21 R., was in the White King Cabinet.

BĪJĀPŪR بیجاپور

Lat 16° 49' Long 75° 46'

	G	S	C
Aurangzeb	—	5	1
Kām Bakhsh	—	1	—
Jahāndār	—	—	1

Bijāpur was the capital of the 'Ādil Shāhī dynasty, which ruled there from A.H. 895 to A.H. 1097. The town was first besieged by the Mughals in A.H. 1042, but was not finally conquered till the year A.H. 1097. The first coins to issue were rupees and half-rupees of Aurangzeb's usual silver type, dated 1091, 24 R., with the mint-name Bijāpur without any epithet, as the last line of the reverse inscription. See Dr. G P Taylor's paper 'On the Bijāpur Mughal Rupee of A.H. 1091', N.S. XV, § 92. From the thirtieth regnal year, gold and silver coins were freely struck at Bijāpur with its epithet of *Dāru-z-zafra*, 'abode of victory'. Aurangzeb's copper coins in the full and half-sizes are known.

On Aurangzeb's death, Kām Bakhsh, who was governor of Bijāpur, set up a claim to the succession, and struck rupees there.

One or two very rare rupees of Shāh 'Alam I and Jahāndār are known, while copper coins of both these emperors have recently come to light. There is a mohar of Farrukhsiyar in the British Museum, and two copper coins of this emperor were in the White King Collection. After Farrukhsiyar the mint disappears from the Mughal series.

INTRODUCTION

BAIRĀTA بیراتا

Lat. $27^{\circ} 42'$ Long $76^{\circ} 23'$

	G	S.	O
Akbar	—	4	8
Jahāngīr	—	—	1
Shāh Jahān	—	—	2
Aurangzeb	—	—	4

Bairāta is a town in Rājputānā near Alwar and was famous for its copper mines. It was a mint town under Akbar for copper and later on for silver also. But the name on these latter coins looks more like Bairāt, or, as suggested by Mr H. Nelson Wright, Berār. The earlier dāms are succeeded by a tanka issue of which only the full and the half-sizes are known. All the silver coins are round rupees of the usual *slight* type, the earliest bearing date 42—I M Cat. Copper coins of inferior workmanship on which the mint-name is Bairāt, or Berār, are known of Jahāngīr Shāh Jahān, and Aurangzeb. Colonel Vost, in N S. XI, published a rupee of Jahāngīr struck at Bairāta (Berār).

BERĀR. See BAIRĀTA بیرار

BIKĀNER بیکانیر

Lat. 28° Long $73^{\circ} 18'$

	G	S.	O
Ālamgīr II	—	2	—

The Museum contains two rupees of Ālamgīr II of a mint which was tentatively read as *Baldat-i-Safā*. From a specimen which contains the complete mint-name, I have shown that these rupees were struck at Bihāner, with its epithet of *Baldat* 'town'. See N S. XI and XV. All known specimens are of the first regnal year of Ālamgīr II. A reference is invited to the article on Bihāner in Webb's *Currencies of Rājputānā*.

Bihāner is the capital of the Rājputānā State of that name.

PĀNIPAT پانیپت

Lat. $29^{\circ} 23'$ Long $77^{\circ} 2$

	G	S.	C.
Shāh Ālam II	—	2	—

Pānipat is a small town in the Karnāl District of the Panjab, near which lies the famous battle field so well known by this name. It is

a rare mint of Shāh ‘Ālam II only, and the name is prefixed on the silver coins by the epithet *نگارہ* 'district'. There is a copper coin in the British Museum.

PATTAN DEO پتن دو

Lat 20° 53' Long. 70° 26'

	G	S.	C
Shāh Jahān	—	1	—

One or two mohars, and a few rupees of Shāh Jahān, are known of Pattan Deo. All are of the 'square areas' type, and are dated A.H. 1047, 10 R.

The mint of Pattan Deo was first published from the White King Collection in the paper 'Some Novelties in Mughal Coins', *Num. Chron.*, 1896, and was identified with Dwārka in Kathiāwār. But Dr. G. P. Taylor has pointed out that it should be located with the Somnāth Pattan which stands on the south-west coast of Kathiāwār, now more commonly known as Verāval Pattan, or simply Verāval. The Deo or Dev of Pattan Deo is Somnāth, 'the lord of Soma', or Siva.

PATNA ('AZIMĀBĀD) پٹنا

Lat 25° 37' Long. 85° 12'

	G	S	C
Akbar	4	5	—
Jahāngīr	—	14	—
Jahāngīr and Nūr Jahān	—	1	—
Shāh Jahān	—	9	—
Aurangzeb	—	{ 10 (Patna) 1 ('Azimābād)	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	5	—
Fariukhisiyar	—	9	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	8	—
Ahmad Shāh	1	3	—
'Ālamgīr II	—	9	—
Shāh Jahān III	—	2	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	1	7	—

Patna was taken by Akbar in person from Dāñd son of Sulaimān Kararānī, King of Bengal, in A.H. 982. The earliest coins known are of A.H. 983, which year is here represented both in gold and silver. Patna is called *Dāru-z-zai'b*. There are also in the Museum

specimens in both metals of the square issue of 987 A long gap separates this from the *īlāhīt* issues, which do not appear to have started till the forty-second year.

The mint was very active under Jahāngīr. Heavy rupees of the *Kalima* type were struck from 1014 to 1018, and these were followed by the usual *īlāhīt* issues. In Jahāngīr's last year—1087—Patna struck silver coins in the name of Nur Jahān. Mr Nelson Wright has a Patna rupee bearing the *لر و کسی* couplet. Cp. Coins Nos. 892 and 1071.

The succession of type of the silver issues of Shāh Jahān is sufficiently shown in this Collection. The square areas type begins in the fifth year. Gold mohars of Jahāngīr and Shāh Jahān are known.

Aurangzeb's rupees commence with the 'Muḥīn-d-din' type, with mint-name at the top of the reverse side. This is followed by the ordinary couplet type, the earliest specimen here being of the tenth year and the latest is dated 1115 48 R. Prince Azīmū-sh-shāh, grandson of Aurangzeb, was governor of Bihār in A.D. 1708 and after him Patna was re-named Azīmābād. The change is reflected in the coinage from the fiftieth year of Aurangzeb, and Patna is henceforth known on the currency with the exception of the rupees of Rafī'u-d-darjāt, solely by its new name. The Patna mohar of Farrukhsiyar in the British Museum—R. M. Cat., No. 895—is really of Sahrind mint.

Aurangzeb gold coins of both Patna and Azīmābād are known while an Azīmābād copper coin of this emperor has been published. Copper coins of Patna mint are extremely rare, but are known of Akbar and Shāh Jahān.

There is a silver *nugār* of Shāh Jahān from the Patna mint, and a legal drachm of Aurangzeb's twenty fourth year was in the Bleasby Collection.

The first issue of Shāh Ālam I from Azīmābād was a rupee bearing his pre-accession name of Mu'azzam with a similar couplet to that on Coin No. 2091 and the reverse legend of Aurangzeb's Azīmābād rupees with its characteristic arrangement—see N. S. XV. This was succeeded by rupees of the normal type as regards their obverse inscriptions, but bearing the reverse legend of No. 2062 a peculiarity shared by some other mints, e.g. Akbarnagar Chināpatan Ālamgirpūr, and Karimābād.

No coins of Jahāndār are known. In Farrukhsiyar's third year, the mint-name is moved from the last line to the top of the reverse inscription and is associated with an epithet *Muṣṭaqirru-l-mull* which remains in use till the end of the reign.

'Azīmābād rupees of all the remaining emperors except Rafī'u-d-

darjāt are known, and gold coins of Shāh ‘Ālam I, Farrukhsiyar, Muhammad Shāh, Ahmad Shāh, and Shāh ‘Ālam II. In the reign of Ahmad Shāh occurs for the first time the mint-mark, not unlike a *fleur de lys*, which serves to distinguish the later issues of ‘Azimābād. Issues of Shāh Jahān III are known both in gold and silver.

PURBANDAR پرباندر

Lat $21^{\circ} 37'$ Long $69^{\circ} 48'$

	G.	S	C.
Shāh ‘Ālam I	—	1	—

Purbandar was a small port on the west coast of Kathiawār. It is a very rare mint. Rupees are known of Aurangzeb, Shāh ‘Ālam I, Farrukhsiyar, and Muhammad Shāh, and a mohar of Farrukhsiyar is in the British Museum Collection, see *B. M. Cat.*, No 893, which has been wrongly ascribed to Barelī mint. Coin No. 2271a is probably a copper piece of this mint. The arrangement of the first three letters of the word پرباندر is unmistakable, and very characteristic of this mint-name. See also Coin No. 80 of ‘Mogul Copper Coins’, by C. J. Rodgers, *J. A. S. B.*, 1895.

PANJNAGAR پنج نگر

	G	S	C
Jahāngīr	—	1	—

The mint-name Panjnagar was read by Mr. C. J. Rodgers on a single half-rupee of Jahāngīr of the early Kalima type—Coin No. 1001. This reading is to some extent tentative, as the place is unknown, but no other name suggests itself.

PESHĀWAR پشاور

Lat. 34° Long $71^{\circ} 38'$

	G.	S	C
Shāh ‘Ālam I	—	2	—
Jahāndār	—	1	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	2	—
Rafī‘u-d-darjāt	1	—	—
Muhammad Shāh	1	6	—
Ahmad Shāh	—	—	3

The connexion of the Mughal emperors with Peshāwar dates from the time of Bābur, but it was not incorporated into the Mughal Empire proper till the time of Akbar

Peshawar first occurs as a Mughal mint on a rupee of Aurangzeb, dates illegible, which was published in N S XV. But in the Sale Catalogue of the Coins of Mr Eugene Leggett, Karachi, Peshawar is recorded as the mint of a rupee of Shah Jahan, dated 1057, 20 R. I have not been able to verify this.

A few normal type coins in both gold and silver of Shah 'Alam I are known, and two rupees of Jahandar. The Museum contains rupees of Farrukhsiyar and a mohar was published in N S. XI. The mohar of Rafi'u-d darjat is unique, while the gold coin of Muhammad Shah is now published for the first time. A few copper coins of Ahmad Shah have been found. Peshawar then disappears from the list of Mughal mints, and becomes a regular mint-town of the Durranis.

The mint is excellently represented in this Collection.

TATTA xx

Lat. 24° 44' Long. 68°

	G	S	C.
Akbar	—	29	—
Jahangir	1	14	—
Shah Jahan	—	9	—
Aurangzeb	1	14	—
Shah 'Alam I as Mu'ayyad Shah	—	1	—
Shah 'Alam I	—	3	—
Jahandar	—	1	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	5	—
Shah Jahan II	—	1	—
Muhammad Shah	1	2	—

Tatta was the capital of the independent state of Sind, which was annexed to the Mughal empire in the thirty-seventh year of Akbar. Square *idah* rupees issued from the thirty-eighth year to the end of the reign and are quite common. These may not be the first coins to issue from the Tatta mint, since the billon pieces struck by Firoz Shah Tughlaq of Dehli at Sahrat in Sind were probably minted at or near Tatta—see Mr H. Nelson Wright's paper 'The Coins of the Pathan Sultans of Dehli' *J.R.A.S.*, 1900.

Coin No 880 may be a *dām* of this mint.

The heavy rupee of the Kalima type was current during the first five years of Jahangir's reign, and was succeeded in 1020 by the normal weight *idah* coin. As for the issues of Shah Jahan the Kalima type of the first year is succeeded in the second year by

JĀLNAPŪR حالن پور

Lat. $19^{\circ} 51'$ Long $75^{\circ} 54'$

	G	S	O
Jahāngīr	—	1	—

The mint-name Jālnapūr has been read on a few normal weight rupees of Jahāngīr of the early Kalima type.

The *Albarnāma* mentions Jālnapūr in connexion with Ahmadnagar, and the Jālnapur of the coins is the same as Jālna, thirty nine miles due east of Aurangābād. The mint-name was first read, and the location of the mint identified, by Mr H. Nelson Wright. See N S. III, § 22 and XI, § 65

JALER حاجر

	G	S	O
Jahāngīr	—	1	—

The above coin and a similar piece of the same date in the Indian Museum—*I M Cat.*, No 685—are the only known issues of this mint. The reading is tentative, and the mint has not yet been identified. Can it be the same as 'Jooner (*etc*) a sarkār of the Province of Aurangābād?—see Jedunath Sarkar's *India of Aurangzeb*

JAMMŪN حموں

Lat. $32^{\circ} 44'$ Long $74^{\circ} 55'$

	G	S	O
Shāh Ālam II	—	4	—

Jammūn the winter-capital of the Kashmir State is only known as a Mughal mint on the rupees of Shāh Ālam II, of which there are three of a four-couplet type in this Collection. The name of the mint-town is associated with an epithet *Dūru-l-amān* 'abode of safety'.

Coin No 3004 was struck by Ranjit Deo of Kashmir but the reverse legend remains unchanged and bears Shāh Ālam II's twenty eighth year.

The only coins known of Jaunpur after 988 are a gold mohar and three or four rupees of Aurangzeb. The former coin, and one of the latter are in the British Museum.

JŪNAGARH جوناگر

Lat. 21° 31' Long 70° 36'

	G	S	C
Shah Jahān	—	4	—
Aurangzeb	—	7	—
Shah 'Ālam I	—	1	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	1	—

Jūnagarh is the capital of the State of that name in Kathiawār. The fort capitulated both to Maḥmud I of Gujarat and to Akbar, but the first coins known are square areas type rupees of Shāh Jahān. The rupees of the first thirty years of Aurangzeb bear the usual formulae but these are arranged in a peculiar way in and around square areas. In 1099 the type changes and the normal pattern of rupee is found for the remainder of the reign. Rupees only are known of Shāh 'Ālam I, Farrukhsiyar, Shāh Jahān II, and Muhammad Shāh.

No copper pieces have been found. A gold coin of Aurangzeb struck at Junagarh was published in N S XVI, § 98.

The coins of Junagarh are described in Dr G P Taylor's recently published paper The Mughal Coins of Jūnagadh, § 114 N S XIX.

JAHĀNGIRNAGAR جہانگیر نگر

Lat. 23° 43' Long 90° 24'

	G	S	C
Jahāngīr	—	2	—
Shah Jahān	—	5	—
Aurangzeb	2	5	—
Shah 'Ālam I	—	2	1
Farrukhsiyar	—	1	—
Aḥmad Shah	—	1	—
Ālamgīr II	—	2	—

Dhūkū (Dacca) the capital of Bengal, was re-named Jahāngirnagar after the emperor Jahāngīr, and normal weight rupees of the *sldhi* type issued from the twelfth year of this monarch. There is a gold coin in the British Museum.

The earliest type of Shāh Jahān's silver currency has not yet been found, but what I have termed the *Kahima Ilahi* type—see Note on

two early rupees of Akbar were struck there. The coin in this Collection is the only piece in copper published from this mint. The mint-name is situated on it in such a way that it might be read as the latter part of the word *Higar* but I think Mr Rodgers attribution to *Chunar* is correct because all the *Higar fulūs* which resemble the piece under discussion, are of the *īlahī* type.

CHAMPĀNIR جپانیر

Lat. $22^{\circ} 31'$ Long $73^{\circ} 36'$

	G	S	C
Humāyun	—	3	3

Champanir a hill fort in Kathiawār, is supposed to have derived its name from Chāmpā, its Hindn founder in the eighth century of the Christian era. It capitulated to Mahmud I of Gujārat in A.H 889 after a protracted siege. Coins of the Gujarat *saltanat* struck at *Shahr-i-Mukarram* Muḥammadābād alias Champanir are known in silver only from A.H 895 to 904. Humāyun captured the place in A.H. 942 and struck coin there in silver and copper both very rare of this date only. The silver coins are *dirhams* of the usual type. Only one of the three specimens in this Collection shows the mint name I do not know of any others. The copper coins of Champanir exhibit the mint-name with its old honorific title of *Shahr-i-Mukarram*. A few specimens are known of the type of Coin No. 90. The copper piece, *B M Cat.*, No 1282 has been wrongly described, and is really of this type. Coin No. 92 is unique, but is unfortunately in too bad a condition to figure in the Plate. After the year A.H 942 Champanir disappears from the list of Mughal mints.

CHHACHRAULI جھچرولی

Lat $30^{\circ} 15'$ Long $77^{\circ} 25'$

	G	S	C
Shah Ālam II	—	—	1

Chhachrauli is now the capital of the Kalsia State in the Ambala District of the Panjab. It is only represented on copper coins of Shah Ālam II of dates A.H. 1215 and 1216. The present specimen was in the Rodgers Collection, and is somewhat different from that in the Indian Museum—*J M Cat.*, No 2490. It is dated A.H 1216 and bears a sword as mint-mark. Mr Rodgers read the mint name as Kachrowlie (*sic*).

CHĪTOR *چیتور*Lat $24^{\circ} 53'$ Long. $74^{\circ} 39'$

	G	S	C
Akbar	—	—	5

Chītor was captured by the emperor Akbar in A.H. 975 after a memorable siege. *Dāms* struck at this mint are known of the years 999 to 1008 inclusive. Mr G. B. Bleazby in N.S. V, § 32, published a curious rupee of Akbar of the Jaunpūr type, which in addition to the mint-name Jaunpūr, bears a word in the left upper field which may be Chītor. The date of this piece is 976. No other coins of Chītor are known.

CHĪNĀPATAN *چینا پاتان*Lat 13° Long $80^{\circ} 15'$

	G	S.	C
Aurangzeb	—	2	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	4	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	2	—

Chīnāpatan (originally Chinna-patanam) was the name by which Madras is known on the Mughal coins. Issues from this mint were probably inaugurated with the gold *nīsār* dated 1103-35 of Aurangzeb, a specimen of which is in the British Museum. Silver pieces of Aurangzeb, Shāh 'Ālam I, Farrukhsiyar, and Muhammad Shāh (N S XV) are known.

HASANĀBĀD *حسن اباد*

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	—	3

Silver and copper pieces of Shāh 'Ālam II are known of a mint which has been variously read as Ḥusainābād, Hasanābād, and Ahsanābād. The third variant is undoubtedly incorrect, and rupees I have examined give the name as Hasanābād. The dates on the three copper coins in this Collection are A.H. 1176, 1179, and 1219.

I do not know what place was designated in Shāh 'Ālam II's reign as Hasanābād. Dr. O Codrington suggests Gaur in Bengal, *Musalman Numismatics*, p 151.

HISĀR حصار

Lat. 29° 10' Long 75° 44'

	G	S.	C
Akbar	{ —	1 (Hisār Firoza)	2 (Hisār Firoza)
	{ —	—	4 (Hisār)

Hisār is the head-quarters of the present District of that name in the Panjab and was founded by Firoz Shāh Tughlaq Sultan of Dehlī, about A.H. 757. It was a copper mint of the Sūris, while Akbar struck in silver and copper there. On the early coins of both metals, the name Hisār is associated with its epithet of Firoza—dates 963 to 967—but the epithet is omitted from the later *īlāhī fulūs* of the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth years. Only a few rupees of Akbar are known, and these are all of the early type.

HAIDARĀBĀD حیدر آباد

Lat. 17° 22' Long 78° 27'

	G	S	C
Aurangzeb	1	3	1
Shah 'Ālam I	1	—	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	1	—

Haidarābād was founded by one of the Qutb Shāhī dynasty of Gulkanda about A.D. 1600. It first appears as a Mughal mint in the reign of Aurangzeb Coin No. 1680 being apparently the earliest known issue. On the gold and silver coins the mint-name is associated with an epithet *Dāru-l-jihād*, 'abode of holy war'. Kām Bahsh struck in both metals at Haidarābād. In the reign of Shah 'Ālam I, the epithet was changed to *Farkhunda bonyād*, of auspicious foundation and this is found on coins in gold and silver, but a rupee is known bearing the mint-name coupled with the original title, N.S. XIV.

A rupee of Jahāndār is known and a gold coin of Shah Jahān II while Farrukhsiyar and Muhammad Shah struck at Haidarābād in both metals. Copper coins of Aurangzeb and Shah 'Ālam I are known.

KHAIRPŪR خیرپور

Lat 27° 31' Long 68° 48'

	G.	S	C
Akbar	—	—	1

The mint-name of Khairpūr, a town in Sind, is only found on a few copper coins of Akbar. Coin No 656, dated A H. 997, is of an unpublished type. *Ilāhī* pieces of the forty-fifth and forty-seventh years are known, and are exemplified in the Indian Museum, *I. M. Cat.*, No. 462.

DOGĀON دوگاون

Lat 27° 40' Long 81° 35'

	G.	S.	C
Akbar	—	—	9

Dogāon is mentioned on p. xl ix of Jadunath Sarkar's *India of Aurangzeb* as 'Dokon, a village near Bahraich, formerly containing a copper mint'. Bahraich is in the Province of Oudh. The mint was described by Colonel Vost in his paper 'The Dogām Mint', *J A S B*, 1895. The only known issues are copper coins of Akbar and Shāh Jahān.

The earliest piece yet found is apparently No 657 of date A H 974. The mint was called *Dāru-l-khilāfat*, but this epithet was changed to *Dāru-s-salām* about the year 988. A few *dāms* are known of dates after 1000, and some of these bear the words الله اکبر, doubtless in reference to Akbar's new creed. Coin No 665 is a half-tanka piece of Akbar, and is one of two known specimens. Mr. Rodgers read the mint-name on this coin as 'Adogām', but the correct reading is now given.

Dogāon copper coins of Shāh Jahān are very rare

DAULATĀBĀD دولت آباد

Lat 19° 57' Long 75° 13'

	G	S	C
Shāh Jahān	1	4	—
Shāh 'Alam II	—	1	1

Daulatābād is situated a few miles to the west of Aurangābād, and was known till the reign of Muhammad bin Tughlaq as Deogir.

It was a mint of this Sultan, and of the Niṣām Shahī dynasty of Ahmednagar. The first Mughal emperor to strike coins there was Shāh Jahān.

Kalima type rupees of Shāh Jahān's first year—1087—have been found, but silver coins of the 'square areas' type are best known. One variety of the latter type exhibits the additional marginal legend **كَلِمَةُ الْحَقِيقَةِ** as exemplified in the Burhānpur rupee, No. 1283, see also the Note on Burhānpur. The latest silver coins of Shāh Jahān struck at Daulatābād are fine broad pieces somewhat resembling the late 'circular areas' type of Akbarābād mint, see N S XIII, § 77. A specimen, dated 1067, 31 R., is in the Bodleian Collection. Gold mohars are not uncommon, and are usually of the lozenge-shaped area Akbarābād type.

It is curious that the mint, after lying dormant so long, should have been revived in the time of Shāh Ālam II, but I do not know who struck the coins in his name. In addition to the type of rupee No. 3007, there are silver coins on which Daulatābād is called *Dāru-l-khilāfat*. The reading of Daulatābād on copper coin No. 8206 is reasonably certain.

DEHLI (SHĀHJAHĀNĀBĀD) دہلی

Lat. 28° 39' Long 77° 15'

	G	S	C
Humāyūn	—	8	4
Akbar	2	32	35
Jahāngīr	2	12	6
Shāh Jahān	{ —	5 (Dehlī) 4 (Shāhjahānābād)	3 (Dehlī) 1 (Shāhjahānābād)
Aurangzeb	2	37	8
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	4	—
Jahāndār	1	6	—
Farrukhsiyar	3	19	—
Raff'u-d-darjat	—	3	—
Shāh Jahān II	1	3	—
Muhammad Ibrāhīm	—	4	—
Muhammad Shāh	3	65	—
Ahmad Shāh	1	14	—
Ālamgīr II	5	15	2
Shāh Ālam II	1	50	—
Bedār Bakht	1	—	—
Akbar II	2	21	3
Bahādur Shāh II	—	1	—

Dehlī was the capital of the Mughal emperors, and the most prolific of their mint-towns. Bābur does not appear to have struck coin there, but issues in both silver and copper are known of his successor Humāyūn. The former are *dirhams* of the tenuous Central Asian type, and the first year of this monarch's reign is represented here. The mint-name is unattended with any epithet, but on the copper coins Dehlī is known as *Dāru-l-mulk Hazrat*. The first part of this double title was extensively associated with the name of the capital on the copper coins of the Dehlī Sultans, and the second part on those in silver and gold.

On Akbar's early coins the mint-name usually has the title *Hazrat*, but on gold coin No. 147, dated 979, we find a revival of the fuller epithet *Dāru-l-mulk Hazrat*. There is a fairly good series of rupees in this Collection from A.H. 964 to 985—Nos. 314 to 322. Probably no silver coins issued between 985 and the commencement of Akbar's *ilāhī* era in the thirtieth year of his reign. Coins Nos. 323 to 326 are early specimens of the *ilāhī* issue in silver and are of a square form. Mr. H. Nelson Wright has read the year on similar coins in the Indian Museum as 30—I.M. Cat., No. 182—but this reading is not free from doubt, as the year may be 35.

The figure zero is represented on Mughal coins by a dot · or by a very small circle °. But on the coins under discussion the date is ३०, the units figure being a large circle and closely resembling °, the figure for 5. As a rule there can be no doubt about the figure ५, which is represented by °, ω, or ς. I believe that these Dehlī coins of year ३० should be attributed to the thirty-fifth year, for the following reasons. In the first place I know of no Dehlī pieces of this type on which the year can be read with certainty as either ३० or ३५, ३० or ३५, and none of the intermediate years are known in this series. Secondly, there is a square Dehlī rupee in the British Museum Collection on which the year ३५ can be read with certainty, and which is of the following extremely rare type:

<i>Obverse</i>	<i>Reverse</i>
الله	الله ۳۰
اکبر	حل حلاله
صر دہلی	

Now there is also another rupee of this type in the British Museum on which the date is written ३० instead of ३५. I submit that the coin whose inscriptions I have just given, is the first *ilāhī* issue from Dehlī mint, and is dated ३५ (३५). The second one of the

same scarce type is a variety of the same date, on which the figure 5 is represented by a large circle. This coin is succeeded by square pieces of the ordinary type struck in the thirty fifth year, on which the date is shown in the same manner as 50. The years proceed regularly after 35. A few round *idāt* silver coins are known. Apparently no gold coins after 979 have been found.

Akbar's copper issues from Dehli are of several types. This Collection contains one-eighth *dāms* struck at Dehli in 962, 972, and 979 while the earliest *dām* of a similar type, but with the date in words is of year 981. The Indian Museum has *dāms* of 966 and 977. In 986 and again in 988 the type varies slightly, the inscription remaining the same. Apparently no coins have been found of dates between 988 and the thirty-seventh year. The first *idāt* issues are *fūlūs* of Dehli without any epithet, dated 37 which proceed to year 44 when the *tanka* issue appeared. This lasted to the end of the reign. The usual denomination is the half *tanka*. A full *tanka* was published in Mr C J Rodgers paper 'Copper Coins of Akbar', *J A S. B* 1880. But the issue is characterized by the abundance of sixteenth parts of the *tanka*. In N S. VI § 43 was published a *dām*, dated 981, on which Dehli is called *Dāru-l-mulk Hazrat*.

There are two of Jahāngir's very scarce gold coins of Dehli in the Museum. Coin No 912 is probably still unique. The rare rupees of the early years are unrepresented but from 1021 silver coins of the usual *idāt* type become abundant, and continue to the end of the reign. *Nīdras* are unknown. No coins issued from Dehli in the name of Nur Jahān. The small copper issues are well represented here. I do not know of the existence of any large *fūlūs*.

The silver issues of Shāh Jahān commence with the Kalima type, which is succeeded in the second year by what I have termed the Kalima Ilāhi type—see Note on Akbar-nagar. In 1041 came the type exemplified by No. 1328 which is known as late as the year 1049. Shāh Jahān, like Jahāngir issued small *fūlūs* from Dehli. No. 1468 is an example of the twelfth year. No gold coins have yet been found.

In 1048 Shāh Jahān built the new Dehli, which he called Shāh jahānābād and it is by this name with its title of *Dāru-l-Hilafat* that the capital is henceforth known on the Mughal coinage. On coins both in gold and silver—see Coin No. 1353—we have Shāh Jahān's only known couplet a non couplet type of Shāhjahanabād also exists—No 1355. Coin No. 1471 is probably a copper piece of this mint with its epithet of *Dāru-l-Hilafat*. *Nīdras* are known both in gold and silver.

Aurangzob's earliest silver issue of the first year is known from

a unique coin in the possession of Mr. C. J. Brown of Lucknow. The coin is described below. It is almost exactly similar to the 'square area' Akbarābād and Akbarīnagai coins of Aurangzeb, and has been published in N. S. XIX. § 115.

<i>Obverse</i>	<i>Reverse</i>
In square area	In square area
نادشا عالم ر	شہباد احمد
عالم کبر	دار الخلافة
<i>Margins</i>	<i>Margins</i>
Left او المطغر	سد احد
Above مسی الدهیں	Above حلوس
Right اور دک زیب	Right میمیس
Below پهادر سند	Below مادوس

All the succeeding coins in both gold and silver bear the usual couplets. The copper pieces are fairly common. *Nisārs* are known in both gold and silver.

Shāh 'Ālam I dropped the reverse formula which had been introduced by Aurangzeb, and substituted for it the words سے مارک—No 2058. This variation occurs also on some of Jahāndār's coins—Nos 2121 to 2123—but others are of the normal type which continues till the end of the dynasty. The silver *nisār* of Jahāndār in the British Museum Collection is apparently still unique, *B M Cat*, No. 889.

The coins of the succeeding emperors are monotonous in their uniformity, and call for few remarks. Silver *nisārs* are known of Farrukhsiyar. The temporarily successful Muhammad Ibrāhīm struck at Shāhjahānābād in gold and silver, both very rare. The issues of the first two regnal years of Muhammad Shāh are uniform in type with those of the other mints, but are succeeded by coins bearing a fuller legend in which the emperor is called the second *Sāhib-i-Qurrān*. This latter type may be called the Shāhjahānābād type of Muhammad Shāh, and the rupees are extremely common. They are by far the most abundantly found of all the Mughal coins.

There are several types of 'Ālamgīr II's issues in gold and silver, which are well exemplified in this Collection. Attention is drawn to the new couplet on Coin No 2797, which is also known in gold, now in the British Museum.

The Museum contains two of the rare coins of Bedār Bakht, one struck at Shāhjahānābād. This pretender was put on the throne by Ghulām Qādir in A. H. 1202 after the blinding of Shāh Ālam. His only coins unrepresented here are rupees from the Ahmadābād and Shāhjahānābād mints.

After the British conquests in 1803—A. H. 1218—an event which is indicated by the border of roses, thistles, and shamrock leaves on Coin No. 3059, the rule of the Mughals was confined to the Dehlī Fort, but they continued to exercise the royal privilege of striking coin till A.D. 1857. The pieces of Akbar II in gold and silver are fine broad coins of good execution designed to contain the entire inscriptions. A few similar rupees of Bahādur Shāh II are known, and a quarter rupee, dated 1273, 18 R., is recorded as having been in the Cabinet of Mr Eugene Leggett, Karachi.

Between the reigns of Aurangzeb and Ālamgīr II, the only copper coins known are a few rare pieces of Shāh Ālam I, and Muhammād Shāh.

The large medals issued by the Great Mughals are not represented here. A two hundred mohar piece of Shāh Jahān, struck at Shāhjahānābād, is illustrated in the *British Museum Catalogue* from a cast. It is not known where the original is.

DERA دہرا

Lat. $34^{\circ} 24'$ Long $72^{\circ} 59'$

	G	S.	C.
Ahmad Shāh	—	5	—
Ālamgīr II	—	1	—

The Dera mint is known at present in gold and silver of Ahmad Shāh, and in silver only of Ālamgīr II—see N S XI. The obverses of Ahmad Shāh's Dera rupees present two legends one in which that monarch is called as usual Ahmad Shāh Bahādur while the second omits the title Bahādur. This second type is apparently confined to the mints of Dera, Derājāt and Bhakhar—N S XV. Coin No. 2607 was described by Mr C J Rodgers in the old Lahore Museum Catalogue as a rupee of Muhammād Shāh, dated 1156 26 R. In reality it is a silver coin of Ahmad Shāh of the rare type just described. Dera coins of Muhammād Shāh have still to be discovered.

The Dera of the coins was Dera Ghāzi Khān, a frontier town on

DERAJĀT دیرجات

Lat. $32^{\circ} 2'$ Long. $72^{\circ} 4'$

	G	S	C
Muhammad Shāh	—	1	—
Ahmad Shāh	1	—	—

The mint of Derajāt was first published in N S XI from the gold mohai of Ahmad Shāh now in this Collection. A few rupees of Muhammad Shāh are known, all of which bear the same dates 1160, 30 R—see N.S XIII and XV. Then in N.S. XV, two rupees of Ahmad Shāh were published, both dated 1161, 1 R. One was of the usual type on which the monarch is called Ahmad Shāh Bahādur, while the title Bahādur is missing from the inscription on the second. This latter type seems to be peculiar to the mints of Dera, Derajāt, and Bhakhar—see N S XV. Derajāt was the name given to Dera Isma'il Khān, a frontier town on the River Indus.

DEOGARH دوگرہ

	G.	S.	C
Shāh ‘Ālam II	—	2	—

The mint of Deogarh is known on a few rupees and half-rupees of Shāh ‘Ālam II only, of a non-couplet type I do not know the location of this mint-town.

DEWAL BANDAR دوال بندار

	G	S	C
Akbar	—	2	—

The mint of Dewal Bandar, or Dewal as it was first read, was published in a paper entitled 'Some Novelties in Mughal Coins', *Num. Chron.*, 1896. The coin, a rupee of Akbar, was in the White King Cabinet. Since that time a few more specimens have been discovered, all rupees of Akbar of the usual *īlāhi* type, dated specimens being of year 42.

Dewal Bandar was an old river port in Sind. It was not far from Tatta. On p 67 of Jadunath Sarkar's *India of Aurangzeb*, we read of 'Diwal, now called Thatha, and also Debal'.

RAVISHNAGAR SĀGAR روشن نگر ساگر

Lat. $23^{\circ} 51'$ Long $78^{\circ} 45'$

	G	S	C.
Shah 'Ālam II	—	2	—

Sāgar is the town in the Central Provinces better known in these days as Saugor. It is found as a Mughal mint on rupees struck in the name of Shah 'Ālam II. These were first published by Colonel Vost in N S XI, § 65.

ZAINU L-BILĀD زین العلاد

	G	S.	C.
Muhammad Shāh	—	4	—

Rupees are known of Muhammad Shāh only struck at Zainu l bilād. They are of the usual type, and are of regnal years 4 to 6. The mint-name is merely an epithet, and it is not yet known what town was called *Zainu-l-bilād*. The similarity of this name to *Zinatul-bilād* the title given by Rafi'u-d-darjat to Ahmadābād, would point to this city as the probable place of issue. Rupees of Muhammad Shāh struck at Ahmadābād of regnal years later than those covered by the Zainu l bilād series, are not uncommon, and there is an Ahmadābād half rupee of the first regnal year in this Collection. But coins struck at both places in the same year have not been found.

SĀGAR. See RAVISHNAGAR SĀGAR

SIRONJ سرونج

Lat. $24^{\circ} 6'$ Long $77^{\circ} 42'$

	G	S	C.
Farrukhsiyar	—	1	—
Shah 'Ālam II	—	1	—

The known coins of the rare mint Sironj, open with an *īlahi fulūs* of Akbar, published and illustrated in N S V. The rupee of Farrukhsiyar in the Museum is the first to be discovered of this emperor. Silver coins of Muhammad Shāh were published in N S XIV and XV, and one or two rupees of 'Ālamgir II and Shah 'Ālam II are known.

Sironj is a town in Rājputāna. Situated on the direct route between the Dakhan and Āgra, it was a considerable city in olden times, but is now of no importance.

SARHIND (SAHRIND) *سہرینڈ*

Lat $30^{\circ} 38'$ Long $76^{\circ} 27'$

	G.	S	C
Akbār	—	—	4
Aurangzeb	—	9	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	3	—
Jahāndār	—	1	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	7	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	1	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	10	—
Ahmad Shāh	—	6	—
'Ālamgīr II	—	2	—

Sarhind was the head-quarters of a *sarkār* in the Dehlī Province, and is now in the Patiala State. The gold coin in the British Museum Collection, No 61 in the Catalogue, which is attributed to this mint, is almost certainly an issue of the mint-town Pattan with its title of *Shahr*. But a Sarhind gold coin of *ulāhī* year 50, and month Ābān, is recorded as having been in the Da Cuñha Collection. No silver coins of Akbar are known, but there are *dāms* of year A. H. 987 on which the mint-town is called *Baldat Sarhind*—No. 701—and *ulāhī* copper pieces of years 37 to 41. The latter resemble the half-*dāms* of Kābul in that they do not give the month of issue.

No coins from this mint are yet known of Jahāngīr or of Shāh Jahān, and no copper coins have been found after Akbar.

The silver coins of Aurangzeb are of the normal type, the earliest published being of year 1103—I M. Cat., No. 1504. On these, and on all succeeding issues, the mint-name is spelt Sahrind.

Rupees are known of all the succeeding emperors as far as 'Ālamgīr II. Coin No. 2303 is the first Sahrind coin found of Shāh Jahān II.

Gold mohars of Farrukhsiyar, Muhammad Shāh, Ahmad Shāh, and 'Ālamgīr II were published in N. S XI Coin B M Cat., No 895, attributed to Patna, is really of Sahrind mint.

There are no gold coins of Sarhind in this Collection, but otherwise the mint is very well represented

SRINAGAR. See KASHMIR.

SA'DNAGAR سدنگر

	G	S.	C.
Farrukhsiyar	—	1	—

The reading Sa'dnagar on this rupee of Farrukhsiyar is reasonably certain, and is a new mint-name. The coin was published in N S. XV

Sadnagar was the name given by Aurangzeb to the town Alloj or Akraj some fifty five miles to the north west of Sholapur—see Manucci's *Storia do Mogor* vol II, p 811

SAMARQAND سمرقند

Lat. 40° Long $67^{\circ} 40'$

	G	S.	C.
Babur	—	1	—

Samarqand is not included in the list of Mughal mints proper, as it is outside India, and the coin was struck there before Babur's successful invasion of Hindustan.

SIND سندھ

	G	S	C.
Muhammad Shah	1	—	—

Sind is only found as a Mughal mint on a few half mohars of Muhammad Shah of a unique type, which have been published and illustrated in N S XI and XV—see also Coin No 2324. All the known specimens are of regnal year twelve. Sind also occurs on silver coins of Nâdir Shâh, and as a Durrâni mint

SŪRAT سُورٰت

Lat 21° 12' Long. 72° 50'

	G.	S	C.
Akbar	—	1	—
Jahāngīr	—	2	—
Jahāngīr and Nūr Jahān	—	2	—
Shāh Jahān	1	22	1
Murād Bakhs̄h	—	1	—
Aurangzeb	2	54	5
A'zam Shāh	—	1	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	3	—
Jahāndār	—	2	—
Farrukhs̄iyai	—	8	—
Shāh Jahān II	1	1	—
Muhammad Shāh	1	10	—
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	2	—

The mint-town and coins of Sūrat have been excellently described Dr G. P. Taylor's monograph, 'The Coins of Sūrat', *J. R. A. S.* mbay Branch), 1907.

Sūrat was captured by the emperor Akbar in A. H. 980, and became of the best known Mughal mints. Coin No 355, a square *īlāhī* of year 38, is the only known piece of Akbar bearing the name his mint, but as both the mint-name and the name of the month, bably intended for Ābān, are incorrectly spelt, the attribution Sūrat cannot be called quite certain. The rupee is undoubtedly due J. A. de Mandelslo in his *Voyages and Travels* (A. D. 1662) nations silver 'Mahmūdīs' made at Sūrat, and Dr Taylor identifies se with the silver coins which have been termed 'Coins of Gujarāt oric'—p. 3 of 'The Coins of Sūrat'. For examples see Coins s 532 to 534. These pieces are known of dates from 985 to 1027. Jahāngīr's coins have been found in silver and copper, both very e. The former are of an *īlāhī* type, apparently the earliest known e being 1030. Rupees bearing the name of Nūr Jahān are not common, and two mohars are known.

The issues of Shāh Jahān commence with a type peculiar to this nt—No 1331—which quickly makes way for the Kalima type elevant in this emperor's first year. This is succeeded by a variety ent from 1037 to 1043. The Kalima-Īlāhī type, discussed in Note on Akbarnagar, and exemplified for this mint by No. 1217, extremely rare, and is so far only known in gold. The 'square eas' type holds the field from the sixth to the thirtieth year,

with an interlude in the year 1057, which is occupied by coins having similar legends in and about diamond-shaped areas. These areas become circular in the thirty first year. A few copper coins of Shah Jahān are known.

Coins Nos 1449 and 1450 are examples of the square tutenag pieces mentioned by Dr Taylor on p 10 of his monograph.

Murād Bakhsh, son of Shah Jahān, was governor of Gujarat when he put forward his claim to the succession, and struck silver coins at Sūrat of two types. The first is a very rare couplet type unrepresented here, and the second is a 'square areas' type with the ildhi year and month in the top margin of the obverse side. A copper coin struck by Murād Bakhsh at Sūrat was published in N S I, § 6.

The earliest coins of Aurangzeb in both gold and silver, contain the usual rupee couplet, and the mint with an epithet سردار مبارک, is at the top of the reverse side. The origin of this title, Bandar mubdrak, the Blessed Port is doubtless to be found in the fact that Sūrat was the chief port of embarkation for Indian Muslims on pilgrimage to Mecca. These coins are succeeded by issues of the usual couplet types on which Sūrat is unaccompanied by any title which proceed with minor variations to the end of the reign. Both types of Aurangzeb's copper currency are represented here.

Sūrat rupees are known of the claimant A'zam Shāh but are extremely rare. There is one in the Museum.

From Shah Ālam I to Muhammed Shāh, the issues of Sūrat are known of the normal types in all three metals. Dr G P Taylor has a copper coin of Shah Jahān II, dated A.H. 1181 I R which is the first piece in copper definitely known to belong to this emperor though there can be little doubt that a fulūs of Akbarābād mint, published by Mr C J Rodgers in Rare Mughal Coins J A S B, 1896 and attributed by him to Shah Jahān, is a coin of Shah Jahān II. The inscriptions on the Sūrat fulūs are

Obverse	Reverse
سے جان لار	حدی سر
- لارس ناد ۱۰	سر
	سُر

I have already remarked on the couplet type of Muhammed Shāh known of the first regnal year in gold and silver in my Note on A'zamnagar Gokulgarh. This type was tentatively assigned to Nekosiyar the unfortunate grandson of Aurangzeb who after long imprisonment was suddenly raised to the imperial throne and after

a three months' reign, was as suddenly cast down again Mr. W. Irvine was the first to show that the couplet in question was one adopted by Muhammad Shāh—*J A. S B.*, 1899—and this conclusion is placed beyond all doubt by the discovery of a coin bearing this same couplet, struck at a Southern Indian mint, A'zamnagar, and dated 1136, 6 R. I invite a comparison with the couplet of Muhammad Shāh on the Bhakhar rupee, Coin No 2407 a.

Silver coins are known of Ahmad Shāh, 'Ālamgīr II, and Shāh 'Ālam II, and gold pieces of the last-named ruler. Also rupees and half-rupees issued in the name of Shāh Jahān III Though this pretender was deposed in 1174, coins are known of dates 1175, 1178, and 118—, but all of the first regnal year. It is reasonable to assume that the mint supervision had grown rather slack. Perhaps Coin No 4182, Part III, White King Sale Catalogue, attributed to a hypothetical Shāh Jahān IV, belongs to this series.

The East India Company commenced the issue of mohars and rupees from Sūrat in A. D. 1800 (A. H. 1214–15), struck in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II, and the year A. H. 1215 witnessed a revival of the old *Mahmūdī* coinage bearing the name of the emperor Akbar. These issues are fully described on pp. 24 to 26 of 'The Coins of Sūrat' mentioned above

The mint of Sūrat is remarkable for the number of its half-rupees, a size extremely rare or quite unknown from other mints. No largesse money has yet been found

SAHĀRANPŪR سہارانپور

Lat 29° 57' Long 77° 33'

	G	S	C
Akbar	—	—	8
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	3	6

Sahāranpūr was the head-quarters of a *sarkār* in the Dehlī Province In Akbar's time it was a mint for copper, *dāms* of the *ulāhī* type being known from the thirty-seventh to the forty-first years Except for a rupee of Aurangzeb in the Cabinet of Mr H Nelson Wright, dated 1097, a duplicate of which is in the Lucknow Museum, no other Mughal coins are known from the Sahāranpūr mint till the reign of Shāh 'Ālam II, when coins in both silver and copper were struck The mint-town is called *Dāru-s-surūr*, 'the abode of pleasure', on the silver coins, an epithet also borne by Burhānpūr.

SAHRIND See SARHIND

SITPUR سیپور

Lat. $29^{\circ} 10'$ Long $70^{\circ} 50'$

G	S.	C.
Akbar	—	3

Sitpur is Mr C J Rodgers reading for the mint of a somewhat rare rupee of Akbar of the *ilahi* type, the known dates being 47 and 48 and the month Mihr. The inscriptions are enclosed in a framework as on the late *ilahi* rupees of Lahore. Another reading of the mint-name is Peshawar but I think Sitpur is preferable. Mr Lane-Poole in the *British Museum Catalogue* has suggested the reading Sítapur. An old town called Sitpur is known in the Muzaf fargah District of the Panjab.

One or two rupees closely resembling the above have been found which bear the additional word *darab*. They are probably of Sitpur mint. See White King Sale Catalogue, Part III Coin No 3527

SIKAKUL سککول

Lat. $18^{\circ} 17'$ Long $83^{\circ} 55'$

G	S.	C.
Farrukhsiyar	1	—
Ahmad Shah	—	1

The first coins found of the mint Sikakul were two mohars of Farrukhsiyar published in N S XI, one of which is in the Museum. Since the first publication, a mohar of Shah Alam I and a rupee of Ahmad Shah have been discovered. The latter was described and illustrated in N S XV and is also in this Collection.

Sikakul has been identified with Chicacole a town in the Ganjam District, Madras Presidency. It was the capital of the Mughal *sirkar* of Srikantham.

SHAHJAHANABAD See DEHLI

SHOLĀPŪR شولپور

Lat $17^{\circ} 40'$ Long. $75^{\circ} 54'$

	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	2	1	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	—	1
Muhammad Shāh	—	1	—

Sholāpūr is a town in the Dakhan, between Ahmadnagar and Bijāpūr. It first appears as a Mughal mint in the reign of Aurangzeb. Coin No 1490, dated 1080, 12 R., with the mint-name at the top, is the earliest known specimen. Coins of Aurangzeb in all three metals are known.

There can be no doubt that the coins in gold and silver of Shāh 'Ālam I, attributed in the *British Museum Catalogue* to Sholāpūr, are of Mailāpūr mint. However, a Sholāpūr rupee of this monarch was published in N. S XIV, and one or two copper coins are known. Copper issues of Farrukhsiyar have been found. The rupee of Muhammad Shāh in this Collection is a new discovery, which shows that the Sholāpūr issues continued as late as the second year of this emperor.

SHERPŪR شرپور

	G.	S	C.
Akbar	—	—	1

Sherpūr mint is only found on one or two *dāms* of Akbar. It has not yet been identified with certainty. Dr. O Codrington has suggested a place of this name in Bengal—*Musalmān Numismatics*, p 168.

SHERGARGH شرگرہ

Lat $24^{\circ} 49'$ Long $83^{\circ} 46'$

	G.	S	C
Akbar	—	1	—

Shergarh was a prominent mint of the Sūrī Sultans, especially of Sher Shāh, in whose honour the name was used as an alternative title for the mints of Dehli, Bakkar, and Qanauj. It is also found alone,

and with the epithet *Qila*, fort, as the title of a mint not yet read. As a Mughal mint, Shergarh occurs on an early rupee of Akbar in the Lucknow Museum, and from it I have identified the specimen in this Collection—Coin No 854 a. The mint-name is in the reverse top margin, and the dates of the two known specimens are 964 and 966. The Shergarh of Akbar's coins was probably in Bengal.

ZAFARĀBĀD ظفر آباد

Lat. 17° 55' Long 77° 32'

	G	S.	C.
Shah Jahān	—	1	—
Aurangzeb	1	2	—

The coins of Zafarābād have been fully discussed by Dr G P Taylor in N S. XII, § 75. Three places have been put forward as the location of this mint-town, a Zafarābād close to Jaunpūr, Atak on the Indus, and Bidar in the Dakhan. The weight of evidence is in favour of the third place, called Zafarābād by Prince Aurangzeb after its capture by the Mughal forces in A. H. 1067.

The earliest known coins of Zafarābād are two rupees of Shah Jahān a last year, one in the Lucknow Museum, and one here. The silver coins of Aurangzeb commence with the Muhi-i-d-din type, the mint-name being at the top of the coin. This is succeeded by rupees bearing first the gold couplet, and subsequently the ordinary silver couplet. Since Dr Taylor wrote his paper mohars of Aurangzeb of the normal type have been discovered.

The only other known coins of Zafarābād mint are one or two rupees of 'Alamgir II. A mohar of Shah 'Alam II, dated A H 1184 is recorded as having been in the Da Cunha Collection.

ZAFARPŪR سرپور

	G	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	1	3	—

The mint of Zafarpūr is only found on a few rupees and one mohar, that in this Collection, of Aurangzeb. The coins are normal in type. The mint-town has not yet been identified.

ZAFARNAGAR ظفر نگر

	G.	S	C
Jahāngīr	—	1	—
Shāh Jahān	—	1	—

The mint-town of Zafarnagar has been identified by Mr. H. Nelson Wright with the town of that name to the south of Ahmadnagar. The earliest known coin is the rupee of Jahāngīr in this Collection, which is still unique. Rupees are known of Shāh Jahān of the Kalima-Ilāhī, and of the 'square areas' types. No other Zafarnagar coins have been found

‘ĀLAMGĪRPŪR عالم گردیپور

Lat 15° 32' Long. 78° 11'

	G	S	C
Aurangzeb	1	4	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	1	—

‘Ālamgīrpūr was probably the town of that name near Karnūl (Qamarnagar), in the Dakhan. It first occurs as a mint-town of the Mughals in the reign of Aurangzeb. The earliest coins have the mint-name at the top, and there is a rupee of this type in the Indian Museum, dated A.H. 1076. Two or three mohars of Aurangzeb are known.

Silver coins of Shāh ‘Ālam I have been found of two different types. The only other known issues of ‘Ālamgīrpūr mint are the rupee of Farrukhsiyar in this Collection, and a rupee of Muhammad Shāh which was published in N.S. XV.

‘AZIMĀBĀD See PATNA.

FATHPŪR فتح پور

Lat 27° 5' Long. 77° 40'

	G	S	C
Akbar	3	6	5
Shāh Jahān	—	1	—

Fathpūr, a short distance west of Āgra, was founded by Akbar in A.H. 976, on the site of the village of Sīkrī, and was for some years

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the head-quarters of this emperor. The earliest known coin is a copper *dām* in the Indian Museum of a distinctive type—*I.M.Cat.* No. 433 I have seen a duplicate on which the date in words is 979. There is a *dām* in this Collection, dated 982 of the normal copper type Fathpur being called *Dāru-e-saltanat*. Square rupees issued from 985 to 989 but the first gold coins, struck in 986, were round. The latter were succeeded by square mohars in the same year. On the coins of Akbar Fathpur is almost always accompanied by the epithet *Dāru-e-saltanat*, 'abode of the sultanate'. A noteworthy coin of Akbar is the square quarter rupee in the Bodleian Collection, which bears the following inscriptions

Obverse	Reverse
۹۸	۹۸
اکبر	۴
الله	۱۰۰

This coin is uniform with the similar pieces struck in the same year at Ahmadabad and Lahor for which see the respective Notes.

In his paper Notes on the Zodiacal Rupees and Mohars of Jahangir Shah, *J.R.A.S.* (Bombay Branch) 1878, Mr James Gibbs mentioned a zodiacal mohar and a zodiacal rupee of Jahāngir struck at Fathpur. Both were dated A.H. 1030, and bore the sign Aries. They were in the Cabinet of Colonel Ganthrie, so are presumably now in the Berlin Museum.

Mr C J Rodgers published a zodiacal rupee of Jahāngir, struck at Fathpur mint in 'Couplets or *Bait*s on the Coins of Shah Nūru-din Jahāngir', *J.A.S.B.*, 1888. The sign was Capricornus, and the dates 1028 14 R. The couplet was

فاطپور دارود کب سکے در
رلد نام جہانگیر ساد ساد اکبر

The only known coin of Fathpur of any other reign is the rupee of Shah Jahān in this Collection, which is still unique.

Attention is drawn to the tiny gold Fathpur coin weighing 55 grains, published and illustrated in Mr C J Rodgers paper *Rara Mughal Coins*, *J.A.S.B.*, 1896.

FARRUKHĀBĀD ایاں فرخ

Lat. 27° 24' Long. 79° 34'

	G	S	C.
Farrukhsiyar	—	3	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	2	—
Ahmad Shāh	—	2	—
‘Ālamgīr II	{ —	1	—
	{ —	3 (Ahmadnagar Farrukhābād)	—
Shāh Jahān III	1 (Ahmadnagar Farrukhābād)	1 " "	—
Shāh ‘Ālam II	{ —	20 " 7 (Farrukhābād)	—

Farrukhābād is the head-quarters of a District in the Province of Āgra, and was named after Farrukhsiyar. The first coins from the mint were issued in that emperor's name, and are rupees of the normal type.

Coins in gold and silver are known of Muhammad Shāh, and of Ahmad Shāh. The obverses of the later coins of Muhammad Shāh are of this emperor's Shāhjahānābād type.

In the reign of Muhammad Shāh, Farrukhābād was annexed by the Nawab of Oudh, but was recovered by Ahmad Khān, after whom the town was called Ahmadnagar. The change on the silver coins of ‘Ālamgīr II from Farrukhābād to Ahmadnagar Farrukhābād, occurs in that emperor's second year, and issues from the mint with its new name are known in gold and silver.

Coins were struck in both metals at Ahmadnagar Farrukhābād on behalf of the pretender Shāh Jahān III, and are represented here.

Up to 1203 the coins followed the usual type of Shāh ‘Ālam II's issues, but between that year and 1211, the regnal year 31 was retained on the reverse irrespective of the *hijrī* date. From 1212 to 1220 the coins bear only the regnal year 39. Farrukhābād passed permanently into the hands of the British in A H 1217, and became a mint-town of the East India Company, its epithet of Ahmadnagar being no longer used.

FIROZGARH فیروزگارہ

	G	S	C
Shāh ‘Ālam I	1	1	—

Firozgarh was a fort in the Province of Bīdar, west of Haiderābād. The only known coins from this mint are a mohar, and two rupees of Shāh ‘Ālam I, of the normal type.

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QANDAHĀR کندھارLat. $31^{\circ} 37'$ Long $65^{\circ} 43'$

	G	S.	C
Humāyūn	—	3	1
Jahāngīr	—	33	1
Shāh Jahān	—	10	—

Qandahār formed part of Bābur's dominions before his invasion of India, but the first Mughal emperor to strike money there was Humāyūn, three of whose *dirhams* are in this Collection. Coin No 97 is a copper piece of Humāyūn counter-struck with the mint-name Qandahār.

Qandahār came under the protection of Akbar in A.H. 1003 but was retaken by Persia in A.H. 1032. No coins of Akbar are known. In A.H. 1047 it fell into the hands of Shāh Jahān, but was finally annexed by Persia eleven years afterwards.

Coin No 1035 is an early rupee of Jahāngīr of the heavy Kalima type. This was succeeded in the seventh year by heavy coins bearing the couplet سالہ شریف. The next year saw the beginning of *ildhi* coins of the normal weight and type, which continued till the eleventh year, when the couplet variety exemplified by No. 1054 commenced. Half rupees are known of the *ildhi* type, and of the latest couplet type. There is an example in the Museum of Jahāngīr's very rare copper coinage from this mint.

All the known Qandahār coins of Shāh Jahān are rupees of the square areas type. The Museum contains a fairly complete series of these dating from A.H. 1048 to 1056.

No gold coins of Qandahār have been found.

QANAUJ قونوجLat. $27^{\circ} 3'$ Long $79^{\circ} 56'$

	G	S	C
Akbar	—	—	3 (Shahgarh Qanauj)
Muhammad Shāh	—	9 (Shahabad Qanauj)	—
'Alamgīr II	—	1 , " "	—

Qanauj with a title of Shergarh, derived from the name of Sher Shāh Sūrī, had been a copper mint of the Sūrī Sultan, and was retained as such by Akbar during the first few years of his reign. Only a few copper pieces are known, on which the mint is called Shahgarh Qanauj. It is probable that the change of epithet dates

from the reign of Muhammad 'Ādil Sūr, of whom Shāhgarh *dāms* have been found.

After 969 the mint does not reappear till the reign of Muhammad Shāh, and then in the form Shāhbād Qanauj, on coins in both gold and silver. Rupees are known of Ahmad Shāh, 'Ālamgīr II, Shāh Jahān III, and Shāh 'Ālam II.

KĀBUL کابل

Lat 34° 30' Long. 69° 13'

	G.	S	C
Bābur	—	2	—
Humāyūn	—	3	—
Akbar	—	11	8
Jahāngīr	—	5	1
Jahāngīr as Salīm	—	1	—
Shāh Jahān	2	5	—
Aurangzeb	2	11	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	2	—
Rafī'u-d-darjāt	1	—	—
Muhammad Shāh	1	1	1

Kābul was the capital of Bābur's dominions before his successful invasion of India, and was regularly worked as a Mughal mint till the reign of Muhammad Shāh. Coins of Bābur and Humāyūn are known only in silver, and are *dirhams* of the Central Asian type. No coins of Akbar's early years have yet been found, but I have little doubt that the small thin pieces of which Coin No 316 of the *I M Cat* is an example, are Kābul issues of the first years of this emperor. The earliest known coins of Akbar are the half-*dāms* of the thirty-second year. The silver coinage consists of half-rupees of the *īlāhī* type, running from the forty-fourth year to the end of the reign. Full rupees are known, but are extremely rare. No full *dāms* have been found, and I only know the *tanka* issue from a casual reference made by Mr C J Rodgers to a half-*tanka* of Kābul mint, in his paper, 'Rare Mughal Coins', *J A S B*, 1896. Four-, two-, and one-*tankī* pieces have been found, two out of the three denominations being represented here. The *tānkī* or *tankī* issue is peculiar to the mints of Ahmadābād, Āgra, Kābul, and Lāhor.

Jahāngīr continued the issue of half-rupees. The reverse of Coin No 1068 contains the dates 1015, 1 R., and month Amardād, a strange combination. It is to be noted that the early half-rupees are halves of Jahāngīr's heavy issues. Attention is drawn to the

remarkable and unique coin No. 1071 bearing Jahāngīr's pre-accession name of Salim. It is a worthy companion to the Salim half rupee in the Indian Museum, *I M Cat.*, No. 686. By the sixth year heavy rupees were in circulation of the ~~سرگی~~ type, peculiar to the mints of Āgra, Patna, and Kābul. The usual normal weight *ildī* type had come into vogue by the year 1026. This Collection contains a copper coin of Jahāngīr A rupee and a half rupee of Kābul mint, both exhibiting the same unpublished couplet, have come to the British Museum from the Bleasby Collection, and I possess a Kābul rupee of Jahāngīr which apparently bears another unpublished couplet.

The earliest gold coins are those of Shāh Jahān, represented here both by the Kalima, and the square areas types. These types are also present in silver. Silver *nigārs* are known.

The silver coins of Aurangzeb begin with rupees which are of the Muhammād-din type, but the name Aurangzeb is absent from the legend. These continue as late as 1078 10 R. As is usual in this type, the mint-name is at the top of the coin. It was succeeded by coins bearing the usual couplet. By the year 1094 Kābul had been given the epithet *Dāru-l-mulk*, which it henceforth retained. The gold couplet is found on silver coins, and sometimes vice versa, while the dates are frequently in unconventional positions. A copper coin of Aurangzeb has been published.

Rupees are known of all the succeeding emperors down to Muhammād Shāh except Jahāndār and Shāh Jahān II. A silver coin of 'Alamgīr II is recorded as being in the Lucknow Museum. Gold mohars of Rafī'u-d-darjāt and Muhammād Shāh are known also copper coins of Jahāndār Farrukhsayar Rafī'u-d-darjāt, and Muhammād Shāh. A mohar of the last-named emperor in the Da Cufiha Collection was dated A.H. 1151.

Kābul is excellently represented in this Collection.

KĀLPI کالپی

Lat. 26° 8' Long 79° 45'

	G	S	C.
Akbar	—	I	8
Ahmad Shah	—	I	—

Kālpi was a mint-town of the Sūris both for silver and copper and Akbar retained it as such during the first few years of his reign. The rupees are scarce. On the copper issues of 963 and 964 Kālpi is

entitled *Dāru-z-zarb Muhammadābād*. From 964 to 968, the coins bear the legend *Dāru-z-zarb Khita Kālpī*.

The mint was not re-opened till the time of Ahmad Shāh. Rupees are known of this emperor, and of his successors 'Ālamgīr II and Shāh 'Ālam II. The issues of Shāh 'Ālam II belong to a group of coins characteristic of a few mint-towns in the neighbourhood of Jhānsī, such as Kālpī, Korā, and Kūnch, on which the name of the mint is followed by the word *hijrī*—see Note on Korā.

KATAK

Lat $20^{\circ} 29'$ Long. $85^{\circ} 52'$

	G	S.	C
Shāh Jahān	—	1	—
Aurangzeb	—	6	1
Farrukhsiyar	—	1	—
Ahmad Shāh	—	9	—

Katak, more familiarly known as Cuttack, was the principal town of the Province of Orissa, and was annexed with Bengal by Akbar in 982. Square coins of Akbar in both gold and silver are known, the latter of year 987, and the reading Katak Banāras has been suggested for the *dām* exemplified by the coin *I.M Cat*, No 454. One or two very rare rupees of Jahāngīr of the *ilāhī* type are known, and a few rupees of Shāh Jahān of the Kalima-Ilāhī, and the 'square areas' types. Rupees of Aurangzeb are not uncommon, and gold mohars have been found. Coin No 1979 is the only known specimen in copper. There is a fine legal drachm in the British Museum, struck at Katak in Aurangzeb's twenty-ninth year. Mr G. B. Bleazby had another specimen which is also now in the National Collection.

Farrukhsiyar struck at Katak in silver, and coins of Muhammad Shāh are known in both gold and silver. In the year A.H. 1165, Orissa was made over to the Marāthās by treaty, and remained a Marāthā province till A.D. 1803 (A.H. 1218). To this period must be attributed the strange series of coins struck at Katak in the name of Ahmad Shāh, and exemplified by Nos. 2699–2705.

A rupee of Shāh 'Ālam II was published in N.S. XIII.

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KARIMĀBĀD کریم آباد

	G	S.	C.
Shah 'Ālam I	—	5	—

With the exception of a Karimābād rupee of Aurangzeb, recorded as having been in the White King Collection, all the known coins of Karimābād mint are rupees of Shah 'Ālam I. This mint-town has not yet been identified.

KASHMIR کشمیر

Lat. $34^{\circ} 5'$ Long $74^{\circ} 50'$

	G	S.	O
Akbar	1	4 (Srinagar)	3 (Srinagar)
Jahāngīr	—	14	—
Shāh Jahān	—	4	—
Aurangzeb	—	7	—
Shāh 'Ālam I	—	2	—
Farrukhsiyar	1	—	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	4	2
Ahmed Shāh	—	1	—
Ālamgīr II	—	3	—

The valley of Kashmir was conquered by Akbar from the Muhammadan Sultans in A.D. 995 and coins were at once struck in his name of the local type current before the conquest. The earliest Mughal issue proper is the square gold coin No. 151 which is the only known coin of Akbar struck at Kashmir. But rupees and copper coins of the *īlāhī* type are known from the Srinagar mint and it is probable that this was the capital of Kashmir. The only alternative is that it may have been the Srinagar in Garhwāl. In support of this latter view are the facts that in pre-Mughal times Srinagar was called Kashmir, that a gold coin of Akbar struck at Kashmir is known, and that the mint-name Kashmir was invariably used by the subsequent Mughal emperors.

A reference is invited to the foot-note to Coin No. 706. This shows that the very rare copper coins of Akbar bearing the monetary denomination *پانچ* which were attributed by Mr C. J. Rodgers to a mint 'Bandar Shahī' are really of Srinagar mint.

The early silver issues of Jahāngīr were of the heavy *سائب* (ربانی) couplet type and these were followed in A.D. 1022 by the usual *īlāhī* type. Two zodiacal rupees are known of the fifteenth year and

Korā is now a small town in the United Provinces District of Faizpur. In the day of Akbar it was the head-quarters of a sarkār in the Province of Bahadur.

The first known issue from this mint is a copper *dām* of Akbar in the Cabinet of Mr H. Nelson Wright, on which Korā is called *Dām u-s-salāmat*. The mint does not reappear till the reign of Rafī'u-d-darjāt, who struck rupees there, as did Shāh Jahān II. Coins in both gold and silver are known of Muhammād Shāh and 'Alamgīr II, and rupees of Ahmad Shāh and Shāh 'Alam II. The silver coins of Shāh 'Alam II belong to a characteristic group struck at a few mints in the neighbourhood of Jhānsī, three of which are Kālpī, Korā, and Kūnch. All are similar in style, and are distinguished by the addition of the word *hijrī* after the mint-name. The probable reason for this peculiarity is that the *hijrī* date is present on both sides of the coin.

KHAMBĀYAT (CAMBAY) کھمبیت

Lat. 22° 18' Long 72° 40'

	G	S	C.
Shah Jahān	—	3	—
Murad Baksh	—	1	—
Aurangzeb	1 (Khambāyat)	{ 3 (Khambāyat) 8 (Kambāyat)	—
Shah 'Ālam I	—	2	—
Jahandar	—	1	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	4	—

Khambāyat, or Cambay is a seaport of Gujarat. The earliest known coins are issues of Shah Jahān in gold and silver of the square areas type. The claimant Murad Baksh struck at Khambāyat in both metals, and the *I M Cat* gives two varieties of that prince's silver issues. There are no less than four specimens in this Collection of the coins of Aurangzeb first year one being in gold. On these the mint-name is spelt Khambāyat, but at some period between the sixth and thirteenth years the spelling was changed to Kambāyat, and so remained.

Coins in all three metals are known of Shah 'Ālam I but rupees only of all the succeeding emperors except Shah 'Ālam II. These are of the normal types. Attention is directed to the rupee of Shah 'Ālam I's first year in this Collection which bears the *gafar mānuṣ* instead of the usual *māimanat mānsī* formula.

GULBARGA See AHSANĀBĀD

GULKANDA (GOLCONDA) گولکنڈہ

Lat. 17° 23' Long 78° 24'

	G	S	C
Shah Jahān	1	3	—
Aurangzeb	1	7	—

Gulkanda so well known as Golconda is situated a few miles from Haidarābād. It was the capital of the Qutb Shahī dynasty and was first attacked by the Mughals in the reign of Shah Jahān. The Gulkanda kingdom was finally conquered by Aurangzeb.

Gold and silver coins of the Kalima type are known of the Shah Jahān period, but none have yet been found bearing a legible date.

The rupees of Aurangzeb's first year are of a special type—see Coin No. 1829—which makes way in the third year for the usual couplet type, of which also one or two gold coins are known.

On the silver coins first the year 1071, and subsequently the year 1076, were made to serve for all the regnal years down to the thirty-first, which is the latest known. The Mughal mint was then closed. No copper coins have been published.

GWĀLIĀR (GWALIOR) گوالیار

	Lat 26° 13'	Long 78° 10'	G.	S	C
Akbar	—	—	—	—	1
Aurangzeb	—	—	1	—	—
Farrukhsiyār	—	—	4	—	—
Rafī'u-d-daijāt	—	—	1	—	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	—	1	—	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	—	4	—	—
‘Ālamgīr II	—	—	1	—	—
Shāh ‘Ālam II	—	—	1	—	—

Gwālīār, or Gwalior, was a prominent mint of the Sūris. It was captured by Akbar in A H 966, and a few copper coins of this emperor are known in two or three types. The mint then remained in abeyance till the reign of Aurangzeb. Coin No. 1836 is a specimen of his extremely rare rupees.

Silver issues of the normal types are known of all the succeeding emperors except Shāh ‘Ālam I. Gold coins of Jahāndār and Muhammad Shāh have been found, and copper of Shāh ‘Ālam II only.

GOBINDPŪR گوبندپور

Lat. 23° 38' Long. 86° 9'

	G	S	C
Akbar	—	—	6

The only issues from the mint of Gobindpūr are copper coins of Akbar of the *tanka* type, full and half-pieces of the forty-fourth to the forty-eighth years being known.

This mint-town has been identified with a place in Chhotā Nāgpūr.

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GORAKHPUR (MU AZZAMĀBĀD) گورکھپور

Lat. 26° 44' Long. 83° 23'

	G	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	1
Farrukhsiyar	1 (Mu'azzamābād)	—	—
Muhammad Shah	2	—	—

Gorakhpur or Gorakhpur as it is spelt on the coins, is the head quarters of a District in the United Provinces. The first issues from this mint are copper coins of Akbar. On the earlier *fūlūs*, of which Coin No. 747 is an example, Gorakhpur is called *Dāru-l-khildafat*. Copper issues of the *īlāhī* type are also known.

The name of Gorakhpur was changed to Mu'azzamābād in honour of Prince Mu'azzam, son of Aurangzeb afterwards Shah Alam I. The first known issues in the new name are one or two very rare rupees of Aurangzeb. Mr G. R. Bleasby had a mohar of Jahāndār now in the British Museum, which has also a copper coin of this emperor while gold coins of Farrukhsiyar and Muhammad Shah are known. There is a gold mohar of Rafīn-d-darjat in the British Museum bearing a variation of the usual couplet which has not yet been satisfactorily read. A rupee of Muhammad Shah has been found.

Mu'azzamābād is a very rare mint of which the gold coins are commoner than those in silver.

GOKULGARH گوکلگارہ

Lat. 28° 12' Long. 76° 40'

	G	S	C
Shah 'Alam II	—	10	—

Gokulgarh is an old fort not far from Rewārī in the Gurgāon District of the Panjab. The only Mughal issues from this mint are rupees of Shah 'Alam II. A reference is invited to N. S. VI § 62.

LĀHOR لہور

Lat $31^{\circ} 35'$ Long $74^{\circ} 20'$

	G	S	C
Bābur	—	8	—
Humāyūn	—	6	5
Akbar	5	109	48
Jahāngīr	5	90	—
Jahāngīr and Nūr Jahān	—	2	—
Shāh Jahān	1	34	—
Aurangzeb	1	60	5
Shāh 'Alam I	—	7	—
Jahāndār	—	4	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	13	—
Rafī'u-d-darjāt	1	3	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	2	—
Muhammad Shāh	1	48	—
Ahmad Shāh	1	13	—
'Alamgīr II	—	8	3

The mint of Lāhor is represented here by no less than 481 coins, and as is appropriate in the case of the Lahore Museum Collection, this is considerably the largest number of coins belonging to any one mint. Dehlī comes next with 388.

The earliest recorded issues from Lāhor are coins of the Ghaznī Sultans Mas'ūd I, Maudūd, 'Abdu-i-rashīd, Farrukhzād, and Ibrāhīm, described by Mr. C. J. Rodgers in his paper, 'A find of coins struck by Gazni Sultans in Lahore', *J A S B.*, 1881. Then there is the very rare Lāhor copper coin of the Dehlī Sultan Shamsu-d-dīn Eltutmish (Altamsh).

Lāhor was Bābur's most prolific mint in silver, and he and his son Humāyūn struck *dirhams* there of the thin Central Asian type. In the latter's reign copper coins of the standard set by Bahlol Lodī, Sultān of Dehlī, were issued, on which Lāhor was termed *Dāru-l-khilāfat*. During Humāyūn's enforced absence from India, the only Sūrī who struck at Lāhor was Sikandar Shāh, and his known issues from this mint are confined to a few rare rupees. No Lāhor coins can be attributed with certainty to Humāyūn's second reign.

Akbar's currency commences with a *dirham* issue, of which Coin No. 374 is an example, dated 963; the rupee issue starts in 965. As in the case of Āgra and Dehlī, the gold coinage makes its first appearance in 971, and on the mohars of 976, Lāhor again assumes the title of *Dāru-l-khilāfat*. In 985 were issued square rupees

INTRODUCTION

and mohars, and the honorific epithet was changed to *Dāru-e-saltanat* an epithet which usually accompanies the mint-name to the end of the series. An interesting and extremely rare square quarter rupee appeared in the year 987, bearing the following inscriptions

Obverse

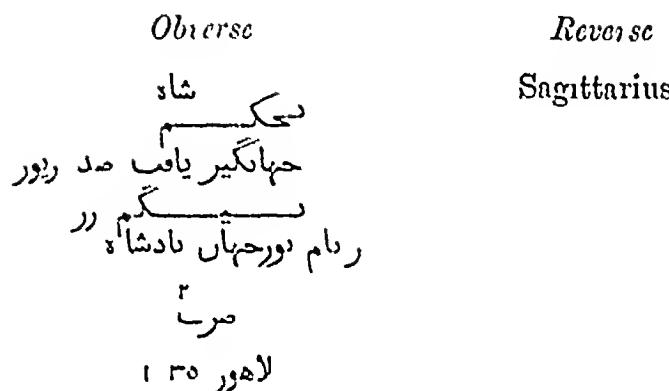
Reverse

This was published in N. S. V. Similar pieces are known of Ahmadābād and Fathpur mints, and are mentioned in the respective Mint Notes. Apparently no silver Lahor coins are known of dates between 989 and the thirty-sixth year. The Lahor rupee published in N. S. V. as of year 997 is almost certainly of year 979.

Square rupees of the *īdāt* type appeared in the thirty-sixth year. The shape changed to round towards the end of the thirty-eighth year. From the forty-seventh year to the end of the reign the legends on the rupees and half rupees were enclosed in ornamental borders. Fractions of the rupee are not uncommon, and are well represented here but there are no gold *īdāt* coins in this Collection. The latter are very rare.

There is a fine series of Akbar's copper issues from the Lahor mint, including specimens of the extremely scarce tanka and tankī types—see Coins Nos. 793 to 795. Apparently contrary to the usual rule, the tanka issue succeeded that of the tankī.

Lahor was one of Jahāngir's principal mints in gold and silver but curiously enough no specimens in copper of either Jahāngir or of his son and successor Shāh Jahān who also struck extensively at Lahor have come to light. Jahāngir's gold currency is rare and mainly confined to his earliest years but there is a specimen here of the fourteenth year. The succession of type 10 silver is well shewn in this Museum. In the month Bahmān of the fifth year, commences a fine series of heavy rupees which continues till the month Tir of the sixth year. The coins are alternately round and square, and each exhibits a different Persian distich. All are represented here except the very rare round rupee of month Khūrfāl. From the month Amārādā, we have the usual *īdāt* type of normal weight and size. These rupees are the commonest of all Jahāngir's coins. Another final couplet appears in the eleventh year. Rupees issued in the name of Nūr Jahān in the years 1034 and 1035. The only gold coin bearing this consort's name is the remarkable zodiacal mohar in the Cabinet de France which is also the only known zodiacal coin from the Lahor mint. Its description is



A remarkable Lāhor rupee with a new couplet of Nūr Jahān, was published in N. S. V, § 34.

Various denominations of silver largesse money issued from Lāhor—the *nīsār*, the *kharr qabūl*, and the *nūr afshān*.

On Jahāngīr's death, rupees were struck at Lāhor by the claimant Dāwai Bakhsh, or Bulāqī, son of Jahāngīr's eldest son Khusrū. Four of these are known to exist, one in the British Museum, and three in private Collections. In the same year, A. H. 1037, issued the rupee of Shāh Jahān, in the British Museum, which contains his pre-accession name of Khurram. This coin is apparently still unique. The silver coins of Shāh Jahān call for little comment. They begin with the Kalima type on which Lāhor is called *Dāru-s-saltanat*, and this is succeeded by the usual Kalima-Ilāhi type. The 'square areas' type was established by the sixth year. On all except the earliest type, the mint-name appears without any epithet. *Nīsārs* are known in both gold and silver. Shāh Jahān's gold coins of Lāhor mint are rare.

The coins of Aurangzeb are monotonous in their uniformity. The rupees at first exhibit the gold couplet—*I M Cat.*, No 1415—but this soon gives way to the usual silver couplet. However, it seems to have been revived at odd times—see Coin No. 1840. There is a gold couplet rupee in the British Museum bearing dates 1109, 42 R. The gold coins of Aurangzeb are very rare. On all these the name of the mint comes at the top, and is now and afterwards accompanied by its epithet of *Dāru-s-saltanat*. *Nīsārs* and legal drachms are known. Copper coins are not uncommon.

The coins of Lāhor after Aurangzeb present no special features of interest. They are known in both gold and silver of all the succeeding emperors as far as 'Alamgīr II, with the exception of Jahāndār, of whom only rupees have been found. Coin No. 2554 is of a newly discovered type of Muhammad Shāh on which he calls himself Muhammad Shāh Bahādur, thus anticipating the almost invariable use of that title by his successor Ahmad Shāh. The Collection con-

INTRODUCTION

tains a legal drachm of Farrukhsiyar. The invaders Nâdir Shah, and Ahmad Shah Durrâni both struck coin in gold and silver at Lâhor. 'Alamgir II was the last of the Mughal emperors to issue money from Lâhor mint. After his time it came into the possession of the Sikhs.

In spite of the importance of Lâhor as a city, and as a mint of the Mughal emperors its issues in gold and copper are as a rule most uncommon. Between the reigns of Aurangzeh and 'Alamgir II, no copper coins whatever have been found.

LAKHNAU (LUCKNOW) لکھنؤ

Lat. $26^{\circ} 52'$ Long $80^{\circ} 56'$

	G	S	C
Akbar	—	—	12
Shah Jahân	1	—	—
Aurangzeh	—	9	—
Shah 'Alam I	—	2	—
Jahândâr	—	1	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	3	—
Shah Jahân II	—	1	—
Muhammad Shah	—	4	—

Lakhnau, better known as Lucknow, is the capital of Oudh, and was the head-quarters of a sarkâr in the Province of Awadh. Bâbur had struck dirhams at Lakhnau, and Sher Shah established a mint there for copper, which was continued by Akbar of whose *fulâs* two types are catalogued here. On the later type Lakhnau is called *Dâru-l-Khâidat*.

No coins of Jahângir are known, but issues in all three metals have been found of Shah Jahân. The mohar in this Collection is the only known gold coin of Lakhnau mint. Silver and copper coins of Aurangzeh are known of the usual types. Rupees only of the succeeding emperors down to and including Muhammad Shah have been found. The silver coin of Lakhnau mint, ascribed in the *British Museum Catalogue* to Shah 'Alam II is really a coin of Shah 'Alam I. Coin No 2088 is of this type, and is the only specimen I have seen which contains a legible *hyrî* date.

LAHRI BANDAR لہری سونر

Lat. $24^{\circ} 32'$ Long. $67^{\circ} 24'$

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	1	—

Lahri Bandar was an old seaport in Sind. It is only found as a mint on three known rupees of Akbar, one of which is in this Collection. All are of the usual *ulāhi* type.

MĀLPŪR مالپور

Lat. $23^{\circ} 21'$ Long. $73^{\circ} 28'$

	G.	S.	C.
Akbar	—	—	2

Mālpūr is situated about sixty miles east of Ahmadābād. It is found as a mint on a few rare copper *dāms* of Akbar of dates from 983 to 985. One gold mohar, and one rupee of the usual early types, are also known. On these Mālpūr is called *Dāru-l-khilāfat*

MATHURĀ (MUTTRA) مथورا

Lat. $27^{\circ} 30'$ Long. $77^{\circ} 43'$

	G.	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	1	—	1

Mathurā is an ancient town on the right bank of the River Jamna, between Dehlī and Āgra. Its issues are confined to coins in all three metals of Shāh 'Ālam II. On these the mint-town is called Islāmābād Mathurā.

MACHHLIPATAN (MASULIPATAM) مسليپاتان

Lat. $16^{\circ} 9'$ Long. $81^{\circ} 11'$

	G.	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	—	2	1

Machhlipatan, better known as Masulipatam, is a port on the Coromandel Coast. The earliest Mughal issues are rupees and copper coins of Aurangzeb of the usual types. Copper pieces of Shāh 'Ālam I

have been found. Coins in all three metals are known of Farrukhsiyar and Muhammad Shah rupees of Ahmad Shah and his two successors, and copper coins of Alamgir II and Shah Alam II. The Machhli patan coins of these two rulers are issues of the East India Companies.

MUHAMMADĀBĀD احمد آباد

	G	S	C
Aurangzeb	1	—	—
Shah Alam I	1	1	—

Banaras was not called Muhammadabad till the time of Muhammad Shah, so the Muhammadabad which is found on a few very scarce coins prior to the reign of that emperor must be looked for elsewhere. It was probably a Southern India mint and perhaps is to be identified with Bidar in the Province of that name. The only known coins from this mint are one or two specimens in both gold and silver of Aurangzeb, and of Shah Alam I.

MUHAMMADĀBĀD BANARAS See BANĀRAS

MUHAMMADNAGAR مہمنگر

	G	S	C
Shah Alam II	—	1	—

Muhammadnagar is only found as a Mughal mint on two known rupees of Shah Alam II, one in this Collection, and the other in the Lucknow Museum. The mint-name is followed by another word which Mr R. Burn, I.C.S., has suggested may be مہمنگر—"The Mints of the Mughal Emperors J.A.S.B., 1904

I do not know where Muhammadnagar was. In Jadunath Sarkar's *India of Aurangzeb*, the mint-name spelt Muhammadnagar, is given as the name of a sarkar in the Province of Haidarabad.

MAKHŠŪSĀBĀD سے MURSHIDĀBĀD

MURĀDĀBĀD مُرَاد آباد

Lat 28° 49' Long. 78° 49'

	G	S	C
Aurangzeb	—	1	—
‘Ālamgīr II	—	2	—
Shāh ‘Ālam II	—	4	—

Murādābād is a town in Rohilkhand. The first known issue from the Murādābād mint is Coin No 1900, a rupee of Aurangzeb, which has remained unique till quite recently. A rupee of Shāh ‘Ālam I was in the White King Cabinet. The mint does not re-appear till the time of Ahmad Shāh. Rupees are known of this emperor and of his successors, ‘Ālamgīr II, and Shāh ‘Ālam II.

MURSHIDĀBĀD مُرشِد آباد

Lat 24° 11' Long. 88° 18'

	G	S.	C
Aurangzeb	—	{ 1 (<u>Makhsūsābād</u>) — 2 (Murshidābād) —	
Shāh ‘Ālam I as Mu’azzam Shāh	—	1	—
Farrukhsiyar	1	4	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	1	—
Muhammad Shāh	—	10	—
Ahmad Shāh	—	5	—
‘Ālamgīr II	—	8	—
Shāh ‘Ālam II	4	25	—

On the earliest coins from Murshidābād, the mint-town appears under its old name of Makhsūsābād. These are rupees of Aurangzeb of years A H 1115 and 1116. In 1117 the coins bear the new name of Murshidābād, so called after Murshid Qulī Khān, the then governor of Bengal. One or two gold coins of Aurangzeb's forty-ninth year are known.

Rupees were issued by all the succeeding emperors, and gold coins of Farrukhsiyar, Muhammad Shāh, and Shāh ‘Ālam II have been found. Coin No 2091 is a very rare rupee of Shāh ‘Ālam I, on which he is called by his pre-accession name of Mu’azzam Shāh. The scarce rupees of Rafī‘u-d-darjāt bear a variation from the usual couplet, شاہنشہ دادگر instead of the ordinary شاہنشہ سروور. Other departures from the normal type of the coinage of this short-lived emperor, are

noted under the Khujista Bunyād, Muazzamābād, and Multān Mint Notes.

After A.D. 1765, the coins from this mint are issues of the East India Company. No copper coins are known.

MUŞTAFA ĀBĀD مصطفیٰ اباد

Lat. $30^{\circ} 12'$ Long $77^{\circ} 12'$

	G	S.	C.
Shah Ālam II	—	1	—

Mr R. Burn, I.C.S., has identified the Mughal mint of Muṣṭafa-ābād with the town of Rāmpūr, the capital of a Native State in Rohilkhand. There is also a small town named Muṣṭafa-ābād in the Ambala District of the Panjab.

This mint-name only occurs on one or two rare rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II, dated 1184 and 1185.

MUZAFFARGARH مسکن الدار

Lat. $30^{\circ} 4'$ Long $71^{\circ} 14'$

	G	S.	C.
Shah Ālam II	—	3	—

Muzaffargarh is the head-quarters of a District in the Multan Division of the Panjab. It is only found as a Mughal mint on a few rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II.

MU AZZAMĀBĀD See GORAKHPŪR.

MULTĀN ملتان

Lat. $30^{\circ} 12'$ Long $71^{\circ} 30'$

	G	S.	C.
Akbar	—	5	5
Shah Jahān	—	27	—
Aurangzeb	5	35	5
Shāh Ālam I	—	2	—
Farrukhsiyar	—	4	—
Rafī'u-d-darjat	1	3	—
Shāh Jahān II	—	1	—
Muhammad Shah	—	17	2
Ahmad Shah	1	4	—
Ālamgīr II	1	1	—

Under Akbar, Multān was the capital of the province of the same name, and a mint was established there for silver and copper. Coin No. 484, a square *ilāhi* quarter-rupee of the thirty-seventh year, is the earliest silver coin published. Round rupees of Akbar struck at Multān, of which No. 488 is an example, are extremely scarce.

It is curious that no coins of Jahāngīr from this mint have been found. His successor, Shāh Jahān, struck extensively at Multān in silver, the rupees following the usual types. Gold coins are very scarce, and copper unknown.

Aurangzeb's issues are plentiful in all three metals. The rupees of the first year bear the 'Muhib-d-dīn' legend, and Multān is associated with the epithet *Dāru-l-amān*, 'abode of security'. These are succeeded by similar issues bearing the gold couplet, but in 1072, fourth regnal year, appeared the normal silver-couplet type without the epithet. The flower-like mint-mark, so characteristic of the Multān issues, dates from Aurangzeb's reign. Legal drachms of Aurangzeb are known.

Rupees were struck at Multān by all the emperors after Aurangzeb down to 'Ālamgīr II, gold coins of all these are known except Jāhāndār and Shāh Jahān II, and copper of Muhammad Shāh only. There is a remarkable rupee of Shāh 'Ālam I in the Cabinet of Mr H Nelson Wright, which bears the following inscriptions

<i>Obverse</i>	<i>Reverse</i>
محمد	مادوس
ع بال م ناد شاہ	میمس
در مهر و ماه حامی دین که	احد حلوس
رد در هفت کشور	صرب
	ملتان

There is a non-couplet type Multān rupee of Farrukhsiyar in the British Museum, which is still unique. The coins of Rafī'u-d-darjāt are of a non-couplet type peculiar to this mint. The mohar and rupee of 'Ālamgīr II in this Collection, are recent discoveries which show that the Mughal issues were revived at Multān in this emperor's seventh year, though the town was already in the hands of the Durrānis, and rupees of the same year are known of Taimūr Shāh, acting as Nizām for his father. A reference is invited to N S XI, § 69, and N S XV, § 89.

INTRODUCTION

MALIKANAGAR *مکانگار*

	G	S	C.
Aurangzeb	1	—	—

The mint of Malikanagar is only known from a single coin, the mohar of Aurangzeb in this Collection. The place has not been identified, but it may be looked for in the neighbourhood of Akbar nagar if any legitimate geographical deduction can be made from the fact that the type of this Malikanagar coin is practically identical with that of the Akbarnagar mohars of Aurangzeb.

MULHĀRNAGAR *مکرانگار*

Lat 22° 43' Long 75° 54'

	G	S.	C.
Shah 'Alam II	—	2	—

Mulhārnagar is the name given to the Central Indian State of Indor on rupees struck in the name of Shah 'Alam II. They are really coins of an independent ruler, and bear the symbol of a sun-face, the distinctive sign of the Holkar State.

MUMBAI *مومبای*

Lat. 18° 55' Long 72° 54'

	G	S.	C.
Shah Jahan II	—	1	—
Muhammad Shah	—	4	—

Mumbai is the name by which Bombay is known on the coins struck in the names of the Mughal emperors by the East India Company. The earliest known issues are rupees of Farrukhsiyar. Silver coins exist of Shah Jahan II and of his successors down to and including Shah 'Alam II and gold of Alamgir II and Shah 'Alam II.

MANDU *منڈو*

Lat 23° 21' Long 75° 26'

	G	S.	C.
Humayun	—	—	5
Jahangir	1	—	—

Mandū was the old capital of the Mālwa kingdom. The place was captured by Humayun in A.D. 941 and copper coins of this

emperor were struck there of two separate types—see Coins Nos. 103 to 107. The only other known Mughal coin that issued from Mandū is the gold piece of Jahāngīr in this Collection—Coin No. 918

MŪMINĀBĀD See BINDRABAN.

MŪMINĀBĀD BINDRABAN. See BINDRABAN.

MAHINDRAPŪR مہندر پور

Lat. $27^{\circ} 13'$ Long. $77^{\circ} 30'$

	G	S	C.
‘Ālamgīr II	—	4	—
Shāh Jahān III	1	2	—
Shāh ‘Ālam II	—	18	1

Mahindrapūr and Bajindiapūr are names by which Bhairatpūr appears on the Mughal currency. The name Bhairatpūr itself is also found on rupees and copper pieces of Shāh ‘Ālam II. It is the capital of a Rajputana State lying between Āgra and Alwar.

A mint at Mahindrapūr seems to have been first established for silver in the reign of Ahmad Shāh. Coins of ‘Ālamgīr II and Shāh ‘Ālam II are known in all three metals, while the pretender Shāh Jahān III struck at Mahindrapūr in gold and silver.

MAHISOR (MYSORE) میسور

Lat. $12^{\circ} 18'$ Long. $76^{\circ} 41'$

	G	S	C
Shāh ‘Ālam II	—	1	—

Mahisor is better known as Mysore, the capital of the Southern Indian State of that name. It is only found as a Mughal mint on one or two rare rupees of Shāh ‘Ālam II, and these are Mughal in name only. Coin *B.M.Cat.*, p. 280, no. 80, attributed to Mumbai-Sūrat, is really of this mint.

INTRODUCTION

MAILĀPŪR میلپور

Lat. $13^{\circ} 4'$ Long $80^{\circ} 15'$

Aurangzeb	G	S	C
	—	1	—

Mailapur was the name given by the Mughal administration to a quarter of Madras city. Rupees were struck there towards the end of Aurangzeb's reign, and a copper coin of this emperor was published in Mr C J Rodgers paper "Mughal Copper Coins", *JASB* 1895.

The British Museum Collection contains a gold coin and a rupee of Shah Alam I, which have been attributed to Sholapur, but which are almost certainly of Mailapur mint.

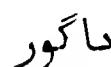
NĀRNOL نارنول

Lat. $28^{\circ} 15'$ Long $76^{\circ} 20'$

	G	S	C
Akbar	—	3	7
Aurangzeb	—	6	2
Shah Alam I	—	1	—

Narnol is now an unimportant place in the Patiala State. Under Akbar it was the head-quarters of a *sarkar* in the Province of Agra, and was one of his principal copper mints. It had previously been an important mint-town of the Surs for silver and copper and a few rupees also were struck there by Akbar in the early part of his reign. The earliest copper coin is dated A.H. 962 the year before Akbar's accession. The *dams* of this mint are well represented in this Collection. The *hyri* type persists till almost the end of the reign, when it makes way for the *tanka* issue of which one or two half *tanka* pieces have been recently discovered. A specimen of the fiftieth year was published in *N S XV*.

Copper coins were struck at Narnol by Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb and rupees of Aurangzeb and Shah Alam I are known. The latter are very rare.

NĀGOR 

Lat 27° 11' Long 73° 46'

	G	S	C
‘Ālamgīr II	—	1	—
Shāh ‘Ālam II	—	1	—

The mint of Coin No 30, on p 228 of Mr. C J. Rodgers' *Lahore Catalogue of the Coins of the Mughal Emperors of India*, was tentatively read by him as Kāndī, accompanied by an honorific and appropriate epithet *Dāru-l-birt*, 'abode of sugarcandy'. The coin is a rupee of Shāh ‘Ālam II, and is now No 3147 in the present Catalogue. There can be no doubt that the correct rendering of the mint is Nāgor or Nāgpūr, with the epithet *Dāru-l-barakāt*, 'abode of blessings'. I prefer the reading Nāgor. This mint is only found on one or two rupees of ‘Ālamgīr II of a couplet type, and of Shāh ‘Ālam II.

Nāgor is one of the most ancient and best-known towns of Mewāl. It was a mint of Shamsu-d-din Eltutmish (Altamsh)

NAJAFGARH 

Lat 26° 18' Long 80° 36'

	G	S	C.
Shāh ‘Ālam II	1	1	—

Najafgarh is a small town some twenty miles due west of Dehlī. It is only found as a Mughal mint on a few rare coins in all three metals of Shāh ‘Ālam II

NAJĪBĀBĀD 

Lat 29° 36' Long. 78° 23'

	G	S	C
‘Ālamgīr II	—	5	—
Shāh ‘Ālam II	—	8	8

Najībābād is a town in the Bijnor District of the Province of Āgra. It was a Mughal mint-town for coins in all three metals of ‘Ālamgīr II, and Shāh ‘Ālam II. It came into the hands of the British in A.D. 1801 (1215-16)

INTRODUCTION

NARWAR نروار

Lat. $25^{\circ} 39'$ Long. $77^{\circ} 56'$

	G	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	1	—

Narwar is a town in the Gwalior State. Rupees were struck there in the names of Muḥammad Shāh, Ahmad Shāh, Ālamgīr II, and Shāh 'Ālam II. These coins are distinguished by a characteristic mint-mark. A copper coin is known of Shāh 'Ālam II.

NUŞRATĀRĀD نصرت آباد

Lat. $16^{\circ} 35'$ Long. $76^{\circ} 51'$

	G	S.	C.
Aurangzeb	—	1	—

Nusratābād has been identified by Mr W. Irvine with Sakkar (or Sagar) now in the Niṣān's Dominions, ninety five miles south east of Sholāpūr—see N. S. XII, § 78. Mr H. Nelson Wright has suggested Dhārwār a place in the sarkār of Bankāpūr, Bījāpūr Province.

The mint is a rare one. A few gold and silver normal type coins of Aurangzeb are known, and quite recently a rupee of Kūm Bakhsh, and a rupee of Shāh 'Ālam I, of Nusratābād mint, have come to light.

HĀTHRAS هاتھرس

Lat. $27^{\circ} 36'$ Long. $78^{\circ} 4'$

	G	S.	C.
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	3	—

Hāthrās is a town in the United Provinces half way between Aligarh and Āgra. It is only found as a Mughal mint on a few rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II.

HARDWĀR هر دار

Lat $29^{\circ} 57'$ Long $78^{\circ} 12'$

	<u>G</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>C</u>
Shāh 'Ālam II	—	2	—

Hardwār is the famous Hindu place of pilgrimage on the River Ganges, just where the river leaves the Hills. It is recorded that Akbar struck coin at Hardwār, but the only known Mughal coins are one or two very rare rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II, on which the mint-name is prefaced by the epithet تیرتھ 'shrine'.

COINS OF THE
MUGHAL EMPERORS OF INDIA

I

BĀBUR¹

A. H. 932-937

A. D. 1525-1530.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1	أُردو Urdū	937	In circle the Kalima <i>Margins illegible</i> W. 72 S. 108	Above, somewhat deleted, السلطان الاعظم والخاقان المكرم In oblong area with arched sides, and knot in middle of top and bottom lines طہیر الدین محمد نادر شاہ عاري ۹۳۷ Below حَلَّ اللَّهُ مَلْكَهُ وَسُلْطَانَهُ صَرَبُ ارْدُو Pl.
2	آگرہ Āgra	936	As on No. 1. <i>Margin</i> عثمان العغان . W. 77. S. 95 (Looped)	As on No. 1, but mint آگرہ, and date ۹۳۶. Pl.
3	„	937	As on No. 2 W. 72 S. 98	As on No. 2, but date ۹۳۷
4 ²	بدھشان Bādakhshān	—	In eightfoil area the Kalima <i>Margins deleted</i> W. 675 S. 1	In circular area probably محمد نادر . In margin بدھشان .

¹ For reasons justifying this amended spelling of the name Bābur, formerly spelt Pādur, see Dr. Denison Ross's paper in *J. A. S. B.*, October, 1919.

² This coin is dateless, but was in all probability struck before the battle of Panipat in A.D. 1526, as was No. 9. I therefore do not consider Badakhshan and Samarkand to be mints of the Mughal emperors of India but have included the coins in the present series for convenience.

MUGHAL EMPERORS

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
5	جولپور Jaumpur	985	In plain circle, the Kalima. In margin, separated into four compartments, أبا يكر الصديق عمر الفاروق شمان العطان على المريضي W 72 S. 95	As on No. 1, but mint جولپور, and date ۹۸۵ PL
6	,	986	As on No. 5, but Kalima in quatrefoil W 725 S. 1-05	As on No. 5 but date ۹۸۶
7	"	987	As on No. 5 W 735 S. 98	As on No. 5 but date ۹۸۷
8	"	98-	As on No. 6 W 775 S. 1-01 (Looped.)	As on No. 5
9 ¹	سمرقند Samarkand	906	In ornamented quadrilateral, the Kalima. In margin أبا يكر الصديق عمر الفاروق على المريضي W 735 S. 1-09	In circle ١ ستة سرقند عرب Margin سلطان السلطان الاعظم ظهر الدين
10	کابل Kabul	935	In quatrefoil the Kalima. In margins as on No. 9 W 77 S. 1 (Looped.)	In eightfoil area باقر جادشاه الفاروق ظهر الدين محمد Margin السلطان الاعظم والسلطان المكرم جلد اهه ملکه و سلطان مرد کبل PL

1 See foot note to No. 4

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 11	کابل Kābul	936	In quatrefoil, the Kalima <i>Margin</i> اَنَا نَكِرُ الصَّدِيقَ عَمْرَ W. 73. S. 1.	Covering entire field السلطان الاعظم و الحاقان المكرم طهير الدين محمد ناصر نادشاه عارى حلد الله ملكه و سلطانه صرب کابل ۹۳۶
12	لاہور Lāhor	936	As on No. 1 <i>Margin</i> as on No. 2. W. 72.5. S. 105	As on No. 1, but mint لاہور, and date ۹۳۶ Pl.
13	"	"	As on No. 12. W. 70 S. 1	As on No. 12.
14	"	"	As on No. 12, but Kalima in quatrefoil W. 72 S. 98	As on No. 12.
15	"	"	As on No. 14. W. 72.5 S. 1.	As on No. 12.
16	"	"	In circle طهير الدين محمد ناصر نادشاه عاری <i>Margin</i> illegible. W. 60 5 S. .97.	As on No. 12
			This is a plated coin struck from two obverse dies	
17	"	937	As on No. 12 W. 67 5 S. 1.	As on No. 12, but date ۹۳۷

MUGHAL EMPERORS

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 18	لہور Lahor	938	As on No. 12 W 725 S. 11	As on No. 12 but date 938
19		"	As on No. 18 W 715 S. 102.	As on No. 18
20		935	In circle, the Kalima. Margins as on No. 9 only partly legible. W 72 S. 97	In circle • ظہیر الدین محمد ۲ نادر بادی ساد غاری Margin as on No. 10 but date and mint omitted.
21	,		In quatrefoil, the Kalima. Margins as on No. 20 W 71 S. 95.	As on No. 20
22			In quatrefoil, the Kalima. Margins as usual two partly visible. W 73 S. 1	In circle as on No. 20 but no date Margin as on No. 20
23			Similar to No. 22. W 71 S. 11	As on No. 22
24			W 71 S. 1	"
25			W "2 J. S. 92.	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 26			As on No. 22. W. 71.5 S. .91	As on No. 22.
27			" W. 70.6 S. .86	"
28			" W. 78 S. .92. (Looped)	" Doublestruck on both sides.
29			" W. 77. S. .85 (Looped)	"
30			In square, the Kalma Margins as usual M. 1.	In elevenfoil, as on No 22.
			W. 70 S. 86	Pl
31			Illegible W. 69. S. 9	Has been twice counter- struck One striking is illegible; the other is in a heart-shaped area and reads طهير الدين محمد نادر
				A plated coin
AE 32	أَكْرَب Agra	936	In circle صرف أَكْرَب In margin, arabesques W. 139 S. 67	In oblong area with arched sides مُؤْمِنٌ تَارِيخ سَعَة Arabesques above and below
				Pl

MUGHAL EMPERORS

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 33	Agra <i>Dāru-l khilafat</i>	936	As on No. 32 W 138 S 66 In circle دارالخلاف مرب آگرا ^{۱۳۸} M. 2. W 141 S 7	As on No. 32. In circle دارالخلاف مرب آگرا ^{۱۴۱} Ornamentation above.
35	Fort Agra		پدارالمرب قلعہ آگرا ^{۱۴۳} W 143 S. 7	As on No. 34
36		937	As on No. 35 W 141 S. 7	As on No. 35 but date ۹۳۷ Pl.
37	"	"	As on No. 36. W 143 S. 7	As on No. 36

Accession 15 : VIII : 932 (Friday April 27 1526)
 Death 5 : V : 937 (Sunday December 25 1530).

Earliest known coin AR 933 AE 936.
 Latest known coin AR 935 AE 937

Coins unknown in gold.

Unrepresented mints and metals:
 AR Tatis, Lakhnau.

II

HUMĀYŪN

A. H. 937-963¹

A. D. 1530-1556.

Metal No	Mint	Dato	Obverso	Reverse
A 38 39			In treble circle, the middle one of dots, the Kalima. W. 12. S. 45	حَلَّ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى فَادْشَاهُ عَازِي هُمَايُون مُحَمَّد مُلَكَّة
A 40 41	أَكْرَه Āgra	941	In circle, the Kalima <i>Margin</i> .. على المرتضى W. 72 5 S. 95	In tenfoil area In tenfoil area محمد زی هما عا يون To right المَكْرُم To left صَرْب أَكْرَه Below ٩٤١ . .
42	,	943	In circle, the Kalima, and الله درق من يشاء بغير حساب 'God is bountiful to whom He pleaseth without measure', Quran, Sūra II, 208 <i>Margins illegible</i> W. 72 S. .98	In area as on No. 40 السلطان الاعظم والحاقد To left ٩٤٣ Below تعالى ملكة و سلطنة صرب أَكْرَه
43	,	,	As on No 42 W. 78 5 S. 94	As on No 42, but clearer and fuller

¹ Humāyūn was defeated, and lost his kingdom to Sher Shāh in A. H. 947, and did not recover the sovereignty of Hindūstān till A. H. 962

MUGHAL EMPERORS

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 44	Champā nīr	942	In circle, the Kalima. Margin علي المرقى ابا يكر الصديق عثمان	In flattened tenfoil area محمد زى هذا شا يون
45			W 72. S 94.	Above خدا انه تعالى ملك و سلطان ١٩٢ فرب حسان
46				Below السلطان الاعظم للغافل المكرم PL
47	Dehli	987	In circle, the Kalima. Margin عثمان العلان على المرقى W 725 S 112	In tenfoil area محمد زى هذا شا يون Margins as on No. 42 but فرب دهلي PL
48		"	As on No. 47 but full margins عثمان العلان على المرقى ابا يكر الصديق صر الفاروق W 735 S. 1	As on No. 47
49	"	999	As on No. 48	As on No. 48 but date ١٩١
50	Qandahar	9-	In pentagonal area, Kalima with addition as on No. 42. Margin بعل صر اصحابي عثمان W 635 S 1	In regular twelvefoil area محمد زى هذا شا يون As on No. 49 but فرب قندھار

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 51 52	قدھار Qandahār	—	In lozenge-shaped area, the Kalima <i>Margins</i> صدق اندر کر بعدل عمر بھیای عثمان نعلم علی	In lozenge-shaped area, as on No. 50. <i>Margin</i> as on No. 50
			W. 45. S. 94.	Pl.
53	کابل Kābul	952	In pentagonal area, as on No. 50 <i>Margins</i> as on No. 51 W. 72 S. 1	In rectangular area, with angular projection in middle of each side نادشاہ عاری محمد ہما یون <i>Margin</i> as on No. 42, but صرب کابل, and date 952
				Pl.
54	„	953	As on No. 53 W. 72. S. 12.	As on No. 53, but date 953
55	„	961	As on No. 22 W. 70 S. 88	As on No. 22, but counter- struck with the following inscription in symmetrical eight-sided area عدل کابل ۹۶۱
56 57 58 59 60	لاہور Lāhor	—	As on No. 44 W. 72 S. 1	In flattened mihrabi area ہما محمد ی یون عاز M. 3. <i>Margin</i> arranged thus السلطان الاعظم اللائقان المکرم تعالیٰ حبل الله ملکہ و سلطانہ صرب لاہور
				Pl.

MUGHAL EMPERORS

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 61	عمرہ Labor	9 - 2	In circle, the Kalima. Margins as on No. 51 W 72 S 1	In square formed by J of عمرہ, thus عمرہ نادسہ غاری ۱ محمد مہما بون Margin as on No. 42, but مرب لعمرہ PL
62	—	—	As on No. 48 W 72 S 1	In flattened tenfold area محمد غاری عمرہ بون Margin as on No. 42, but mint deleted.
63	—	—	In circle, the Kalima. Margins deleted. W 70 S 1	In solated diamond ر محمدی عمرہ عمرہ بون Margin deleted.
64	Dehli (f)	—	As on No. 48 W 70 S 1	As on No. 48
AE 65	اگرہ Agra	948	للہ مرب اگرہ W 66. S .6	لی تاریخ ۹۴۸ —
66	"	946	للہ مرب اگرہ W 69 S .6	تاریخ ۹۴۶ —

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 67	أَكْرَه Āgra	94 -	As on No. 65. W. 61. S. .6	As on No. 65
68	"	946	In flattened sixfoil area صرب أَكْرَه	تاریخ ٩٤٦
69			In margin	
70			• . . فلوس	
71				
72				Pl.
73	Āgra <i>Dāru-l-amān</i>	942	دار الامان صرب أَكْرَه W. 135 S. 6	في ٩٤٢ تاریخ سنة
74	"	943	As on No. 73 W. 139 S. 6	As on No. 73, but date ٩٤٣
75	"	943	الامان أَكْرَه صرب دار	تاریخ ٩٤٣
76				
77	Āgra <i>Dāru-l-khilāfat</i>	937	دار للخلافة صرب أَكْرَه W. 141 S. 65	في ٩٣٧ تاریخ سنة Arabesques above and below
78	"	938	As on No. 77 M. 2	As on No. 77, but date ٩٣٨
79				
80				

MUGHAL EMPERORS

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AE 81 82	Agra <i>Dāru-l- khilāfat</i>	939	As on No. 77 W 139 S. 6.	As on No. 77, but date is 1
83	"	940	" W 134 S. 6	" 1
84		941	" W 133 S. 6	" 1
85	Agra <i>Dāru-l adl</i>	948	بَارِ الْعَدْلِ مُرَبِّ الْكَوَافِرِ M. 2 W 140 S. 65.	بَلِ ۱۵۲ تَارِيخ — PL
86	جُنپُور <i>Jaunpur</i> <i>Dāru-l- ṣarb Khāfa mudabār- ral</i>	937	بَارِ الْفَرْبِ مُسْبِرِ جُنپُور — W 141 S. 65	بَلِ ۱۵۷ تَارِيخ — Arabesques above and below
87		939	As on No. 86 M. 4 W 136 S. 6	As on No. 86, but date is 1
88			M. 2 W 136. S. 6	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 89	جہور Jaunpūn <i>Dāru-z-zarb Khilā muṭabar-rak</i>	943	As on No 86. W. 131 S. 6	As on No. 86, but date ٩٤٣
90 91	چپا نیر Champā-nīr	942	سیر ریح چپا بتا ٩٤٢ W. 139 S. 6	ب صر شهر مکرم
92	"	"	فتح ریح چپا بتا ٩٤٢ W. 132 S. 6	صر شهر مکرم
93	دہلی ¹ Dehlī <i>Dāru-l-mulk Hazrat</i>	940	حضرت دہلی دارالملک صرت W. 137 S. 6	فی تاریخ ٩٤٠. سنة Pl.
94	"	941	As on No 93 W. 130. S. 6	As on No 93, but date ٩٤١
95 96	"	942	W. 139 S. 6	" ٩٤٢
97 ¹	قندهار Qandahār	937	As reverse of No 77, but counterstruck with عدل قندهار in eightfoil area W. 133 S. 6	As on obverse of No 77

¹ Counterstruck on a dated coin of Humāyūn, so can, I think, be reasonably considered a coin of Humāyūn struck at Qandahār, though of course the exact period of counterstriking cannot be certain

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
98	جے	938	نار لله ستة	
99	Lahor		لہور	
100	Daru-L-khilaafat		مرب	Arabesques above and below
101			W 139 S 6	PL
102		939	As on No. 98, but mint-name written جے	As on No. 104 but date 439
			W 138 S 6	
103	مندو	942	In circle	In circle
104	Mandu		مرب د مندو	فی تاريخ ۱۴۳۹ ستة
			W 141 S. 6.	M 2
105		94-	فلوس	
106			مرب	فی تاريخ
107			مندو	سید جل د
			M. 3	PL
			W 68 S 6.	
108 ¹	جے	940	نار لله ستة	فی تاريخ
109	Daru-L-khilaafat		مرب	
			M. 3.	
			W 139 S. 6	Arabesque above.

¹ This is coin No. 46 on p. 12 of the Rodgers Mughal Catalogue. What Mr. Rodgers calls the letter σ is possibly the early mark which in combination with an upward form the letter σ or ζ . The succeeding letters as shown on this coin are apparently γ and λ . Nos. 110 to 118 are specimens of this mint of the succeeding year and are characterized by the enclosure of the same mint-mark as that on Nos. 108 and 109 accompanied by what is apparently a letter in a rude oblong figure situated in the centre of the date. Cf. No. 110 shows the entire upper half of the mint name which looks like Gwaliar though specimens in the British Museum support the reading of Lahore. The distinguishing mint mark is also found on some copper coins of Mandu—See 105.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 110	?	941	As on No. 108.	As on No. 108
111	Dāru-l-			
112	<u>Khilāfat</u>		W. 136	۹۴۱
113			S. 6	Pl
(a) First reign				
Accession		9 V 937	(Thursday, December 29, 1530)	
Defeat		10 I 947	(Monday, May 17, 1540).	
(b) Second reign				
Victory		4 IX 962	(Tuesday, July 28, 1555)	
Death		15 III 963	(Tuesday, January 28, 1556)	
(a) Earliest known coin		ÆR 937	Æ 937.	
Latest	„ „	ÆR 946	Æ 947	
(b) Earliest known coin		ÆR 960		
Latest	„ „	ÆR 962		
Known gold coins are mintless and dateless				
Unrepresented mints and metals				
Æ Ujain				

KĀMRAṄ¹ (*not in India*)

Æ 114	قندھار Qandahār	—	As on No. 47 W. 60 S. 95	In eightfoil with knots at the four corners عاري محمد نادشاه کا مران الاعظم المکرم حلد الله ملکہ و سلطانہ صرب قندھار Pl
115 116	کابل Kābul	951	In square with knots at the corners, the Kalima Margins as on No. 48 W. 69 S. 1	In oblong with corners symmetrically truncated نادشاه عاري محمد کامران السلطان الاعظم المکرم حلد الله ۹۵۱ ملکہ و سلطانہ صرب کابل Pl

¹ The coins of Kāmrān and Sulaimān, though of the Mughal ruling family, do not properly belong to the present series, but are included for convenience

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 117	—	—	As on No. 42 W 71 S 1	As on No. 42 but left of field counterstruck with a quatrefoil containing the words عَلَى كَارْمَانَ بَادْ سَاهْ غَارِي

T

MIRZA SULAIMĀN¹ (not in India)

118	قندور Qunduz	939	In square, the Kalima. Margins as on No. 114. W 68 S. 1	In circle بادساه غاري سلطان ۴۷۹ In margin اکھی کمالی ملکہ شری قندور
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Pl.

¹ See note on p. 17

III

AKBAR

A. H. 963-1014

A.D. 1556-1605

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 119	احمدآباد Ahmad- ābād	980	In quadrifoil, the Kalima M 5 W. 168 S. 85	ملکه حَلَّدُ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى نادشاه عاز محمد اکبر حَلَّالُ الدِّين صرب ۹۸۰ احمدآباد
120	Ahmad- ābād <i>Dāru-s- saltanat</i>	981	In square with knots at the corners, the Kalima, and date Below ۹۸۱ Left ای تکر Top عمر Right عثمان W. 168. S 1	In oblong, arched at the sides نادشاه عازی اکبر جلال الدین محمد حَلَّدُ اللَّهُ ملکه دار السلطنة احمدآباد صرب
121	„	982	Area as on No. 120, but in triple square, the inter- mediate sides being dotted lines, and date 982 <i>Margins</i> Top حَسَيَّا عُثْمَان Right دَعْلَم عَلَى	As on No 120, but oblong triple as on obverse.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 122 sq	Ahmad abād <i>D̄aru s- salṭanat</i>	988	In diamond formed by elongating some of the letters in the marginal legends, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> عَمَدِ ابْنِ تَكْرَا بَعْدِ عَمَّا جَعَلَ الدِّينُ خَارِجَةً وَهُوَ عَلَى بَطْمٍ عَلَى W 185 S 7	خَلَدَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى مُلْكَتَهُ لِ مُحَمَّدٌ أَكْبَرٌ نَادِيَهُ حَلَالُ الدِّينِ خَارِجَةً فِرْبُ دَارِ السُّلْطَةِ أَمْدَادٌ أَبَادٌ
123	ادبَر <i>Udaipur</i> <i>Muhammadabad</i>	984	In circle contained by one of dots  Flowered field.	Contained as on obverse بَادِيَهُ خَارِجَةً حَلَالُ الدِّينِ مُحَمَّدٌ أَكْبَرٌ وَهُوَ أَبَادٌ عَرْبُ ادْبَرٍ مُحَمَّدٌ فِرْبُ Flowered field.
124 sq	اردو طلغرقون <i>Urdu ga far qatin</i>	Alif (1000)	As on No. 122 M 6 W 184 S 7	As on No. 12 ^a but over كَرْ and mint اردو طلغرقون
125 ¹	اکبر نگر <i>Akbarna gar</i>	Far wardin	In circle اکبر حل حلال M 7 W 168 S -5	ماہ فوریون الٰہ اکبر نگر فِرْبُ M 8

¹ Cp. a similar mohar in Mr. Lane Poole's Catalogue of the Exhibition Library Collection,
Oxford. That coin has wrongly been attributed to Tatta mint.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AJ 126	أَكْرَه Āgra	971	In pentagonal area, the Kalima M 9 <i>Margins</i> صدق اى نکر بعدل عمر سکیای عثمان نعلم على رضی الله عنهم	السلطان الاعظم حمد الله نادشاه ۹۷۱ اکرہ عار محمد جلال الدین لے تua ملکہ و سلطانہ صرب آگرہ
127 128	„	972	As on No. 126 W. 165-139. S. 1.1	As on No. 126, but date ۹۷۲
129 130	Āgra <i>Dāru-l-khilāfat</i>	976	In quatrefoil, the Kalima M 5 <i>Margins</i> as first four on No 126 W. 168-149 S 1	ملکہ حمد الله تعا نادشاه ۹۷۶ عار محمد جلال الدین اکرہ دار الخلافة آگرہ صرب
131	„	978	As on No. 129 W. 167 S 9	As on No. 129, but date ۹۷۸
132 <i>Mih-rābī</i>	Āgra Town	981	In oblong with arched ends composed of three lines, the middle one of dots, the Kalima, and اى نکر عمر عثمان على ۹۸۱ W. 162 S. 13 x .75	In border as on obverse حمد ملکہ نادشاه عاری محمد جلال الدین اکرہ صرب نبلہ آگرہ

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 183 184	Agra <i>Daru-l-Khilafat</i>	982	As on No. 121 but date 982 W 168 S 95	As on No. 121, but bottom margin مَارِكَلَانَدَ أَكْرَمْ مَرْبُ M 10 PL
185	Agra	48 Shah-rewar	In dotted circle اَكْرَمْ حَلَّ مَلَكَ Flowered field. W 170 S. 75	In dotted circle سَيِّدُ الْمُلْكِ مَرْبُ Flowered field.
186		49 Dt	In circle سَادَ اَكْرَمْ سَادَ اَكْرَمْ اَنْوَر مَرْبُ Flowered field. W 186. S. 11	In circle contained by one of dots الْمُرْبِرُورُ مَرْبُ دِرْسَنْ وَآسَانْ طَالِقَ دِرْسَنْ Flowered field
187	"	49 Isfandiarpur	As on No. 136 W 160. S 11	As on No. 136 between اسْفَانْدِيَارْ

The Persian couplet is
 سَادَ مَهْرَ سَادَ اَكْرَمْ اَنْوَرَ اَنْ وَ اَسَ
 دِرْسَنْ وَ آسَانْ رَا مَهْرَ اَنْوَرَ رَوْرَ اَسَ

The sun-stamp of Akbar is the honour of this gold,
 While the light of the sun remains an ornament to the
 earth and sky

PL

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Al 138	Burhān-pūr	49 Mīhr	الله اکسر جل جلاله Flowered field.	ماہ مهر المیں برہان پور صرب
			W. 168 S. 7.	Pl.
139	پتنہ Dāru-z-zarb	983	In area as on No 121, the Kalima, date ٩٨٣ M 5 <i>Margins cut</i>	In area as on No 121; upper margin cut, lower margin پتنہ دارالعرب
			W. 168 S. .85.	
140	„	985	As on No 139, but date ٩٨٥ W. 166. S. 85	As on No 139
141 142 sq	Patna	987	In double square with dots between, the Kalima, and ٩٨٧ <i>Margins cut</i>	In double square with dots between نادشاه عاری اکسر حلال الدین محمد Below پتنہ
			W. 166-153 S. 7	Pl.
143	جوپور Jaunpūr	974	In pentagonal area as on No 126, with similar margins M 9	As on No 126, but date ٩٧٤ and mint جوپور
			W. 168 S. 11	
144	„	977	As on No 143	As on No 143, but date ٩٧٧
			W. 169 S. 1.	Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 145	Jaunpur جہنپور	980	As on No. 143 but margins cut. W 167 S. 8	As on No. 143, but date ١٤
146	Dehli Harrat دہلی Harrat	976	As on No. 126 Margins mostly cut. M. 11 W 168 S. 1	As on No. 126 but date ١٢٧ In bottom margin حمرت دہلی Pl.
147	Dehli Dāru l mulk harrat دہلی درالملک Harrat	979	As on No. 129 Margins cut. M. 5 W 168 S. 85	As on No. 129 but date ١٢٩ and below دارالملک حرب
148 149	Fathpur فتحپور	986	In eightfoil, the Kalima. Margins cut. W 166-156. S. 85	In eightfoil بادشاہ محمد اکبر خاں حلال الدین حرب فتحور Margins cut
150 sq	Dāru s- sultanaat دروز سلطنت	987	As on No. 122. W 174 S. 6	— اکبر بادشاہ حلال الدین خاں فتحور حرب دار السلطنه

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 151 sq	کشمیر Kashmir	999 ?	As on No. 122. W. 168 S. 65	اکسر ناد عار محمد شاہ حلال الدین صریح کشمیر Date possibly in lower margin Pl.
152	لاہور Lāhor	973	In foliated pentagon, the Kalima. M 9 Margins as on No 126 W. 169 S. 1	As on No 126, but date ۹۷۳ and mint لاہور
153	,	974	As on No 152 W. 168 S. 11.	As on No 152, but date ۹۷۴
154	,	976	" W. 168	" ۹۷۶
155 156	Lāhor <u>Dāru-l-khilāfat</u>	,	As on No 129 W. 167-149 S. 1	As on No 129, but in bottom margin ۹۷۶ صریح دار الخلافة لاہور Pl
157			In a circle, the Kalima. W. 14 S. 45	اکسر نادشاہ عاری محمد حلال الدین

MUGHAL EMPERORS

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 158 sq		88	In a square on a flowered field اکر W 170 S. 7	As on obverse حلال PL
159			In double square inscribed in a triple circle on a flowered field اکر W 186 S. 8	Contained as on obverse حلال
A 160	احسن Ujjan	968	The Kalima. M 12 W 100 S. 75	اکر بادشاہ حلال اللہ مرب احسن PL
161 sq	"	990 or 995	In square the Kalima. Margins cut. M 13 W 175. S. 77	محمد اکر بادشاہ حلال الدین خار مرب احسن
162 sq		994	As on No. 161 W 175 S. 75.	As on No. 161 but date 115
163	احسن Ujjan	44 Khur- dak	In triple circle on flowered field اکر حلال W 177 S. 9	حریاد الہ مرب PL

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 164	Ujain	46 Ardī- bīhīst	As on No 163 W. 174 S. .75	دشت اردى الهر اجیں صرب
165	„	41 Āzar	As on No. 164 W. 166 S. .75	As on No 164, but month اذر
166 167	Ahmedād Ahmad- ābād	980	In a square, the Kalima <i>Margins cut.</i> M. 5 W. 170 S 95	ملکہ حَلَّ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى ۹۸۰ نادشاہ عاری محمد حَلَّ الدِّین اکبر صرب احمدآد
168	Ahmad- ābād <i>Dāru-s- saltanat</i>	982	As on No 120, but no date M. 9 W. 162 S 1	In double square with dots between اکبر نادشاہ عاری محمد حَلَّ الدِّین Left السلطان الاعظم Bottom دار السلطنة احمدآد
169	„	983	As on No 168 W. 177 S 1	As on No 168, but date ۹۸۳
170	„	984	„ W. 172 S. 1	۹۸۴
171	„	985	but M. 13 W. 174 S. .95	۹۸۵

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
172 AR	Ahmad Shah <i>Dāru-s- salqanat</i>	988	As on No. 171 W 171 S 95	As on No. 168, but date 981
173 sq		987	In square, formed as on No. 122, the Kalima on a flowered field. <i>Margins cut.</i> M. 13 W 172 S 75	حد الله حما مُحَمَّد أَكْبَر بادشا حَلَال الدِّين غار مرتب دار السلطنة احمدabad
174 sq		988	As on No. 173	As on No. 173 but date 988
175 sq		989	W 173 S. 75.	" 989
176 sq	"	990	W 172 S. 75	"
177 sq	"	991	W 170 S 75	"
178 sq	"	993	"	"
179 sq	"	995	W 176.	"
180 sq		996	"	"
			W 176	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 181 sq	Ahmad- ābād	37	As on No 173 W. 173	As on No 173, but صرب احمدآباد only, and date ۳۷
182	„	38	„	„
183 sq			W. 172.	۳۸
184 sq	„	38 Mīhr	In square, on a flowered field الله اکبر حل حلاله W. 173	On a flowered field مهر الـ ۳۸ احمدآباد صرب
185 sq.	„	38 Ābān	„ W. 169	but month آبان
186 sq	„	38 Bah- man	„ W. 168	۳۹
187 sq	„	39 Ardī- bīhušt	„ W. 175	but date ۳۹, „ and month اردی بہشت
188 sq	„	39 Khūr- dād	„ W. 172	حورداد
189 sq $\frac{1}{4}$	„	„	„ W. 43	„
190 sq	„	39 Tir	„ W. 177	تیر

MUGHAL EMPERORS

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 191	Ahmed Abad	39 Aban	As on No. 184. W. 176 S. 85	As on No. 184 but عابد ر
192	"	39 Ayar	" W. 175 S. 9	اذر
193		39 Di	" W. 174	دی
194	"	39 Bah man	" W. 175.	وہمن
195		40 Tir	" W. 177	تیر but date r, " and month ر
196		40 Aban	" W. 177	ابان
197	"	41 Ayar	" W. 177	اذر but year r, " and month ر
198	"	41 Bah- man	" W. 175	وہمن
199	"	41 Inan- darmuz	" W. 174	اندرموز الستار
200		42 Amar dad	" W. 174	امداد but year r, " and month ر

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 201	Ahmad-ābād	43 <u>Khūr-</u> <u>dād</u>	As on No 184 W. 176.	As on No 184, but year ۹۴, and month حورداد
202	"	44 Bah- man	" W. 175	but year ۹۵, " and month سبتمبر
203	"	46 Far- wardī	" W. 171	but year ۹۶, " and month فروردی
204	"	46 Ābān	" W. 175	" ابان
205	"	46 Āzar	" W. 177	" اذر
206	"	46 Dī	" W. 176	" دی
207	"	46 Bah- man	" W. 175	" سپتمبر
208	"	47 Tir	In square enclosed in ornamental border الله اکبر حل جلالہ W. 177 S 85	In octagon enclosed in ornamental border تیر المہر ۹۷ احمدآباد صرب
209	"	47 Dī	As on No 191 W. 176	As on No 191, but year ۹۷, and month دی

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 210	Ahmad shād	47 Iṣfan dārmuz	As on No. 191 W 177	As on No. 191 but اسفار ۴۷
211	"	48 Khūr dād	" W 175	but year ۴۸, and month خرداد
212	"	48 Āzār	" W 173	اذر
213	"	48 Bah man	" W 175	"
214		48 Dī	" W 174	but year ۴۸ and month دی
215	"	48 Bah man	" W 174	"
216	"	4 - Tir	" W 80 S 65	Units figure of year missing
217	احمد نگر Ahmad nagar	48 Mihr	اکتو ^{بر} جن حلال	مهر احمد نگر مرب
218	اردو شر قرین Urdū za far qarīn	—	In square as on No. 173 the Kalima. Margins cut. W 176 S 75	مدد اکبر بادیہ حلال الدین خڑیج مرب اردو سر قرین

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 219 sq.	اردو ظفر قرین Urdū za-far qarīn	Aḥf (1000)	As on No. 218. W. 177. S. 7 x 8.	As on No 218, but above الف is the word اکبر
220 221 222 sq.	"	"	Within outer border of a double square containing one of dots, the Kalima. Right حسیای عثمان Bottom علم Top نعل عمر W. 177. S. 85	In outer border as obverse حد الله تعالیٰ ملکہ لے الف محمد اکبر نادشاہ جلال الدین عازم صرب اردو ظفر قرین M. 8.
223 224 sq. $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	As on No. 220. W. 85 S. .6	As on No 220
225 sq $\frac{1}{4}$	Urdū e za-far qarīn	"	In border as reverse اکبر الله الف M. 8 W. 42 S. .45.	In outer border of a double square containing one of dots قرین طفر اردوی Pl
226 sq $\frac{1}{8}$	"	"	As on No. 225, but no outer border. W. 22. S. 4.	As on No 225, but no outer border
227	اگرہ Āgra	963	In a square, the Kalima M 14 Below اباکر الصدیق Right علی المرتضی W. 172 S. 95	In square اکبر نادی شاه عار محمد جلال الدین ابو المطفر صرب اگرہ D

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
228	Agra	964	As on No. 227, but no mark. W 175 S. 9	As on No. 227 but date ٩٦٤
229		965	As on No. 227 W 168 S. 1	As on No. 227 Margins Left السلطان Top العادل Date ٩٦٥
230	"	"	In square the Kalima. Margins cut. W 171 S. 1	In circle ٩٦٥ أکبر بادی محمد ساد غاز خلال الدين Margin أکر Pl.
231	"	966	In square, the Kalima. Margins Upper صدیق ابی بکر Left بدل عمر Bottom جعفر عثمان Right بعلم علی W 175 S. 11	In square as on No. 227 but date ٩٦٦ Right السلطان الاعظم Top للناظم المکرم Left خلد ابی تعالی ملکه و سلطان غرب اکرہ Lower
232		967	As on No. 231 M. 15 W 174. S. 12	As on No. 231 but date ٩٦٧ Pl.
233 ¹	"	969	As on No. 227 Margins illegible W 172. S. 11	In square as on No. 227 Margins illegible ٩٦٩ M. 29

¹ Attribution made owing to similarity of type but not official.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 234 ¹	أَكْرَم Āgra	971	In pentagonal area, the Kalima. <i>Margins as on No. 126 M. 9.</i> W. 174 S. 11.	In twelvefoil area ٩٧١ حَمْدُ اللَّهِ أَكْرَمْ مَادْشَاهْ عَارِي مُحَمَّد جَلَالُ الدِّين <i>Margins cut</i>
235	"	973	As on No. 234. W. 175. S. 1.	As on No. 234, but date ٩٧٣
236	"	975	" W. 172. S. 1.1.	" ٩٧٥
237 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	—	W. 90 S. 9	"
238	"	978	In square with arch in middle of each side, the Kalima. M. 5. <i>Margins cut.</i> W. 170. S. 9	In square similar to No 227, but date ٩٧٨ <i>Margins cut, but name of mint in bottom margin.</i>
239	"	979	In square with arch in middle of each side, the Kalima. M. 5 <i>Margins cut.</i> W. 168. S. 9	In square as on No 227, but date ٩٧٩ In lower margin أَكْرَم
240 241	"	980	W. 176 S. 95	" ٩٨

¹ Known Āgra type, name of mint in right lower margin

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Al 242 ¹	أَكْرَم Agra	983	In square with arch in middle of each side, the Kalima. <i>Margins cut.</i> M 5 W 172 S. 1	In square أَكْرَم بادشاہ خان محمد عَالَ الْجَنَّٰن تَعَالَى مَلِكُ Top margin
243	"	985	W 175 S. 1	As on No. 238 " 10
244		986	but M 9 W 175 S. 1	خَلَدَ اللَّهُ سَلَّٰٰي Right margin Bottom margin أَكْرَم
245	" 44 Farwar dm		In double circle with one of dots between, on flowered field. اَنَّ أَكْرَم خَلَدَ W 175 S. 95	Contained as obverse فَوْرَادِينِ الْبَلْ أَكْرَم عَرْب
246	44 Shabre- war		As on No. 245 W 175 S. 1	As on No. 215, but month سَبْط PL
247	" 48 ² Azar		In square inscribed in a square, contained in a circle, the interstices filled with ornamentation اَنَّ أَكْرَم خَلَدَ W 173 S. 75	In octagon with ornamentation superimposed on each side the whole contained in a double circle with one of dots between أَكْرَم أَكْرَم عَرْب

¹ This type of the Agra mint issue is described in *J. As. Num. R.* p. XI 1. 1877 for 1009 but present attribution doubtful. *J. As. Num. R.* p. 122 for No. 242.

² This date has hitherto been read as 42, e.g. *J. As. Num. R.* p. 75 but there can be little doubt that it is really 48.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 248	آگرہ Āgra	50 Amar-dād	In double sixteenfoil border inscribed in a circle, the intermediate angular spaces containing rosettes, on a flowered field الله اکبر حل حلاله	Contained as obverse امداد الله اگرہ ۵۰. صریف
			W. 175 S. 9	Pl.
249	اکبرپور تاندہ Akbarpūr Tānda	971	In ornamented quatrefoil, the Kalima <i>Margins cut</i> W. 175 S. 11 (Looped.)	In oblong with arch in middle of each end اکبر پادشاہ محمد عاری حلال الدین M. 16 Below ۹۷۱ اکبرپور تاندہ
250	"	973	" W. 174 S. 1	" ۹۷۳
251	اله اباد Ilahābād	44 Ābān	On flowered field اله اباد سکھن ق حبان شر عرب و ۴۴	On flowered field ماه رائج ناد مهر و محجور و همیشہ ابان
			W. 175 S. 85	Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 252	الله اکبر Ilahabad	45 Farwardi	As on No. 251, but year F 6 W 175. S 85. The Persian couplet runs ادی ملک میر و میر و میر پری و سری مهات سکہ الله اکبر	As on No. 251 but month مرداد
253		47 Ardi bihisht	As on No. 251 but date on reverse. W 175. S 8	R. to left, below مرداد
254		47	W 176. S 8	R. to left. Name of month wanting
255	"		W 175 S 9	"
256	برہان پور Burhan pur	45 Alban	In circle on flowered field اکبر بہان جل جلال W 176 S 8	Contained as obverse ایران اکبر برہان پور پر
257	"	45 Isfan dilmuz	W 172 S 8	اسفار
258		49 Alban	W 176 S 8	But years 1 and 20 like 11

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 259 sq	Bangāla ¹	1011	In square, the Kalima W. 169. S. 7.	شاد شد 1.11 اکبر کلروش صرب شند سکالہ ران دخواہ کے [س]
260 sq.	"	—	" W. 167 S. 7.	As on No. 259.
261	Bhakkai	985	In square with arch in middle of each side, the Kalima Margins cut. M 5 W. 175 S. 1.	In square اکبر نادشاہ ی عاز محمد ٩٨٥ حلال الدين Bottom margin صرب نہکر
262 ²	Birāta	43 Khūr-dād	On flowered field الله اکبر حل حلالة W. 173. S. 7.	On flowered field حورداد الی ٤٣ بیراتہ صرب
263	"	45 Fai-wardī	" W. 175. S. 7.	but year ٤٥, and month پوردی

¹ See Paper 65 of the eleventh Num Supp to the J A S B (1902). I think that this reading is reasonably certain. The translation is 'Com of Bengal became pleased from this fact that its honour lay in being struck by Akbar Shah'.

² The reading of Birāta on the rupees of Akbar attributed to this mint is not certain. Mr H. Nelson Wright has suggested the name Berāt.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 264	بیراتا Bairata	47 Amar-dad	As on No. 262 W 172 S 76	As on No. 262 but year and month امداد
265	"	48 Amar-dad	W 170 S 7	but year " and month امداد
266	پٹنا Patna	983	In square with arch in middle of each side, the Kalima. M. S. Margins cut. W 175 S 9	In square اکبر بادشاہی غیر محمد و حلال الدین سے Bottom margin
267 sq	"	987	As on No. 173, the Kalima on a flowered field, with date 187 Margins cut. W 174 S 8	صلح الله تعالیٰ ملکہ محمد اکبر بادشاہ حلال الدین خار مرب سے
268	,	44 Amar-dad	On flowered field اکبر حل حلان M 8 W 174 S 8	Contained as on obverse امداد الم سے مرب
269	Far wardia	47	W 80 S 7	but year " and month فریدون
270	Tir	48	W 87 S 7	but year " and month فریدون

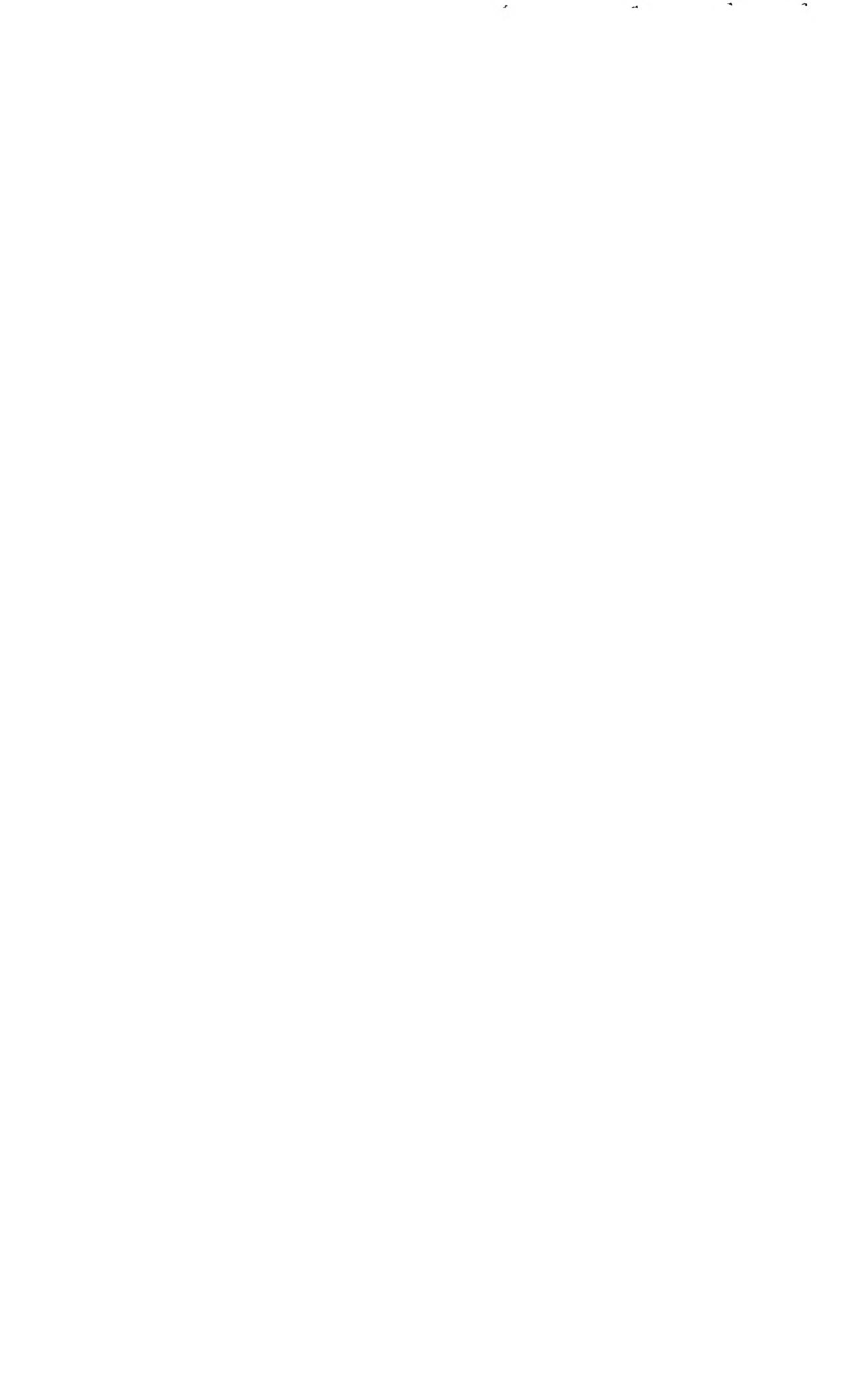
Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 271 sq.	تتہ Tatta	39 Isfan-dārmuz	In square with one of dots outside, on flowered field الله اکسر حل حلاله W. 175 S. 65	Contained as obverse اسعدار مر الہ ٣٩ تتہ صرب
272 sq	"	40 Amar-dād	" W. 174.	but year ۱۷۰, and month امرداد
273 sq	"	40 Mīhr	" W. 170.	"
274 sq.	"	40 Ābān	" W. 175.	اپاں
275 sq.	"	41 Ābān	" W. 167	but year ۱۷۱, and month اپاں
276 sq	"	41 Dī	" W. 175.	" دی
277 sq	"	42 Tir	" W. 174.	but year ۱۷۲, and month تیر
278 sq	"	43 Dī	" W. 175	but year ۱۷۳, and month دی
279 sq	"	43 Isfan-dārmuz	" W. 173	اسعدار مر

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 280 sq	الـ Tatta	44 Tir	As on No. 271 W 173.	As on No. 271 but year and month جـ
281 sq	"	44 Bah- man	" W 172	" عـ
282 sq	"	45 Khur- dād	" W 176	but year " and month جـ
283 sq	"	45 Shahre- war	" W 174	" جـ
284 sq	"	45 Mehr	" W 174	" جـ
285 sq	"	45 Ābān	" W 177	" جـ
286 sq	"	46 Khur- dād	" W 168	but year " and month جـ
287 sq	"	46 Tir	" W 176	" جـ
288 sq	"	46 Mehr	" W 176.	" جـ
289 sq	"	46 Ābān	" W 176-5.	" جـ

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 290 sq.	تاتا Tatta	46 Dī	As on No. 271. W. 174.	As on No 271, but year ۱۰۴, and month دی
291 sq.	"	46 Bah- man	" W. 176	" می
292 sq.	"	47 Ābān	" W. 172	but year ۱۰۵, and month آبان
293 sq.	"	48 Ābān	" W. 175 5	but year ۱۰۶, and month آبان
294 sq.	"	48 Āzār	" W. 173	ادر
295 sq.	"	48 Dī	" W. 170.	دی
296 sq.	"	48 Bah- man	" W. 175	می
297 sq.	"	49 Tūl	" W. 175	بیر
298 sq.	"	50 Khūl- dād	" W. 171	بدرداد
299 sq.	"	50 Mihr	" W. 172.	مر

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 800	Jaunpur جہور	966	In foliated diamond, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> اعیان شان صدل عمر W 168 S. 11	In oblong with foliated sides اکبر بادشاہی محمد شاہ ۱۱۱ حلال الدین M 17 ناصر الدنیا و الدین Top Bottom نوب جولپور
301	,	96 -	As on No. 800 <i>Margins cut.</i>	As on No. 800 but additional M 4 in area, bottom margin fuller
302	,		W 162. S. 12	اٹرالش نوب جولپور
303	Jaunpur Dāru-l khilafat "	973	In foliated pentagon, the Kalima. <i>Margins cut.</i> M. 6 W 169 S. 11	In oblong with foliated arches in centre of each side ل الدین اکبر بادشاہی حلا محمد ساہ ناصر الدنیا و الدین Above Below دار للخلاف جولپور
304	,	975	As on No. 303 but M 5 W 170 S. 115.	As on No. 303 but date has upper margin fuller with additional words اٹر المظفر
305	(Epithet not cer- tain) "	977	but M. 8 " " " " W 177 S. 11	"
306	"	979	As on No. 303 W 175 S. 93	As on No. 303 but date 11

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 313	حصار فروزة Hadar Firoza	967	In circle, the Kalima. <i>Margins cut.</i> W 165 S 9	In square with small arch in middle of each side اکبر بادی محمد سادھار ۹۶۷ علال الدین M. 31 Below حصار فروزة (only part visible) Left خلد اللہ ملکہ (words written one above the other). Pl.
314	دہلی Delhi Hazarat	964	In circle, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> ری اکھ صہم W 177 S 1	In oblong with arch in centre of each side اکبر بادسادی محمد غار ۹۶۷ علال الدین السلطان الاعظم للذات Left خلد اللہ Bottom حضرت As on No. 314, but date ۹۱
315	"	968	As on No. 314 W 174 S 1	As on No. 314, but date ۹۱
316	"	970	As on No. 314 W 175 S 1	As on No. 314 but date and below حضرت ملک و سلطنه
317	"	973	As on No. 314 M 9 Margins fairly full and as on No. 126. W 159 S 11	As on No. 314 but date ۹۱ Lower margin as on No. 316 and on left الکرم ندی



MUGHAL EMPERORS

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 324 sq	Delhi	35 DI	As on No. 323. W 174 S 7	As on No. 323 but date س۳۲۴
325 sq	"	Bah man	W 175- S 7	"
326 sq	"	Ish- darmus	W 175 S 7	اسٹارم
327 sq	"	37 Far wardi	W 175 S 7	but year " and month مریض
328 sq	"	Shah rewar	W 173 S 65	"
329 sq	"	38 or 48 Ardi- bibish	but circular " W 9 S 3	but year " and month مریض
330 sq	"	40 Mihr	W 174 S. G.	but year " and month مریض
331 sq	"	41 Aban	W 1-G. S G.	but year " and month مریض

MUGHAL EMPERORS

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 342 sq	Delhi	43 Bah man	As on No. 323. W 170	As on No. 323 but year and month عمر
343	,	45 Amar dad	but circular " W 175 S. 76	but year " and month عمر دار
344		— Far wardi	As on No. 343. W 173 S. 75	As on No. 343 but month پروردی
345 sq 8	"	— Shah rewar	As on No. 323 W 20 S. 3	As on No. 323, but month پروردی
346	دہلی سدر Dewal Bandar	4- Pro- bably 43 Arabi hishit	In circle inside one of dots, on flowered field اک اکبر حل حلال W 175 S. 8	Contained as obverse ارسی بھبھت الہی عرب دہلی بسدر
347	"	Di	" W 172 S. 8	but month دی
348	سری نگر Srinagar	45 Amar dad	On flowered field اک اکبر حل حلال W 172 S. 8	Contained as obverse امیر باد الہی سری نگر عرب

MUGHAL EMPERORS

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 342 sq	Delhi	43 Bah- man	As on No. 323. W 170	As on No. 323 but year " and month عمر
343	"	45 Amar dad	but circular " W 175 S 75	but year " and month امداد
344		— Far wardi	As on No. 343 W 173 S 75	As on No. 343 but month فبراير
345 sq ½	"	— Shah rewar	As on No. 323 W 20 S 3	As on No. 323 but month سبتمبر
346	دہلی بندار Dewal Bandar	4- Prob- ably 43 Ardibi- hishat	In circle inside one of dots, on flowered field الله اکبر حل حلال	Contained as obverse ارسی بحسب الکتب عرب دہلی بندر
			W 175 S. 8	
347	"	Di	" W 172 S 8	but month دی Pl.
348	سری نگر Srinagar	45 Amar dad	On flowered field الله اکبر حل حلال	Contained as obverse امداد الکتب سری نگر عرب
			W 172 S. 8	

MUGHAL EMPERORS

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 355 ¹ sq	صریح Sūrat	98 Āshān (1)	In square within dotted square الله اکبر حل حلال	Contained as obverse الله اکبر صریح صریح
			W 171 S 68	Pt.
356 sq	فاطپور Dāru-s- salqanat	985	In double square containing one of dots on a flowered field, the Kalima arranged as on No. 123 date 16 to left of lower margin	On flowered field الله اکبر نما ملکہ محمد اکبر بادشاہ حل حلال الدین شاہ صریح دار السلطنت شاہ
			W 173 S 7	
357 sq	"	986	but date 16 in centre of area.	
			W 167 S. 8	
358 sq	"	"	date on reverse	but date 16 in upper centre of area.
			W 175. S 8	
359 sq	"	987	"	"
			W 172.	
360 sq	"	988	M. D " " "	"
			W 173.	

¹ This peculiar rupee is unquestionably genuine and the word سریح (ṣarīḥ) of Dr Taylor does not think that the town سریح can be meant for there is no such place of the same name. Sūrat is given as a mint of Akbar in the Mughal Mint. The name of the month on this coin is mis-spelt as well as the name of the mint.

MUGHAL EMPERORS

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 355 ¹ sq	سُرَت Sūrat	98 Āban (1)	In square within dotted square اکبر حَلَّ حَلَّ	Contained as obverse حَلَّ الْحَلَّ مُورَب مُربَّ
			W 171 S 68	II
356 sq	Fathpūr Dāru-s- salqānat	985	In double square containing one of dots on a flowered field, the Kalima arranged as on No. 123, date ۱۰۰ to left of lower margin.	On flowered field خَلَّ اَنَّهُ زَمَانَكَ لَ مُحَمَّدُ اَكْبَرُ نَادِيَهُ حَلَّ الْدِينِ خَلَّ مُربَّ دَارُ السَّلَطَةِ فَسِير
357 sq	"	986	but date ۱۰۰ in centre of area.	"
			W 167 S 8	
358 sq	"	"	date on reverse	but date ۱۰۰ in upper centre of area.
			W 175. S 8	
359 sq.	"	987	"	"
			W 172	
360 sq	"	988	M. 9 " " " " " " " " " "	"
			W 173.	

¹ This peculiar rupee is unquestionably genuine and the word سُرَت is clear. Dr Taylor does not think that the town سُرَت can be meant but there is a village of the same name. Sūrat is given as a mint of Akbar in the first edition. The name of the month on this coin is mis-spelt as well as the name of the mint.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 361 sq	فتحپور Fathpūr <i>Dāru-s-saltanat</i>	989	As on No. 356 M 20 W. 174	As on No. 358, but date ٩٨٩
362 $\frac{1}{2}$	کابل Kābul	44 Ābān	In double circle containing one of dots الله اکبر حل حلاله W. 85 S. 65	Contained as obverse ابان ال۴۴ کابل ۹۸۵ صرت
363 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	44 Dī	" W. 82	" دی
364 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	45 Mīhr	" W. 87.	but year ۹۶, and month مر
365 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	45 Dī	" W. 89	" دی
366 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	46 Āzar	" W. 87	but year ۹۷, and month ادر
367 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	46 Dī	" W. 78	" دی
368 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	47 Ābān	" W. 75	but year ۹۸, and month ابان

MUGHAL EMPERORS

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 369 ½	کابل Kabul	47 Agar	As on No 362 W 88	As on No 362 but year and month اندر
370 ½	"	48 Agar	" W 88	but year " and month اندر
371 ½		49 Di	" W 87	but year " and month نی
372 ½	"	50 Tir	" W 88.	but year " and month نیر
373 ¹	کالپی Kalpi	967	In square the Kalima and date " " " " " " " " M 32 Margins Left الفاروق Top عثمان العطیان W 172 S 1	In square اکبر باد ری محمد نما حلال الدین Margins Left السلطان Top العادل Right انور المظفر
374	لہور Lahor	963	In double twelvefoil area the Kalima. Margins starting from the bottom عثمان علی ا ری ا که عہم ا صد ا بی بکر دل عمر جہنی W 69 S 11	In double oblong with arches above and below and foliated arches in middle of sides " " " " " " " " اکبر باد ری محمد حلال الدین سمس (علم لار) Above الکرم نعل Left حد کے Right سکوئٹ نوب لہور
			A dirham of the Central Asian type and mint by Lahor and Humayun.	Lahor & Humayun

¹ Compare Coin No. 374 + L III. 612 + L X. 62.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 375	لہور Lâhor	965	In circle, the Kalima <i>Margins cut.</i> W. 176 S. 1.	In rectangle with arch in middle of each side اکر نادشاہ ی محمد عاز ۹۶۵ حلال الدین M. 21 Left حلد الله ی Bottom ملکہ و سلطنه صرب لاهور Pl.
376	"	966	" W. 171 S. 12	" M. 22
377	"	971	In double foliated pentagon, the Kalima. M 9 <i>Margins cut.</i> W. 177 S. 1	In double twelvefoil area حد الله ی اکر نادشاہ عار محمد ۹۷۱ حلال الدین <i>Margins cut</i>
378	"	972	" Extant margins show that marginal inscriptions are as on No. 126. W. 176	" 972
379	"	973	" W. 177	" 973
380 381	"	974	" W. 176	" 974 Left upper margin صرب لاهور .. Pl.

MUGHAL EMPERORS

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
382	لہور Lahor	975	As on No. 378. W 175	As on No. 378 but date five
383	"	976	" W 177	"
384	,	977	" W 176.	"
385	"	978	but M 5 W 175	"
386	"	980	In square with shallow arch in centre of each side, the kalima. M 5 Margins cut. W 176 S. 35	In square اکبر بادشاہ سیدنا شیخ علال الدین فرمودہ
387	"	981	" W 175 S. I	"
388	,	983	Exactly as on No. 387 Margins cut. M 5. W 175 S. I	As on No. 387 but date arranged thus— ^و over ^و of و و and ^و written per- pendicularly over the ^و of و reading from the left side Margins cut
389 300	"	984	" W 172	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 391	lahor Lāhor	985	As on No 388. W. 172.	As on No 388, but date ٩٨٥
392	„	986	„ W. 170.	„ ٩٨٦
			None of the above five coins exhibits the mint-name, but I have placed them under Lāhor owing to their similarity to No 386. The words in the bottom margin of the reverse are probably ملکه و سلطنه, and the mint-name will be in the left margin.	
393 sq.	Lāhor <i>Dāru-s-saltanat</i>	„	The Kalima and marginal inscriptions arranged as on No 123 M. 9. Date ٩٨٦ to left of bottom margin W. 172. S. 85	حَمْدُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى مَلْكُهُ لَنْ مُحَمَّدُ أَكْرَمُ نَادِشَا جَلَالُ الدِّينِ عَارِفٌ صَرْبُ دَارُ السُّلْطَنَةِ لَاهُور
394 395 sq.	„	987	but date on reverse W. 175 S. 8	date ٩٨٧ in upper middle of area
396 sq.	„	988	„ W. 176	„ ٩٨٨
397 sq.	„	989	„ W. 174	„ ٩٨٩

MUGHAL EMPERORS

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
898 sq $\frac{1}{2}$	Lahor	36 Aban	Within double square containing one of dots اکبر جل حلال W 86 S 5	Contained as obverse اباں نور مرب
899 sq $\frac{1}{8}$	"	36 Agar	" W 21 S 4	" اگر
400 sq	"	36 Df	" W 164 S 75	" دی
401 sq		36 Bah man	" W 171 S 65	" بہمن
402 sq	"	37 Far wardin	" W 172	" فروردین but year rv and month فروردین
403 sq	"	37 Ardibi hiast	" W 167	" اردیبی ہیاست
404 sq	"	37 Khur did	" W 171	" خوردید
405 sq		37 DI	" W 176	" دی

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 406 sq $\frac{1}{4}$	Lāhor	37 Dī	As on No. 398 W. 40 S. 42	As on No. 398, but year ۷۸, and month دی
407 sq.	"	37 Isfan- dārmuz	" W. 175	اسفندارمز
408 sq $\frac{1}{4}$	"	38 Khūl- dād	" W. 42 S. 45	but year ۷۸, and month حورداد
409 sq	"	38 Amar- dād	" W. 176	امرداد
410 sq.	"	38 Shah- rewāl	" W. 170	شهریور
411 sq	"	38 Mīhī	" W. 173.	مہر
412 sq	"	38 Ābān	" W. 174.	اپریل
413 sq	"	38 Āzāī	" W. 172	ادر
414	"	38 Dī	but circular, and on flowered field. W. 175 S. 95.	but circular, and on flowered field Year ۷۸, and month دی

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
415	Lahor	38 Bahman	As on No. 414 W 171 S 98	As on No. 414 but month جَنَوْب
416		38 Ishandarmuz	" W 170 S 1	اسْتَهْدَارْمُز
417 $\frac{1}{2}$,		W 88 S 7	"
418 $\frac{1}{2}$		39 Tir	" W 17 S 4	but year " and month جَنَوْب
419	"	39 Amar dad	" W 176	امَّارَد
420		39 Shah rewar	" W 174	شَاهِرَوْر
421	,	39 Mihr	" W 175	مِهْر
422		40 Shah rewar	" W 176.	but year " and month جَنَوْب
423	,	40 Astar	" W 169	اَسْتَار

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 424	Lāhor	41 Amar-dād	As on No 414 W. 175	As on No. 414, but year ۴۱, and month امداد
425	"	41 Bah-man	" W. 177.	" دسمبر
426	"	42 Far-wardīn	" W. 172	but year ۴۲, and month فروردین
427 sq $\frac{1}{8}$	"	"	" W. 22 S. 4	"
428 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	42 Ardibihisht	" W. 41 S. .5	اردی نہشت
429	"	42 Ābān	" W. 173	اپریل
430	"	42 Bah-man	" W. 172	دسمبر
431	"	42 Isfan-dārmuz	" W. 175	اسفندار مر
432	"	43 Far-wardīn	" W. 173	but year ۴۳, and month فروردین
433	"	43 Amar-dād	" W. 175	امداد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 434	Lahor	43 Shah-rewar	As on No. 414 W 170	As on No. 414 but year ۴۴, and month جیون
435 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	43 Mihr	" W 44 S -8	" جیون
436 $\frac{1}{2}$		43 Di	" W 85. S 7	" جیون
437 436		44 Farwardin	" W 176	but year ۴۵, and month جیون
439	"	44 Shah-rewar	" W 174	" جیون
440 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	44 Aban	" W 85 S 7	" جیون
441	"	45 Farwardin	" W 174	but year ۴۶, and month جیون
442	"	45 Ardibahisht	" W 174	" جیون
443	,	45 Khurid	" W 175	" جیون
444	"	45 Amarid	" W 178	" جیون

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 445	Lāhor	45 Shah-rewar	As on No 414. W. 176	As on No 414, but year ۴۰, and month شهریور
446 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	45 Mîhr	" W. 86 S. 65	" مر
447 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	45 Āzar	" W. 87	" اذر
448 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	45 Dī	" W. 89.	" دی
449	"	46 Farwardīn	," W. 163	but year ۴۱, and month پروردین
450	"	46 Ardibî-hisht	," W. 176	اردی نهشت
451	"	46 Khūn-dād	," W. 174.	حورداد
452	"	46 Tîr	," W. 170	تر
453 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	46 Ābān	," W. 88	ابان
454 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	46 Dī	," W. 89	دی

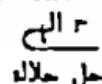
Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 455 456 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lahor	46 DI	As on No. 414 W 44. S. 55.	As on No. 414, but year xx, and month ss
457	"	47 Tir	In square inscribed diagonally in a square, the intermediate angles filled with ornamentation اے اکبر جل حلال W 174 S 75	In octagon formed by the diagonal superimposition of one square upon another the angles filled with ornamentation, the whole contained in an outer circle کسر الہی م ناصر مر
458 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	47 Tir	As on No. 455 W 86	As on No. 455 but year xx, and month نمر
459 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	47 Akar	" W 87	"
460 461 $\frac{1}{2}$		47 DI	" W 88	"
462	"	48 Farwardin	As on No. 457 W 175	As on No. 457 but year and month کسر دین
463	"	48 Khur-dad	" W 16"	"
464		48 Tir	" W 17"	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 465 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lāhor	48 Mîhr	As on No 457 W. 83 S. 65.	As on No 457, but year ۱۰۵۸, and month میہر
466 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	As on No 455 W. 44 S. 55	As on No 455, but year ۱۰۵۸, and month میہر
467 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	48 Abān	As on No 457 W. 83	As on No. 465, month جنی
468 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	48 Azar	" W. 87	" اذر
469 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	As on No. 455 W. 42.	As on No. 455, but year ۱۰۵۸, and month ادر
470 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	48 Dī	As on No. 457 W. 87	As on No 465, month جنی
471	"	49 Farwardīn	" W. 175	but year ۱۰۵۹, and month فورواردین
472	"	49 Ardibihisht	" W. 178	" اردی بھشت
473	"	49 Khūrdād	" W. 173	" حورداد
474	"	49 Amar-dād	" W. 175	" امرداد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 475 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lahor	49 Aban	As on No. 457 W 85	As on No. 457, but year रु, and month ८५
476 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	As on No. 455 W 43	As on No. 455, but year रु, and month ४३
477 $\frac{1}{4}$		49 Di	As on No. 457 W 86	As on No. 457, but year रु, and month ८६
478 $\frac{1}{4}$			As on No. 455 W 43	As on No. 455 but year रु, and month ४३
479		50 Far wardin	As on No. 457 W 178.	As on No. 457 but year रु, and month १७८
480		50 Shah rewar	" W 169	" १६९
481 $\frac{1}{4}$		50 Mehr	As on No. 455. W 40	As on No. 455 but year रु, and month ४०
482 sq $\frac{1}{10}$		4 - Isfan dKirmuz	" W 17	month, date, and figure of year missing
483	لہری Lahri Bandar	43 (I) Astar	On flowered field cl اکن JL W 176 S. F	On flowered fl لہری سرپ لہری لہری لہری

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 484 sq $\frac{1}{4}$	Multan Multān	37 Bahman	In double square containing one of dots الله اکسر جل حلاله W. 38. S. .45.	Contained as obverse دھن الہ 37 ملتان صرب
485 sq.	"	38 Bahman	" W. 165	but year " ۳۸
486 sq	"	39 Shah-e-war	" W. 171.	but year ۴۱, and month شهر بور
487 sq.	"	40 Azar	" W. 175	but year ۴۰, and month ادر
488	"	42 Ardibishht	but circular. " W. 176 S. .8	but circular, year ۴۱, and month اردی دشت پل
489 490 491	ناربول Närnol	970	In circle, the Kalima. <i>Margins cut</i> W. 173 S. 9	In square with shallow arch in centre of each side اکسر نادشاهی محمد عار حلال الدين Above .. السلطان الاعظم Left صرب ناربول پل

MUGHAL EMPERORS

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 403 sq		30	In square on flowered field  M. 8. W 172 S 7	Without mint name In square contained by one of dots on flowered field 
403 sq		32	" W 16- S 7	"
404 sq			" W 88 S 6	"
405 sq		33	" W 1-5 S -	"
406 sq		"	" W 8- S -	"
407 sq		"	" W 43 S 4	"
408 409 +		34	" W 1-7 S -	"

Metal No	Mnt	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 500 sq. $\frac{1}{2}$		34	As on No 492 W. 63 S. .55	As on No 492, but date " ".
501 sq. $\frac{1}{4}$		"	" W. 43 S. 45	"
502 503 sq. $\frac{1}{2}$		40	" W. 80 S. 6	" ".
504 sq.		42	but M 4 W. 175 S. 7	" ".
505 sq.	35 Khür- dād	In square on flowered field الله اکبر حل حلال	In square contained by one of dots, on flowered field الله حورداد	
		W. 165 S. 7		
506 sq $\frac{1}{4}$		"	" W. 42 S. 45	"
507 sq	35 Tir	" W. 165 S. 7	" تیر	
508 sq	35 Amar- dād	" W. 175. S. 7	" امداد	

MUGHAL EMPERORS

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
509 sq		35 Shah rewar	As on No. 505 W 179 S 7	As on No. 505 but month جول
510 sq ½		"	" W 88 S 55	"
511 sq ¼			" W 41 S 45	
512 pq		35 Mehr	" W 175 S 7	"
513 sq		35 Abdn	" W 176 S 7	اند
514 sq		35 Azer	" W 174 S 7	اوز
515 pq		35 Di	" W 176	"
516 pq ½		36 Tir	" W 87	bet years 1 and 2 جول
517 ½		"	bet circlets " W 16 S 3	bet circlets "

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 518 sq		37 Ardibihisht	As on No 505 W. 175	As on No. 505, but year ۵۷, and month اردی دشت
519 sq $\frac{1}{4}$		"	" W. 40	"
520 sq	37 Khūr-dād		" W. 168	" دراد
521 sq $\frac{1}{4}$		"	" W. 42.	"
522 sq $\frac{1}{4}$	38 Mibr		" W. 44	but year ۵۸, and month میر
523 sq	38 Di		" W. 173	" دی
524 sq.	38 Bahman		" W. 171	" بهمن
525 sq	39 Mîhr		" W. 172	but year ۵۹, and month مهر
526 sq	39 Āzar		" W. 173	" آذر
527 sq	42 Farwardīn		" W. 175	but year ۴۲, and month فروردین

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 528 529 sq $\frac{1}{4}$		42 Tir	As on No. 505. W 40	As on No. 505 but year sq, and month تیر
530 $\frac{1}{16}$	Khur dad	—	but circular " W 16 S 35	but circular " month طریاد
531 sq		39	In double square contain ing one of dots, on flowered field اکر W 176 S 65	Contained as obverse on flowered field میں حل حلاں
				Pl.
<i>Gujarati Fabric¹</i>				
532 533	—	—	In double square contain ing one of dots the halma. W 85 S 6	اکر ناساء خاری محمد حلاں الدین
534 535	—	—	W 50 S 5	M 22
<i>Mint name not read²</i>				
536	T	9-4	As on No. 501 W 160 S 1	As on No. 501 but date ۱۷

¹ See Dr. Taylor's note 1 concerning the Gujarati fabric in Vol. 2 Group VI, and the num
ismatic example in paragraph 106 C in off print J.R.A.S. (Fowler) British 1924.

² It is difficult to identify this mint, either because though it is often an independent
and well-marked place of issue it is written over by many others. The mint of Sialkot, which
is much larger than the Ban, was recorded in the 1924 article.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 537	?	977	In square looped at the corners, and with a shallow arch in the middle of each side, the Kalima. Left margin عدل عمر W. 177. S. 1.1	In square د ر اکر نا شا عا ۹۷۷ مکمل حلال الدين <i>Margins cut</i>
538	?	979	In twelvefoil square, the Kalima. M. 33 <i>Margins cut.</i> W. 176. S. 1	In square اکر نادشاہی عار مکمل حلال الدين <i>Margins cut</i>
539	?	981	Contained as on No 538, the Kalima M 34. Left margin سیای عثمان Top margin علم على W. 178 S. 1.1	In multifoil square اکر نادشاہی عار مکمل حلال الدين حد الله تعالی ملکہ Left margin Top margin
540 ¹ 541	Ahmad- ābād (?) <i>Dāru-s- sultānat shahr mu'azzam</i>	"	In pentagonal area, the Kalima M 35 <i>Margins as on No 126.</i> W. 172. S. 1	In circular undulating area حد الله اکر نادشاہ عار مکمل حلال الدين <i>Margin</i> صرب دار السلطنة شهر معطم .. . (احمد) احاد ..

Pl

¹ These are duplicates of a coin in the Cabinet of Mr. Nelson Wright, which shows distinctly that the entire left half of the reverse marginal area is occupied by the words صرب دار السلطنة شهر معطم, and that the following word is probably شهر Coin No 540 almost, but unfortunately not quite, gives us the right half Coin No 542 is apparently a half-rupee of this type On a specimen in the British Museum the words شهر معطم are almost certain, and I found that another specimen in the Cabinet of Mr J R Sutcliffe, Burnley, had already been attributed definitely to Ahmadābād mint, though the mint-name was not quite clear

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 543 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	981	As on No. 540. M. 35. W 86. S 85	As on No. 540 Margin entirely wanting
543 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	969	In square the Kalima. M. 8 Margins cut. W 84 S 8	In square اکبر بادی سادھار محمد حکل الدین
544	1	982	As on No. 537, but with M. 5 Margins cut. W 174 S 9	In square looped at the corners as on No. 538. M 10 حدائق سالی ملک Top margin Right margin سلطنه غرب
545 sq	1	984	In square the Kalima. M. 5 W 170 S 75	In square اکبر بادی شاہی محمد حکل الدین Margins cut.
546 sq $\frac{1}{3}$	1	987	" M. 9 W 72 S 6	" محمد اکبر دادی حکل الدین شاہ
547 sq	1	991	" W 175 S 71	" "
548 sq	1	992	" W 170	" "

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 549 sq	?	998	As on No. 545 W. 174	As on No 545, but date 998
550 sq	?	999	" W. 168	" 999
551 sq $\frac{1}{2}$?	—	" W. 87 S. .55	شاہ محمد حلال الدين
<i>A</i> 552	اتک بارس Atak Banāras	37 Amar- dād	اتک بارس س علو صرب W. 312 S. 85	الله امداد
553	"	37 Shah- rewar	" W. 320 S. 85	" شهریور
554	"	39 Bah- man	" W. 310	but year ۲۹, and month دی
555	"	39 Isfan- dārmuz	" W. 313	اسعدار
556	"	40 Far- wardin	" W. 314	but year ۳۰, " and month فروردین

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
557	Ajmer	970	فُلُس سکہ اچھر ترب	ہناد نہمدو ^{۹۷} —
			W 822 S 85	M. 5
558		979	"	—" و
559			W 817	ہناد نہمدو ^{۹۸۱} —
				M. 5
560	—	980	"	ہناد نہمدو ^{۹۸۲} سن
			W 816	M. 5
561		981	"	ہناد نہمدو ^{۹۸۳} ست
			W 813.	M. 5.
562	"	984	"	above " سار
			W 320	
563	"	986	"	"
			W 313.	
564	"	989	"	"
			W 315	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 565	أجمر Ajmer	990	As on No 557 W. 310	ود ، سند ۹۹۰ سے
566	,	991	" W. 309	" 991
567	,	992	" W. 312	" 992
568	,	993	" W. 309	" 993
569	,	994	" W. 316	above " لار
570	,	996	" W. 310	" 994
571	,	997	" W. 312	" 995
572 sq	احسن Ujain	994	س ملو احسن	سند سے ووچھار
			W. 102 S 6	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AE 573 574 sq	احسن Ujain	AH 100 (1000)	لور احسن	الف تاریخ M. 28
575 rect.	احسن دور Ujanpür	46	اکبر W 100 S. 55	الله احسن دور Pl.
576	احمدناد Ahmed shabd	980	احمدناد تلوس غرب W 297 S. 8	ہاد نهاد
577	Ahmad shabd D̄ru s salfanat	984	احمدناد دار السلطنة تلوس غرب W 297 S. 95.	حصار ہاد نهاد
578	"	986	" W 314 S. 85	above س
579	Ahmad shabd	Āzar	احمدناد تلوس W 310 S. 8	الله الر

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 580	Ahmad-ābād	4 - Far- wardīn	اکر شاہ چوتا تک W. 240 S. 75	ورودیں الہ ۴ - احمد آباد صرب
581	اُردوے ظفر قرین Urdū e Zafar Qarīn		In double circle containing one of dots ظفر قرین اُردو W. 313 S. 8	Contained as obverse صرب س فلو
582	Urdū Zafar Qarīn		قرین ظفر اُردو	فلوس صرب
583				Pl.
584 (six speci- mens)	"		" W. 36 S. 5.	"
585 (nine speci- mens)	"		" W. 25. S. 45	"
586	"		" W. 14 S. 4	"

MUGHAL EMPERORS

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
587	Urdu	Alif (1000)	In double circle with dots between	Contained as obverse
588	Zafar		مردیں	مرب
589	Qarin		ظفر	الف
590			اردو	فلوس
			W 817 S 86	
591	"	"	"	"
			W 146 S 7	
592	Urdu e Zafar Qarin	36	اردو فلوس مرب	الله ظفر مردیں
			W 815 S 86	
593		36	"	but year " "
			W 312	
594	"	37	but contained " as No. 587	contained as obverse, and year " "
			W 314.	
595		38	"	but year " "
			W 315	
596		42	"	but year " "
			W 314.	
597		48	struck from an inverted die	but year " "
			W 293 S 9	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 598 599	اکبرپور Akbarpūr	981	اکبرپور فلوس صرب M. 5 W. 315 S. 85.	ویان ہشتاد نهصد ۹۸۱ سنا
600	"	"	but different " mark W. 315	"
601	"	984	اکبرپور صرب W. 312. S. 8	چھار ہشتاد و نهصد و ۹۸۴
602 603	اکبرپور تاندہ Akbarpūr Tānda <u>Dāru-l-khilāfat</u>	97 - Prob- ably 970	اللائحة دار تاندہ اکبرپور M. 5 W. 308 S. 85	۹۷ - سنا ہفتاد نهصد و الدین ناصر الدین
604 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	—	" W. 145 S. 65	"
605 606	اگرہ Āgra <u>Dāru-l-khilāfat</u>	965	دار للائحة فلوس سکہ صرب اگرہ W. 321 S. 9	شست و نهصد پنج <hr/> فی تاریخ

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
E 607 $\frac{1}{2}$	أگر Agra Darul Hilafat	967	As on No. 606 W 147 S 7	As on No. 606 above لطف
608		97-	دار للخلاف اکبر تلوس W 300 S 8	هشاد لہماد ستھ
609 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Three coins)		982	In circle دار للخلاف مریب اکبر W 157 S 7	In circle دو ستھ M. 9
610 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Three coins)			" W 156 S 75	"
611		984	دار للخلاف مریب اکبر W 326 S 9	وچھار ہشاد لہماد
612		985	دار للخلاف تلوس اکبر مریب M. 5 W 310 S .85	ہشتاد لہماد 10
613		98-	As on No. 611 W 320	As on No. 611 M. 14

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AE 614	Āgra	40 Tir	تَسْكِةُ أَكْرَمِ شَاهِ صُرُبُّ أَكْرَمِ بِيمِ W 316 S 85	الْأَكْرَمِ تِير
615	"	44 Ādibib- hishht	In double circle with dots between تَسْكِةُ أَكْرَمِ شَاهِ صُرُبُّ أَكْرَمِ W 624 S 13	Contained as obverse الْأَكْرَمِ ارْدِي هِشْت
616	"	46 Ābān	In double circle with dots between أَكْرَمِ شَاهِ دو تَانِكِ W 114 S 7	Contained as obverse الْأَكْرَمِ اَطَافِ الْأَكْرَمِ صُرُبُّ
617	"	46 Āzar	" W 118 S 6	" ادِر
618	"	46 Iṣfān- dārmuz	" W 113 S 65	" اسْعِدَارِمِز
619	"	4— Ādibib- hishht	" W 115 S 65	but units figure of year cut, and month ارْدِي هِشْت

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
620	Agra	4-Mihr	As on No. 616 W 115 S 7	الـ ۴- أگرا مهر ب م
621		4-Aban	In double circle containing one of dots أکبر سام حو تالک W 243 S 8	Contained as obverse ابان الـ ۴- أکبر مرتب
622	الور Alwar	968	الـ فلور الور مرتب W 300 S. 8	وفس فس نهاد ۹۶۸
623		972	الور فلوس مررت W 308 S 8	ملخاد نهاد ۹۷۲
624 625 620	الهانس Hathibat	31	In circle الـ الهانسا مررت W 316 S 8	In circle الـ
627		43	" W 308	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 628	اوڈہ Awadh <i>Khīṭa</i> <i>Dāru-l-</i> <i>khilāfat</i>	966	دار للحالة حطة اوڈہ صرب M. 4 W. 310 S. 85	شصت نهصد الديبا و الدين Pl
629	"	97 -	" W. 312	شصت instead of هفتاد
630 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	97 -	" W. 145 S. 7	As on No. 629
631	دھاپور Burhān-pūr	4 - Ardibi- hīshṭ	On flowered field دھاپور فلوس صرب W. 310 S. 8	- الہی نهشت اردی
632	دھرائچ Bahrāich	97 -	. فلوس سکہ دھرائچ صرب W. 306 S. 9	هفتاد نهصد في تاريخ
633 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	-	" W. 145 S. 65	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AE 634	سران Bairata	982	بیران فلوس مرب M. 25 W 314 S .8	نہمد ۹۸۲ —
635	" 43 Ardibi husht		تکہ اکبر سام ب میر سرانہ نیم W 313 S 9	اللٰہ ماہ اردی بھس
636	43 Tir		W 317	"
637	" 44 Aban		تکہ اکبر سام W 618 S 95	اللٰہ ابان
638	4 - Isfan- dArmuZ		تکہ اکبر سام ب میر سرانہ W 639	اللٰہ لطفدار
639 640	4 - Ardibi husht		As on No. 635 W 319	As on No. 635
641	" 47 Aban		W 322	but year & month عیا

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AE 642	جوپور Jaunpūr <i>Dāru-l-khilāfat</i>	987	دار الحلة جوپور فلوس صرب W 310 S. .85	هفت هشتاد نهصد و سکه فی
643	چار Chunār	967	چار فلوس صرب M 26	هفت شص نهصد
		-	W 312. S 85	Pl.
644	چیتور Chītor	999	فلوس سکه چیتور صرب W 314. S 8	نهصد 999 سکه M 5
645	„	1000	„ W 312	دینار ۱. سکه M. 5
646	„	1003	„ W 315	هرار یان سکه ۱۰۳ سکه فی M 5
647	„	1004	„ W 320	As on No 646, but year ۱۰۴
648	„	1005	„ W. 318.	۱۰۵

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AE 649 650	حصار Hisar Firoza	987	نوروز حصار فلوس مرتب	تاریخ س مدب مس نهاد
			W 320 S 8	PL
651	Hisar	37 Aban	In circle حصار فلوس مرتب	In double circle containing one of dots الطب ابان
			W 319 S 85	
652		37 Aṣṭār	"	"
			W 317	
653	"	37 Iṣfan darmuz	"	اسفار
			W 322.	
654		38 Tir	"	but year r " and month تیر
			W 320	
655	خیروپور Khairpūr	997	خیروپور فلاح فلوس	مدب نور
			W 320 S 8	ل نهد

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AE 656	دوگاو Dogāon <i>Dāru-l-khilāfat</i>	974	دار الخلافة فلوس دوگاو صرب W. 313 S. 85	معتاد و نهضه و سنة ٩٧٤
657	„	983	„ W. 318.	سنه معتاد و نهضه و سنة ٩٨٣
658	„	984	„ W. 310	M. 5. but above جهار
659	„	985	„ W. 318	” ٩٨٥
660	„ Epithet indistinct	986	„ W. 317	” ٩٨٦
661	Dogāon <i>Dāru-s-salām</i>	99 -	دار السلام فلوس دوگاو صرب W. 317	نهضه و سنة ٩٩ -
				M. 25

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AE 662	Doglon <i>Dâru-s-salâm</i>	994	As on No. 661 W 317	جہار نود و نهاد و سندھ
				M 25
663 $\frac{1}{4}$			W 149 S. 7	"
664 ¹	Doglon	44 Ardibî husht	لیم تکہ اکبر سام مرب دوگار	اللہ اکبر
			W 312 S. 8	
665 $\frac{1}{8}$	دہلی <i>Hâzrat</i>	962	مرب مرب	لی تاریخ ۱۱۷
			W 33 S. 6	
666 $\frac{1}{6}$		"	"	"
			W 35	
667 $\frac{1}{8}$		"	W 35	

¹ Mr. Rodgers read the mint of this coin as Adogam—see Coin No. 64 p. 101 of his Catalogue of the Coins of the Mughal Emperors in the Lahore Museum. But this might arise from the fact that the word *محل* is written at the beginning of the first line last set of all the sets of the second, which is its usual place.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 668 $\frac{1}{8}$	دہلی Dehli Hazrat	972	دہلی حرب صرب W. 35	۹۷۲
669	"	979	"	فی تاریخ
670	"			۹۷۹
671 $\frac{1}{8}$	"		W. 34	سدة
672	"	981	دہلی حرب فلوس صرب	وین هشتاد بھصد
			W. 307 S. 85	
673	"	983	"	و س هشتاد بھصد
			W. 319. S. 85	M. 5
674	"	986	In area حرب دہلی Above صرب Below فلوس	و شش هشتاد ۹۸۶ بھصد و
			W. 319	M. 9
675	"	987	"	"" 9۸۷
			W. 314	No mark
676	"	988	صرب حرب دہلی فلوس	و هشتاد ۹۸۸ بھصد و
			W. 319	Pl

MUGHAL EMPERORS

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AE 677	Dehli	37 Khur dad	لارس دھلے مرب	۳۷ ماہ خورداد
			W 316 S 9	
678	,	37 Bah- man	W 311	پرس
679	,	38 Shah- rewar	W 314	but year ۴۱ " and month فروردی
680		38 Mihr	W 309	پر
681	"	38 Aban	W 314	ابان
682		38 Apar	W 314	اپر
683		39 Far wardi	W 314	but year ۴۲ " and month فروردی
684		39 Amar- dad	W 307	امراڈ
685		39 Mibr	W 311	پر
686	"	39 Bish- man	W 297	پر

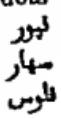
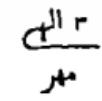
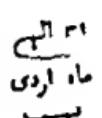
Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 687	Dehlī	40 Bah- man	As on No 677 W. 314.	As on No 677, but year ۱۰۰, and month سبعين
688 $\frac{1}{8}$	"	44 Far- wardī	فلوس دهلی	العمر ۱۰۴ ماه فروردی
			W. 37 S. 45	
689	"	44 Dī	فلوس دهلی صرب	العمر ۱۰۴ ماه دی
			W. 314	
690 $\frac{1}{16}$ tanka	"	45 Bah- man	تسکہ اکسر شاہ شار دھم حصہ صرب دھلی	العمر ۱۰۵ ماہ دھمن
			W. 38 S. 5	
691	"	46 7 Ardibī- hisht	فلوس دهلی صرب	العمر ۱۰۶ دہشت اردی
			W. 319	
692	"	47 Far- wardī	" W. 307	but year ۱۰۷, and month دورودی
693	"	50 Amar- dād	تسکہ اکسر شاہ صرب دھلی بیم	العمر ۱۰۸ ماه امرداد
			W. 310 S. 85	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
694 ½	Dehli Haprat	1	دہلی ^ه حرب	نہمہ ۱
			W 88 S 5	
695 ½		1	حرب عرب للرس	لی الساریخ
			W 38	
696 ½ tanka	Dehli Bahman	—	As on No. 690	As on No. 690, but year illegible, and month نہمن
			W 36 S. 45	
697 ½ tanka		4 - Aban	بَرْتَهْ دَهْلِی حَرْبٌ in second line.	ابان ۴-
			W 35 S. 4	
698 ½ tanka		4 - Isfan dirmux	As on No. 691	الستخارم ۴-
			W 38 S. 4.	
699 ½ tanka		4 - Mihr	"	ماہ مہر ۴-
			W 38 S. 45	
700	Sarhind Town	987	In circle ہد لڈہ حرب M. 9	ہاد ۹ نہمہ ۱
			W 30G S. 9	لی الساریخ

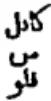
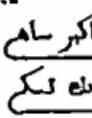
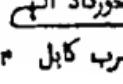
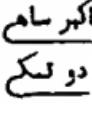
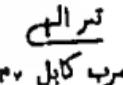
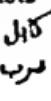
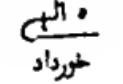
Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 701	Sarhind	37	In dotted circle هد سر صر W. 309 S. 85	In dotted circle الله ۳۷ سم
702	"	41	" W. 321	" ۴۱
703	"	4--	" W. 308	In double circle containing one of dots الله سم
704 705	سرے نگر Srinagar	38 Tir	نگر سرے صر	الله ۳۸ ماه تیر
			W. 304 S. 8	
706 ¹	سری نگر Srinagar	— Amal-dād	نگر سری صر یم دام	الله — امداد
			W. 149 S. 75	

¹ The mint on this 'most precious and unique coin', as it was described by Mr C J Rodgers in the *Indian Antiquary* for July, 1890, was read by him as Bandar Shāhī. The coin is in poor condition, and this reading did not appear quite clear to me, but in the absence of other specimens I accepted it. Subsequently I have seen four of those half-dāms in the Collection of Mr J R Sutcliffe, Burnley, and there is another in the British Museum. A legible date is forty-two. A mutual comparison shows that the mint is undoubtedly Srinagar. But the loss of Bandar Shāhī mint does not affect the fact that these important coins are the only known issues which bear the word دام, and they prove that the dām was identical with the half-tanka.

MUGHAL EMPERORS

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
707	سہارانپور Saharan-pur	37 Mehr	In double circle containing one of dots  W 310 S 9	Contained as obverse 
708	"	37 Bahman	W 316	
709	"	37 Ishān dārmuz	W 311	اسٹنڈارڈ
710	"	38 Khūr dād	W 320	but year " and month خوبی داد
711	"	38 Amar dād	W 320	امرباد
712	"	38 Bahman	W 319	
713	"	38 Ishān dārmuz	W 322	اسٹنڈارڈ
714	"	39 Ardibhishit	W 318	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 715	شیرپور Sherpūn	983	پور شیر فلوس • • • W 308 S. 8	هشتاد بھصد ۹۸۳ سے
716	فتحپور Fathpūr <i>Dāru-s-saltanat</i>	982	ضرب فلوس فتحپور دار السلطنة	و هشتاد ۹۸۲ بھصد و ۹۸۲
717 718 719	"	986	,	" " ۹۸۶
720 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	987	W 311. S. 9.	M 5
721	قونج Qanauj alias Shāhgārh <i>Dāru-l-khulāfat</i>	968	دار للخلافة ضرب قونج عرب شاه كره M 27. W 156. S 7	سے في ۹۶۸ دفع بھصد .. تار M 28 (<i>Swastika</i>). Pl.
722	"	969	W. 308	" ۹۶۹
723 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	W. 145. S 75	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 724 725 726 727 728 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kabul	83	In circle contained by one of dots  W 156 S 7	Contained as obverse 
729	,	47 Khür dād	In circle contained by one of dots  W 60 S 6	Contained as obverse  Pl.
730		47 Tir	Within double circle containing one of dots  W 119 S 7	In circle 
731		50 Khür dād	In double circle containing one of dots  W 69 S 6	Contained as obverse 
732 733 734	کلی Kalpi alias Muham madolbd Dūru r zorb	964	کلی محمد اباد عرب دار القرب W 308 S 85	سوار مس تمہد ۹۱۳ درج
				Pl.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 735	Kālpī <i>Dāru-z-</i> <i>zarb</i> <i>Khita</i>	964	كالبي حطة الصر دار W 303 S 95	As on No 732
736	„	965	In circle حطة كالبي دار الصر	In circle ٩٦٥ سعة في التاريخ M. 4. Pl
737	„	966	„ W 317 S. 9	„ ٩٦٦
738 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	„	„ W 155 S. 75	„
739 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	„	„ W 160 S. 75	M. 29 „
740 $\frac{1}{2}$	گوالبر Fort Gwālīar	987	گوالبر قلع M. 4. W 157 S. 75	معت هشتاد بهصد Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AE 741	گوہندر Gobind plr	45 Ardibi husht	تکہ اکبر سام گوہندر مرب	اللہ اردی ہس
			W 329 S. 8	
742		45 Ishân- dârmuz	W 310	اسٹنڈارڈ
743	,	46 Tir	W 320	اللہ ماہ تیر
744		46 Âbân	W 320	اپن
745		46 Âgar	W 314	اڑ
746		48 Âgar	W 319	but year ۵۸ and month اڑ
747	گورکپور Dâru-l Hilâfat	98 -	دارالسلطنة تلرس گورکپور مرب	ہاد بھمد -
			W 316. S. 9	M. 5
				Pl.
748	لاهور Dâru-s- salânat	976	دارالسلطنة تلرس	وس مناد بھمد
			W 290 S. 8	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 749	Lāhor	97 -	lahor صرب فلوس W 315 S 8	. هفتاد نهصد في تاريخ
750	"	980	" W 315 S 85	. نهصد ٩٨٠ تا يع في ر
751	Lāhor <i>Dāru-s-saltanat</i>	"	lahor دار السلطنة فلوس صرب M 5. W. 302 S 85. هشتاد نهصد ٩٨٠ تا يع في ر
752	"	982	M 9 " W 310 S 85	but additional word دو at top
758	"	983	" W 310 S 8	" ٩٨٣
754	"	984	but M 5 " W 320 S 85	" ٩٨٤
755 756 757	"	987	but M 9 " W. 317 S 9	" ٩٨٧

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
758 ½	Lahor <i>Daru-e-saltanaat</i>	987	As on No. 751 W 156 S 75	As on No. 751 but year ۹۸۷
759 ½		988	" W 158 S 75	SAA
760	Lahor Shah rewar	36	In dotted circle ل عمر س ل ح و ر ع رب W 318 S 85.	In dotted circle ال ح و ر س ل ح و ر
761		36 Aigar	W 310 S. 8	"
762		37 Khur did	" W 301 S 8	but year rv " and month طوریاد
763		37 Tir	" ل عمر ل ح و س ع رب W 317 S 75.	"
764	"	37 Amar did	" W 305 S 85	امزاد

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 765	Lāhor	37 Mîhr	As on No 763 W. 303 S. 85	As on No 763, but month جُمَادَى
766	"	37 Ābān	" W. 310 S. 85.	" اَبَان
767	"	37 Āz̄ar	" W. 315 S. 85	" اَذْر
768	"	37 Bah- man	" W. 300 S. 8	" مُبَرمَ
769 770	"	38 Amal- dād	" W. 320 S. 85	but year ۷۸, and month امِداد
771	"	38 Ābān	" W. 319 S. 85	" اَبَان
772	"	38 Āz̄ar	" W. 313 S. 8	" اَذْر
773	"	38 Dī	" W. 312 S. 8	" دَي
774	"	38 Isfān- dārmuz	" W. 317 S. 85	اسْعَدَارْمَز

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 775 ½	Lahor	38 Ishfan darmuz	As on No. 763 W 38 S 45	As on No. 763, but year ra, and month اسفار Pl.
776		39 Far wardin	W 314 S. 85	but year ra, and month فروردین
777 ½		39 Amar dad	W 38 S 45	امداد
778 ½	"	39 Shah rewar	W 37 S 46	شہر
779		39 Mihr	W 315 S 8	"
780 ½		"	W 86 S 7	
781	"	39 Aban	As on No. 760 W 310. S 85.	ابان
782	"	"	لور لور سرپ W 310 S 85	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 783	Lāhor	39 Āzāl	As on No 782 W. 304 S. 8.	As on No 782, but month جَنَاح
784	"	39 Di	As on No 763 W. 304 S. 8	" جَد
785	"	39 Bah- man	As on No 760 W. 314 S. 85	" جَمَادِي
786 ½	"	"	" W. 151 S. 75	"
787	"	39 Isfan- dārmuz	" W. 299 S. 8	" اسْفَدَارْمَز
788	"	40 Di	" W. 319 S. 85	but year ۴۰, " and month جَد
789	"	41 Khūr- dād	" W. 320 S. 9	but year ۴۱, " and month حُورَدَاد
790	"	42 Far- wardīn	" W. 315 S. 9	but year ۴۲, " and month فُورَدِين
791	"	43 Shah- rewar	" W. 292 S. 115	but year ۴۳, " and month شَهْرُلَوَر

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AE 792 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lahor	43 Mihr	As on No. 760 W 67 S. 7	As on No. 760 but year fr., and month مہر
793		47 Far- wardin	In double circle contain- ing one of dots اکبر سام حرب	Contained as obverse مودودین الہ ۲۷ لامور حرب
794		47 Khur- dad	W 298 S. 8	خورداد
795		49 Khur- dad	تک اکبر سام لامر نم حرب	الہ خورداد
			W 318 S. 85.	PL
796	لکھنؤ Lakhnau	963	توس حرب لکھنؤ M 8	+ بس لہمد
			W 310 S. 85	M 10.
797		967	no mark. W 309	بس لہمد

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 798 799	Lakhnau <i>Dāru-l-khilāfat</i>	97 —	دار للخلافة ولوس لكهو .	و هفتاد دهصد سنه و
			W. 316 S. 8	M. 5
800	„	983	دار للخلافة ولوس لكهو صرب	و. هشتاد دهصد و سنه و
			M. 9.	983
			W. 320 S. 9	M. 5
801	„	984	”	” 984
			W. 318	
802	„	”	”	above چهار
			W. 314	
803	„	”	bottom line ” صرب لكهو	”
			W. 316	
804 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	”	”	”
			W. 147 S. 75	
805	„	986	”	” 986
			W. 316	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
806	Lakhnau <i>Daru-l-khildaf</i>	988	As on No 800 but M 25 W 317	As on No. 800 but date " 1
807	"	—	" W 154 S 7	"
808	Malpur مالپور	985	لورس سکہ مالپور (مرب)	دیج ماد نهند ۱۰
809			W 311 S 8	
810	Multan مکان	37 Di	مکان بے ظو مرب	دی ۳۷
			W 308 S 8	
811	Isfandarmuz 37		"	اسفارامر ۳۷
			W 310	
812	" 38 Farwardin		W 312	but year " and month فوردین
813	Ardibi hight 4-		W 309	but year " and month اردی ۴
814	" 4- Ayar		W 310	اڑی

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 815 816	ناربول Närnol	962	ناربول فلوس صرب W 322 S 87	و دو شص نهض ٩٦٢ في سدة
817 818	"	963	" W 318.	" ٩٦٣
819	"	964	" W. 325.	" ٩٦٤
820 821	"	965	,	" ٩٦٥
			W 320	
822	"	966	" W 320	" ٩٦٦
823 824 $\frac{1}{8}$	"	"	" W. 32 S. 5	"
825	"	967	" W 310	" ٩٦٧
826	"	968	" W 312	" ٩٦٨
827	"	969	" W. 315	" ٩٦٩

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
828 ½	نارنول Narnol	969	As on No. 815 W 36 S 5	As on No. 815 but above ۱۷
829	"	970	W 313	نهاد و نهاد ۱۷
830	"	971	" W 315	" ۱۷
831		972	" W 314.	" ۱۷
832	"	973	" W 319	" ۱۷
833 ½	"	978	" W 33. S 45	" ۱۷
834	"	980	M 5 W 312	نهاد نهاد ۱۷
835	"	981	M 5 W 315.	" ۱۷
836	"	983	M 5. W 303	" ۱۷

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 837 838	ناربول Nürnberg	986	As on No. 815 M 5 W 314	As on No. 815, but date ٩٨٦
839	"	988	M 5 "	" ٩٨٨
840	"	1004	M. 5 " W. 312	هزار ١٠٠٤ في سنه
841	"		In circle with one of dots outside it ناربول ملوس W. 12 S. 35	Contained as obverse تار
<i>Without mint-name</i>				
842		971	نادشاه عاري محمد اکبر حلال الدين M 28	في عهد الا مير لام الدين الديان ٩٧١
			W. 300 S 9	
843 $\frac{1}{2}$			M 28 " W 155 S 8	Dateless "

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AE 844		988	طہر W 109 S. 65	نیم M 25
845 846 847		—	لارس W 130 S. 7	نیم —
			The above four coins are probably poor copies of Akbar's currency	
848 <i>nufi</i>	31		In double circle containing one of dots  W 164 S .8	Contained as obverse a symmetrical angular device surrounding an area filled with dots.
849 <i>nigzi</i>	1013		Contained as No 848  A fleur-de-lys above W 153 S 7	"
850 851 852 <i>damri</i>	33		Contained as No. 848  W 76. S 6.	Contained as obverse  PL

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>A</i> 853 <i>damri</i>		33	Contained as No 848 و دمر W. 39. S 55.	Contained as obverse الهـ ٣٣ سنة
854		979	في تاريخ ٩٧٩ W. 29 S 45	في تاريخ ٩٧٩
855 $\frac{1}{4}$ tanka	45 Di		In circle تنکہ اکبر شاہ چھارم حصہ W. 159 S. 68	In circle contained by one of dots الهـ ١٥ ماہ دی
856 $\frac{1}{8}$ tanka	43 Isfandārmuz		تسکہ اکبر شاہ هشتم حصہ W. 73 S 65	In double circle containing one of dots الهـ ١٤ اسفندار م
857 $\frac{1}{8}$ tanka	46 Ābān		" W 39 S 5	but year ١٤, and month اپان
The weight shows that this coin is really $\frac{1}{16}$ tanka.				
858 859 $\frac{1}{16}$ tanka	44 Ardibihisht		تسکہ اکبر شاہ شادرهم حصہ W. 39 S 5	الهـ ١٤ ہشت اردی

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
860 1/8 tanka		44 Tir	As on No. 858 W 39	As on No 858 but month مر
861 1/8 tanka		Amar dad	W 38	امداد
862 1/8 tanka		47 Tir	W 38.	but year ۴۷ and month مر
863 1/8 tanka		Amar dad	" W 38	امداد
864 1/8 tanka		DI	W 37	"
865 866 1/8 tanka		49 Amar dad	" W 36	but year ۴۹ and month امداد
867 1/8 tanka		5-	" W 31	but year ۵-
868 1/8 tanka		4- DI	" W 37	but month "
869 1/8 tanka		4-	" W 38	"
870 1/8 tanka		-	" W 38	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 871 ¹ sq		33	In double square containing one of dots الله اکبر W. 135. S 7	Contained as obverse الله حل حلاة
872 sq		45	تنکہ اکبر شاہ . حصہ W. 102. S 55	الله ۱۰۵
873 sq	46 Shah-rewar		“ W 100.	الله شهریور
874 sq	—		The Kalima W 103 S 6	اکبر نادشاہ محمد جلال الدین
<i>Name of mint not clear</i>				
875 $\frac{1}{8}$?	972	W 32 S 45 ?	۹۷۲ سنه
876 $\frac{1}{8}$?	97—	. فلوس صرب W 39 S. 45	تاریخ ۹۷— سنه

¹ Probably struck from a silver coin die

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
877 A ½	1	-8 Shah rewar	لارس مرب	الـ ۸ مرب
			W 37 S 45	
878	1	1	لارس سکه	مساد نهمد و
			W 296 S 75	
879	Alwar 1	965	اکبر بادشاہ محمد شاہی حلال الدین پر رمان	۹۶۵ — حلال الدین کماں ملکہ مرب الو
			W 310 S 9	PL
880	Tatta; Dāru-l fulīls	981	دار اللارس کے مرب	مساد نهمد ۹۸۱
			M. 5	PL
			W 317 S 8	PL
881 ¹	1	987	دار لارس — ولو M. 4	مس نهمد لار بیخ والدین
			W 307 S 65	

Compare coins Nos. 602 and 628. This coin in all probability comes from an Oudh mint.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 882 ¹	?	98 -	فُلوس سکہ درگر .	هشتاد نهصد ۹۸ -
			W. 306 S. 8	M. 5
883	?	984	و سر سد کر .	چهار هشتاد نهصد
			W. 312 S. .8	
884	?	?	.	?
			فُلوس	
			W. 299 S. 85	
885	?	962	فُلوس صرب	شصت نهصد ۹۶۲
			W. 273 S. 1	(Reversed)
886	?	989	فُلوس M. 5	هشتاد نهصد ۹۸۹
			W. 315 S. 8	

¹ This is very like the Bakhar copper coin, but the mint-name on this specimen cannot be read as Bakhar Cp Plate II, No 22 of paper 'Some Copper Coins of Akbar found in the Kangra District', J A S B, 1886

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 887	†	†	ملک و ناصر M 5 W 312 S 8	مساد ساد
888	†	48	In circle contained by one of dots ۱ س نو W 27 S 45	Contained as obverse  PI

Accession 9 : IV : 963 (Friday February 14, 1556).

Death 12 : VI : 1014 (Tuesday October 15, 1605).

Earliest known coin (Æ/H) X 966 AR 963 AE 962

Latest („) X 1000 AR 1011 AE 1003

Earliest known coin (GJH) X 53 AR 50 AE 51

Latest „ X 61 AR 50 AE 50.

Unrepresented mints and metals :

Æ Urdu, Asir Hajipur Patti, Serhind, Katak, Malpur

Æ Urdu, Akbarnagar Alwar Ellichpur Balapur Bundi Patti, Chunar Katak, Gadrula, Malpur

Æ Akbarnagar Amirkot, Banda Bhakkar Patti, Patna Jalalpur Jaislnagar Khairabid Sirorj Salimabad (Ajmer), Sambhal Katak, Hallur Kara, Kiratpuri Manikpur Manghar Madankot, Mirtha.

IV

JAHĀNGĪR

A.H. 1014-1037

A.D. 1605-1628.

Metd No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
N 889	احمیر Ajmer	1023 9	<p>Emperor, his head crowned with a halo, seated on a throne to left, with goblet in his right hand To right</p> <p>قصا در سکه رر کرد تصویر To left</p> <p>شیخ حضرت شاه جهانگیر</p> <p>W 165 S. 8.</p>	<p>In double circle with one of dots between</p> <p>حروف جهانگیر و الله اکبر</p> <p>..</p> <p>معین احمدیہ یا ۹۲۳ میں سے صرب ..</p> <p>ر رور ارل در عدد شد در ایر</p> <p>Pl</p>

The two Persian couplets are as follows

قصا در سکه رر کرد تصویر

شیخ حضرت شاه جهانگیر

' Destiny has pictured on coin of gold
The likeness of His Majesty King Jahāngīr '

حروف جهانگیر و الله اکبر

ر رور ارل در عدد شد در ایر

' The letters in the names of Jahāngīr and of the supreme
God
From the first day to the last are equal in value '

Reckoning by the Abjad, the words جهانگیر and
الله اکبر are each equal to 289

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 890	اچمر Ajmer	1025 11	In double circle with one of dots between ب د خاد ساد در احمد رد بور این W 163 S 85	Contained as obverse اکبر ان لکھنگر بادشاہ نور الدین 1 ٢٥ Pl.
891	احمدنگار Ahmadnagar	1033 18	In double circle with one of dots between الله تا حیان مہانگر ساد اکبر ساد باد روان باد W 169 S 8	In double circle with one of dots between سری و غرب مہر احمدنگار سندھ حلوس سندھ الله تا حیان ناسد روان باد سری و غرب مہر احمدنگار O God, while the world endures may current be! In East and West the stamp of Ahmednagar!

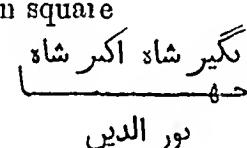
Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
892	آگرہ Āgra	1017 3	On flowered field بیاد گیتھ اگرہ حسرہ شہر سکہ زد در ۱۰۱۷ W. 202 S. 11.	On flowered field نادشاہ اکسر نگیر اون حہما بور الدین شہر
893	"	1018 5	" 1018 W. 210 S. 11	" "
894 ¹ sq	آگرہ Āgra	1019 5 Ābān	In square contained by a triple square of lines and dots, the intermediate space being filled by geometrical designs, on a flowered field رد طل الله در مه ابان تاگرہ W. 210 S. 9	As on obverse اکسر نادشاہ نگیر اون حہما شاہ بور الدین 1019 Pl

در مه ابان تاگرہ سکہ رد طل الله
شاہ بور الدین حہما نگیر اون اکسر نادشاہ

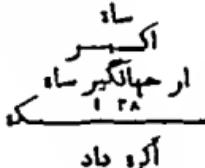
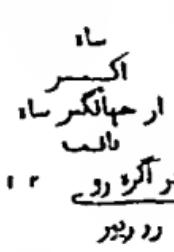
' In the month of Ābān in Āgra, struck coin the shadow of God,
King Nūru-d-dīn Jahāngīr, son of the emperor Akbar'

¹ This coin is of high artistic merit Mr Nelson Wright regards the coins of the year A. H. 1019 as marking the culminating point of excellence in the Mughal series

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 895	أgra Agra	1020 6 Farwardin	In multifoil area surrounded by a double circle on flowered field حُنْ اَخْر كَسْت رَرْ اَكْبَرْ فَرِوْزَان طَرُورَدِين	As on obverse اَكْبَر سَاد سَادْ حَمَانْجِيرْ اَبْنْ سَاد رَنْوَرْ ۱۲
			W 218 (Looped.) S 1	PL
896		1020 6 Azar	In Farwardin the gold of Agra became luminous like a star By the light of the stamp of Shah Jahangir son of Akbar Shah اَكْبَرْ دِينْ رَرْ اَكْبَرْ فَرِوْزَانْ كَسْت حُنْ اَخْر زَنْوَرْ سَكَهْ سَادْ حَمَانْجِيرْ اَبْنْ سَادْ اَكْبَرْ	
897	"	1020 6 Di	In multifoil mihrabi area on flowered field اَكْبَر سَاد لَكْسَر نَورُ الدِّينْ حَمَانْ	Inside double multifoil design surrounded by triple circle, on flowered field سَادْ اَذْرَالْه اَكْبَرْ سَاد نَور
898		1021 6 Isfan darmuz	In circle within triple circle the intermediate space filled with a floral design لَكْسَر سَادْ اَكْبَر سَاد نَورُ الدِّين	In hexagonal multifoil figure within triple circle سَادْ دِي الْه نَورُ اَكْبَر سَاد
			W 168 S 93	
			W 168 S 93	ii

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
899	أَكْرَه Agra	1021 7 Far- wardī	Within scroll design in- scribed in a circle, as on No 898 W. 168 S. 95	In octagonal scroll design inscribed in the usual triple circle ماه ورودی الـ <u>١٠٢١</u> صرب أَكْرَه ـ سنة
900	"	1022 8 Dī	Within triple circle, on flowered field, as on No 896 W. 168 S. 95	Contained as obverse صرب أَكْرَه الـ <u>١٠٢٢</u> ماه دی ـ سنة ١٠٢٢
901 ¹ sq	"	— 12 Tir	In square  W. 174 S. 7	In square صرب أَكْرَه الـ <u>١٢</u> ماه تیر الـ <u>١٢</u> سنة ١٠٢-
902	"	1027 12 Bah- man	In triple circle, as on No 896 W. 168 S. 9	Contained as obverse صرب أَكْرَه الـ <u>١٢</u> ماه بهمن ـ سنة ١٠٢٧
903	"	" 13 Amar- dād	As on No 902 W. 168 S. 9	As on No 902, but month امرداد and regnal year ـ ١٣

¹ The square Agra mohars of Jahāngīr are often forged I am doubtful as to the genuineness of this specimen

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Al 904	أ	1027 13 Shah rewar	As on No. 902. W 167 S 85	As on No. 902, but month and regnal year عمر ١٣
905		18 Mehr	W 168 S .85	
WITH ZODIACAL SIGNS				
906 Taurus	"	1028 14	Within double circle con- taining one of dots  اکرہ ار ھماں گیر ساہ اکرہ داد رسیس وو	In rayed circle, ball standing to left. PL
			W 164 S 85	PL
			<p>سکہ اکرہ داد رسیس وو ار ھماں گیر ساہ ساہ اکرہ</p>	
			The stamp of Agra gave ornament to gold Through Jahangir Shah son of Shah Akbar	
907 Gemini	"	1027 13	 اکرہ ار ھماں گیر ساہ ناہیں در آکرہ روی روزیور	In rayed circle the Twins embracing one another PL
			W 168 S .85	PL
			<p>دلہ در آکرہ روی در زیور ار ھماں گیر ساہ ساہ اکرہ</p>	
			In Agra, the face of gold obtained beauty From Jahangir Shah son of Shah Akbar	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AJ 908 Sagittarius	آگرہ Āgra	1032 17	As on No. 907. W. 168. S. 8 (Looped)	In rayed circle, centaur galloping to left and shooting arrows behind him Pl
909	برهابور Burhānpūr	17 Farwardī	In circle on flowered field شاہ اکبر لکیر شاہ جهہ دور الدین W. 168 S. 65	As on obverse ماه فروردی الہ برهابور ب صر ۱۷
910	تتہ Tatta	1033 19 Amar-dād	اکبر شاہ لکیر شاہ جهہ دور الدین W. 168 S. 7	ماه امرداد الہ تتہ ۱۰۳۳ صر
911	دہلی Dehlī	1015	مہر و ماہ در ساحت سورائی روی رورا مل ۱۱۵ صر د W. 202. S. 75	شاہ اس اکبر ناد لکیر دور الدین حہا Pl
			روے رورا ساحب سورائی در سک مہر و ماہ شاہ دور الدین جہانگیر اس اکبر نادشاہ	' Made the face of gold shining with the hues of the sun and moon, Shāh Nūru-d-dīn Jahāngīr, son of the emperor Akbar '

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 912	دہلی Dehli	1035 21	In double circle containing one of dots جہانگیر ساہ ۲۱ نمرت و W 167 S. 75	Contained as on obverse الله لطف رد ار قصہ مل ۱۳۵ ب
			<p style="text-align: center;">ر رفع و نصرت جہانگیر ساہ بدھلی رد ار قصہ لطف الله</p> <p style="text-align: center;">King Jahangir gold of conquest and victory Struck at Dehli by grace and loving kindness of God</p>	
913	لاہور Lahor	1016 1	On flowered field الله مُحَمَّد رسُلُ الله لَا هُوَ نمرت W 202 S. 9	In double circle containing one of dots on flowered field خان جہانگیر باساد مُحَمَّد لور الدین
914	,	"	Contained as on No. 913 on flowered field در زک مہر و ماد در را ساخت لورا لاہور رو نمرت W 202 S. 9	Situate as obverse ساہ ان اکر ناد لور الدین حما س
			<p>Couplet as on No. 911</p>	

Pl.

No.	Date	Den.	Obverse	Reverse
915 11	1015 12th	2	In triple square, as on No. 914 W. 201 S. 8	In triple square as on No. 914 Pl
916 12	1016 3	1	A on No. 915 W. 201 S. 8	A on No. 915 Pl
917 13	1028 13	1	In double circle containing one of dot, on flowered field دھم شہ نادا دروے سکہ لادور لادور	Situate as obverse ز نام شہ حہانگیر شہ اکبر دور سنه 1028 Pl
918 Mandū	1026 12	1	In triple circle, on flowered field دھد سور حها و مه پر تو مه سر چو سنه W. 167 S. 8	Situate as obverse ر نام شہ حہانگیر کہ مدو 1026 Pl
				سور حها بی دھد پر تو چو مهر و ماه سکہ مدو ز نام حہانگیر شہ
				'With light of the world gave rays like the sun and moon, Coin of Mandū by the name of Jahāngīr Shāh'

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Ar 919	Ahmednād Ahmed Abād	1037 2-	<p style="text-align: center;">With name of Nūr Jahān</p>	
Ar 920	Ajmer	1021 8	<p style="text-align: center;">In quadruple circle</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Contained as obverse</p>

This golden coin became world illuminating in Ajmer
By the light of the name of Jahāngir like that of
Shāh Akbar

Mint No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 921	Ahmedād	50 ¹ Azar	ملك الملک سک رد مرز نمرہ احمدآد	سلیم شاہ سلطان اکبر شاہ ادر
922	Ahmed Abd	W. 171 S. .8	ملك الملک سک رد مرز سلیم شاہ سلطان شاہ اکبر	سلیم شاہ سلطان شاہ اکبر شاد ادر
				Pl
923	"	Dī	As on No. 921. W. 172	As on No. 921, but month دی
924	"	Bah- man	W. 170	" مہینہ
925	"	Khūr- dād	W. 174.	but year 5, and month حورداد
926	"	Tir	W. 173	" تیر
927	"	1015 2	The Kalima, and احمدآد صرب	عاز جہانگیر نادشاه محمد بور الدین سنہ
			W. 212 S. .8	

¹ For a discussion as to the significance of these dates, see Papers in *J.A.S.B.*, Num Supp., I, X, and XII

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 928	احمد آباد Ahmed Abad	1016 2	As on No. 927 but W 215 S 8	As on No. 927
929	"	— 4	الله ب ار عاصي اباد امحمد سکہ رو در W 220 S 9	بادشاہ اکبر لکھنؤت نور الدین
			سکہ رو در احمد آباد ار عاصی الله ساد نور الدین جہانگیر اون اکبر بادشاہ	
			Struck coin in Ahmedabad by the bounties of God Shah Nara-d-din Jahangir, son of the emperor Akbar	
930		1018 5	As on No. 929 but date is at bottom of coin. W 218. S 9	As on No. 929 "
931		1019 6	" W 218	"
932	"	1021 Mehr	اکبر ساد لکھنؤت نور الدین W 172 S 8	مہر اکبر امحمد آباد مرتب
933	"	1022 6 Tr	As on No. 932 W 175	مہر اکبر امحمد آباد مرتب

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 934	احمدآباد Ahmad- ābād	1022 Āgar	As on No. 932 W. 176	ماه ادر الہ احمد آباد ۱۰۲۲ صرب
935	,	1024 Shah- rewar	ننام، دور الدین تکیر W. 175	ماه شہریور الہ مریں ناد احمد آباد صرب
936	,	1026 Āgar	As on No. 935. W. 176	As on No. 935, but month ادر
937	"	1027 12	In triple circle ناد روان همیشہ کشور این زر نهشت صرب احمدآباد W. 174 S. 9	Contained as obverse جهان پادشاہ نام جہانگیر ۱۰۲۷ ز نقش س سے حلسوں Pl
				نہفت کشور این رہ همیشہ ناد روان رنقش نام جہانگیر پادشاہ جہان
				'In the seven climes for ever may this gold be current, Through the decoration of the name of Jahāngīr, emperor of the world.'
938	"	1027	As on No. 937. W. 168	As on No. 937
939	"	" 13	As on No. 929 W. 174	As on No. 929, but ۱۰۲۹ to left of second line

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
940	احمدنگار Ahmad Ngrd	1030 15	As on No. 939 1 rupee W 175	As on No. 939 1 rupee
941	"	1031 16	" 1 rupee W 175	" 1 rupee
WITH ZODIACAL SIGNS				
942 Ram	"	1027 18	نادساد اکبر مہانگیر بادساد فر احمدنگار W 171 S. 8	In triple circle, a ram biting to left, behind it the rising sun In exergue 1 rupee ستھ طوپی
943 Bull	"	"	As on No. 942 W 174. S. 75	Forepart of bull, charging to right, behind it the rising sun. In exergue 1 rupee ستھ طوپی
944 Crab	"	"	اکبر تکریس جھونک را داد ریور اماد احمد نر W 174 S. 85	In triple circle a crab, with sun and stars in back ground. In exergue 1 rupee ستھ طوپی
Gave beauties to the gold of Ahmednagar Jahangir Shah son of the Shah of Shih Albar				

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 945 Lion	احمدآباد Ahmad- ābād	1027 18	As on No 944. ١٠٢٧ W. 172. S. 8.	In triple circle, a lion standing to left with uplifted paw, behind it the sun In exergue سَهْلَوْسٌ Pl
946	احمدنگر Ahmad- nagar	1027	The Kalima, and احمد ۱۰۲۷ صریح نگر W. 175 S. 75	عازم جہانگیر ناد .
947 948	"	—	The Kalima, and احمد نگر صریح W. 176 S. 8	عازم جہانگیر نادشاہ محمد دور الدین Pl.
949	اکبرنگر Akbar- nagar	1014	The Kalima, and صریح اکبرنگر W. 171 (Worn.) S. 8	As on No. 948.
950	"	1016	مهر و ماه نگ ساحت دورا در روی در رایے صریح اکبرنگر W. 210 S. 8	شاہ اس اکرباد تکیہ دور الدین حما .
			Couplet as on No 911	

MUGHAL EMPERORS

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
951	اکبر نگر Akbar-nagar	1017 Tir	With arabesque design W 176 S. 8	In octagon surrounded by arabesques نمر
952	"	1024 Farwardi	As on No. 951 W 172 S. 75	As on No. 951, but month فروردی and year : ۱۰۲۴
953	"	13 Farwardi	M 37 " W 174	M 3 " فروردی ۱۳
954	"	18 Dī	M. 37 " W 173	M. 3. " دی ۱۸
955	"	20 Amar dīd	M. 37 W 175.	امرداد ۲۰
956	"	22 Khur dīd	W 175	خورناد ۲۲

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Al 957 958	اکبرنگر Akbar- nagar	—	نارکاہ کردون شاہ مکر رد اکسر سکہ در	In double circle اکسر نکیر دن حہا دور الدین
			W. 178	Pl
			سکہ در اکبر مکر رد شاہ کردون نارکاہ شاہ دور الدین حہا نکیر دن اکسر نادشاہ	
			'Struck coin in Akbarnagar, with his Court like the Heavens, Shāh Nūru-d-dīn Jahāngīr, son of the emperor Akbar'	
959	اگر Agra	1014 1	On a flowered field, the Kalima, and اکر صرب	On flowered field عمرے حہا نکیر نادشاہ مسیمہ دور الدین
			W. 210. S. 85	Pl
960	"	1015 1	As on No. 959 1.10	As on No. 959
			W. 209. S. .85	
961	"	" 2	- 1.10	" "
			W. 210. S. 9.	
962	"	1017 4	As on No. 892 1.1v	As on No. 892 1v
			W. 220 S. 1.	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Ar 963 sq	Agra	1019 5 Isfandärmaus	On flowered field bounded by a triple square, in a multifoil circular figure در آگرہ روپ مرور سکہ را این امر میں در اسلام ° W 220 G 75	Situate as obverse سادہ اکبر لکھ ان حکومت رمان سادہ سہاہ ۱۱۱
			In Isfandärmaus struck this coin on gold in Agra King of kings of the age Shah Jahangir son of Shah Akbar	
			Cp. Coins Nos. 1100 and 1103	
964 sq.	"	6	In inner foliated square contained in an outer square on flowered field اکبر سادہ مہانگرہ W 170 G 85	In inner square with small arch in middle of each side its sides produced to meet those of an outer square, on flowered field اکبر مرب ۱۱۱
965 sq.	"	1022 6 Ardi bihisht	Within quadruple square لکھیر سادہ اکبر سادہ دور الدین W 175 G .8	Situate as obverse امپرس ماہ اردی الہی مرب اکبر ۱۱۱
966	"	1022 8 Amar-did	Within quadruple circle as on No. 963. W 167 G .1	Within quadruple circle as on No. 963. امرباد ۱۱۱

Pl.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 967 sq.	آگرہ Āgra	1022 8 Shah-rewar	As on No. 965 W. 173	As on No. 965 شہر رواڑ
968 sq	"	1023 9 Dī	As on No. 965 W. 156 S. 75	As on No. 965 ۱۰۲۳ ۹ دی
969	"	1025 11 Khur-dād	Within double circle, as on No. 965 W. 176 S. 85	In double circle, as on No. 965 ۱۰۲۵ ۱۱ خورداد
970 sq.	"	" Tir	As on No. 965 W. 175 S. 75	As on No. 965 ۱۰۲۵ ۱۱ تیر
971	"	Āzar	but circular " W. 168 S. 9	" اڑ
972 sq	"	1026 12 Tir	" W. 173 S. 75	" ۱۰۲۶ ۱۲ تیر
973 sq.	"	Ābān	" W. 175 S. 75	" ابان

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
974	أگر Agra	1032 17	In triple circle 	In triple circle
			W 175 S 85	
				باقی در آگرہ روز نور در روز ار حمایت ساد ساد آکبر
				The face of gold gained beauty in Agra From Jahangir Shah son of Shah Akbar
975	"	18	"	"
			W 174. S .8	
976	اله آباد Ilahibad		همس نور نور الله آباد	رلام ساد حهانگر ساد آکبر باد
			W 176. S .75	Pl.
				همس نور نور سکه الله آباد رلام ساد حهانگر ساد آکبر باد
				May the light of the stamp of Ilahibad ever be From the name of Shah Jahangir son of Akbar Shah
977	المصر Elachpuri	1016	The Kalima.	
978			W 175 S .75	نور العین حمد حهانگر ساد ساد نور نور المصر
				Pl.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 979	Burhānpūr	—	The Kalima, and صرب برهانپور W. 205. S. 85	عاز جهانگیر نادشاه محمد بور الدین
980	"	—	دین پاہ برهانپور شهر سکہ زد در W. 220 S. 85	نادشاه اکبر اکبر اس بور الدین
				Pl
			سکہ زد در شهر برهانپور شاہ دین پاہ شاہ بور الدین جهانگیر ادن اکسر نادشاه 'Struck coin in the city of Burhānpūr, the king, religion's refuge, Shāh Nūru-d-dīn Jahāngīr, son of the emperor Akbar'	
981	"	—	As on No. 980	As on No. 980
			W. 176. S. .8	
982	"	6 Abān	On flowered field شاہ اکسر اکبر شاہ حہ بور الدین	On flowered field (ماہ) ابان المھ برهانپور ب صر
			W. 175 S. 75.	
983	"	11 Tir	" W. 176	" تیر

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 984	Burhan pur	15 Ardi bihisht	As on No. 982. W 174	As on No. 982 but date ie and month ارض بہسٹ
985	"	1087 22 Mihr	but date rr to left of last line. W 176	" and date : rr to left of last line
986	" Agar	"	" W 175	but date rr to left of last line, and month اذر
987	Patna	1014 1	In triple circle, on flowered field, the Kalima, and سے ۱۰۱ مرب	Situate as obverse غازی مہالگر پادشا محمد لور الدین
			W 211 S. 95	— PL
988	"	1021 7 Khur dah	In triple circle اکبر سادہ نگر لور الدین حما	Contained as obverse ماہ خونداد الم — مسد مرب
			W 170 S. 85	M 6
989	"	" Alin	As on No. 988 W 175	As on No. 988 پانچ
990	"	1025 DI	" W 178	M 6 — پانچ

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 991	پٹنہ ^{Patna}	1027 13 Ābān	As on No 988. W. 170.	As on No 988. 1027 ۱۳ اپان
992 993	"	" Āzār	" W. 175	" 1027 ۱۳ ادر
994	"	1028 14 Ardī- bīhīsh	" W. 178	" 1028 ۱۴ اردی بھشت
995	"	" Khūr- dād	" W. 178	" حورداد
996	"	1030 15 Āzār	" W. 168	" 1030 ۱۵ ادر
997	"	" 16 Far- wardīn	" W. 165	" 1030 ۱۶ فروردین
998	"	1031 17 Amar- dād	" W. 172	" 1031 ۱۷ امرداد
999	"	1034 19 Bah- man	" W. 172	" 1034 ۱۹ دہمن

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1000	— Patna	1036 22 Tir	As on No. 988 W 170	As on No. 988 I. 77 rr J.
1001	كPanjagar	—	The Kalima, and صي كر	لار بلاں کسر بادشاہ محمد
			W 86 S. 6	Pl.
1002	— Tatta	1015 2	The Kalima, and لار صي كر	In triple circle as No. 987
			W 210 S. 8	"
1003	"	1010 3	"	"
			W 207 S. 8	"
1004	"	1017 4	"	"
			W 209 S. 9	"
1005	"	1018 5	"	"
			W 208	"
1006	"	1019 5	"	"
			W 209	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1007	تته Tatta	1025 11 Āzār	اکبر شاه لکیم شاد حہ دورالدین W. 176 S. .75	ماہ ادرالہج تته ۱۰۲۵ صرب
1008	"	1027 12 Dī	" W. 171.	" ۱۰۲۷ ۱۲ دی
1009	"	" 13 Khūr- dād	" W. 175.	" ۱۰۲۷ ۱۳ حورداد
1010	"	" 13 Mīhr	" W. 175	" ۱۰۲۷ ۱۳ مهر
1011	"	15 Khūr- dād	" W. 169	ماہ حورداد الہج تته ۱۵ صرب
1012	"	17 Isfan- dārmuz	" W. 174	" ۱۷ اسفیدار مر
1013	"	18 Khūr- dād	" W. 176	" ۱۸ حورداد
1014	"	20 Ārdi- bihisht	" W. 175	" ۲۰ اردی بہشت

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1015	23 Tatta	1037 28 Aban	As on No. 1007 W 175	As on No. 1007 ٢٣ ٢٨ ابان
1016	جالہ نور Jalnapur	—	The Kalima and مرب حالت نور W 178 S. 85	As on No. 979 Pl.
1017	حلیر Jaler	1031 Agar	أکبر ساه نگر ساه لود الدین W 173 S. 8	ماه افرالہ حلیر ۱۰۳۱ مرب M. 38 Pl.
1018	جہانگیر کرکر Jahangir nagar	14 Ardi bihisht	As on No. 1017 W 176 S. 65.	ماه اردی الہ جہانگیر کرکر مرب
1019	"	20 Ardi bihisht	" W 172	" "
1020	دہلی Dehli	1021 Agar	" W 176 S. 8	ماه افرالہ مرب دہلی ۲۱
1021	"	17 Ardi bihisht	" W 172.	ماه اردی الہ مرب دہلی ۲۲ (۲۳)

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverso	Reverse
R 1022	دہلی Dehlī	1021 17 Di	As on No 1017. W. 175.	As on No 1021, but 1021 17 Di
1023	"	1022 8 Amar- dād	" W. 176.	" 1022 ^ امداد
1024	"	1024 9 Bah- man	" W. 175	" 1024 9 بہمن
1025	"	1025 Amar- dād	" W. 173.	" 1025 امداد
1026	"	1033 Far- wardī	" W. 168	فروردی الہ 1033 دہلی صریب
1027	"	Ābān	" W. 170	As on No 1026 اٹان
1028	"	1035 Khūr- dād	" W. 172	" 1035 خورداد
1029	"	1036 Far- wardī	" W. 176.	" 1036 فروردی
1030	"	" Di	" W. 177	" 1036 دی

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1031	دہلی Dehli	1037 Mehr	As on No. 1017 W 176	As on No. 1026 but 17 مہر
1032	سورت Surat	17 Aban	نور الدین بادشاہ تکریر W 175 S 8.	ماہ ابیان الہی 17 ستہ سورت مرب
1033	"	Bah man	As on No. 1032. W 178 S. 8	As on No. 1032 but month ہمنون PL
1034	گلبرک Gafar- nagar	—	The Kalima, and گلبرک مرب W 173 S. 76	جہانگیر بادشاہ محمد PL
1035	مندھار Qandahar	1020	The Kalima, and مندھار مرب W 210 S 8	In double circle as on No. 987
1036	"	1021 7	نور الدین جہاں تکریر بادشاہ نور الدین جہاں W 209 S 85	نور کی مہر و ماد لے لورا سلطنت نوریہ مرب تسلیمان دہ PL
			Couplet as on No. 911	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverso	Rovrso
AR 1037	قندھار Qandahār	1023 8 Iṣfandārmuz	On flowered field شاه اکبر کیم شاه حیدر دور الدین W. 176 S. .85	In double circle, on flowered field ماه اسفند امرالله قندھار صرب ۸ سنت ۱۰۲۳
1038	"	" 9 Khūr-dād	" W. 177	but year ۹ and month حورداد
1039	"	9 Tīr	" W. 176	" تیر
1040	"	9 Shah-rewar	" W. 176	" شهریور
1041	"	9 Mehr	" W. 172	" مهر
1042	"	1023 9 Āzar	" W. 176.	" ۱۰۲۳ اذر
1043	"	9 Dī	" W. 174	" دی
1044 1045	"	10 Khūr-dād	" W. 170	" حورداد
1046	"	" Shah-rewar	" W. 175	" شهریور

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1047	قندھار Qandahar	10 Mehr	As on No 1037 W 177	As on No 1037, but date مہر
1048		Di	" W 174	" دی
1049	" Bah man		" W 175	" بہمن
1050	" Ish- darmuz		" W 170	" اسٹارم
1051	" Far wardi	11 Far wardi	" W 172	" فروری
1052	" 1025 11 Tir	1025 11 Tir	" W 175	" تیر
1053	" Aban	11 Aban	" W 174	" ابان
1054	" 1025 11	1025 11	ک قندھار دلوار W 172. E. 75	سادہ اکبر " سادہ لکھر از ح

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1055	قندھار Qandahār	1026 12	As on No. 1054 1. r.v W. 176	As on No. 1054. 1r
1056	"	1027 12	" 1. r.v W. 175	" 1r
1057	"	" 13	" 1. r.v W. 167	" 1r
1058 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	" 1. r.v W. 84. S. .65.	" 1r
1059	"	1028 13	" 1. r.v W. 174	" 1r
1060 1061	"	" 14	" 1. r.v W. 178.	" 1r
1062 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	" 1. r.v W. 89 S. 65.	" 1r
1063	"	1029 14	" 1. r.v W. 177	" 1r

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1064	جندہ Qandahar	1029 15	As on No. 1054. I. R. W 178	As on No. 1054 but date 10 " 10
1065	"	1030 15	I. R. W 178	" 10
1066	"	16	I. R. W 175	" 11
1067		1031 17	I. R. W 176	" 11
1068 ¹ ½	کابل Kabul	1014 1 Amar- dad	In circle the Kalima, and کابل ۱۰۱۴ مرب W 115. S. 75	In circle کابل حکمر بادشاہ محمد لور الدین امداد امداد
1069 ½	"	1015 1	" 10 W 115 S. 75	In double circle کابل حکمر بادشاہ محمد لور الدین امداد

¹ This strange coin bears dates 1014 and 1015, and also the month Amar-dad ۱۰-۱۱ A.D. of the Hijrah year. It, and the two following coins, must be halves of heavy rupees.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1070 $\frac{1}{2}$	کابل Kābul	—	As on No 1068, but cut. W. 101. S 75	As on No 1069
1071 ¹ $\frac{1}{2}$	„	4	In double circle تسلیم شاه سالم کابل صریف W. 87 S 7	In quadruple circle احد ملکہ الله حلد
1072	„	1020 6	As on No 892, but کابل in place of اگرہ and date 1020 W. 220 S. 95	As on No. 892. Pl
1073	„	1027 Bah- man	In circle نادشاه اکبر نگیر اس حشمت دور الدین W. 174 S. 85	In triple circle ماه دسمبر کابل صریف

¹ Mr Rodgers read the obverse inscription on this interesting coin, which is still unique, as صرف کامل حبائیگیر شاہ سلیم، but I think there can be no doubt that my emendation is correct.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1074	Kashmir	1019	نگر و مار ساخت نورا دری در را بے در کسر	ابن اکبر باد نور الدین حبیب
			W 210 S -8 Couplet as on No 911	
1075	"	1020	"	"
			W 209 S. 85	
1076 1077	"	1021	"	"
			W 210	
1078	" 8 Ardi bihisht	1022	نگر سار، اکبر سار دور الدین	بہس ماں اردی الہ
			W 175 S 8	کسر مرب
1079	" Shah rewar		"	" سازد
1080	" Mihr		"	" پار
			W 174	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1081	کشمیر Kashmīr	1023 8 Isfan-dārmuz	As on No 1078. W. 170	As on No 1078, but date 1023 ^ اسفندارمز
1082	"	" 9 Tir	" W. 175	" 1023 9 تیر
1083	"	1024 10 Āzar	" W. 174	" 1024 10 ادر
1084	"	1026 12 Far-wardīn	" W. 175.	" 1026 12 فروردیں
1085	"	1027 13 Āzar	" W. 172.	" 1027 13 ادر
1086	"	1031 17 Far-wardī	" W. 174.	" 1031 17 فروردی
1087	لاهور Lāhor	1015 1	In triple circle, on flowered field, the Kalima, and 1015 لاهور صرب W. 210 S. 1	Situate as obverse عارے جہانگیر نادشاہ محمد بور الدین سنه

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1088				
1089	لہور Lahor	1015 1	In triple circle, on flowered field برکت مہر و ماد در را ساخت نورا قرب لاهور ۱۰۱۵ درو W 211 S 1 Couplet as on No. 911	Situate as obverse ساد ان اکبر ناد نگیر نور الدین حبہ 1
1090 sq	"	" 2	In triple square, on flowered field, the Kalima, and قرب ۱۰۱۵ لہور W 211 S 9	Situate as obverse سے خار جہانگیر بادشاہ محمد نور الدین
1091 sq	"	1016 2	In triple square, on flowered field, as on No. 1088 W 210 S 95	Situate as obverse in scription as on No. 1088
1092 sq	"	1017 3	As on No. 1091 W 210 S 9	As on No. 1091

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverso	Reverse
R 1093	لاهور Lāhor	1017 3	In triple circle, on flowered field دُور تَادُودْ دُر تَافُلْك نَادْ روَان دَهْرٌ ۲	Situate as obverse سَامْ شَاهْ كَيْر لَاهُور 1017
			W. 221 S. 1	دَهْرٌ نَادْ روَانْ تَادُوكْ بُودْ دُرْ دُور سَامْ شَاهْ جَهَانْ كَيْر سَكَهْ لَاهُور
			'As long as the heavens revolve, in the world may current be In the name of Shāh Jahāngīr the money of Lāhor.'	
1094	"	" 4	As on No 1093 r	As on No 1093 1017
			W. 220	
1095 1096	"	1018 5	" 5	" 1018
			W. 220	
1097	"	1019 5	" 5	" 1019
			W. 220	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1088 ¹ 1089	لاهور Lahor	1019 5 Bah- man	Within circular ornamen- tation, on flowered field در لاهور در ماه نور در ماه بهمن W 218 S 1	Situate as obverse ان ساہ کبر نور الدین جہانگیر نور الدین جہانگیر در ماه ۱۰۸۹
				Pl.
			در ماه بهمن حرب می اندر سد در لامور نور ساہ نور الدین جہانگیر ابن ساہ اکبر	
1100 1101 sq.	لسان- دکرمخ		Within foliated diamond, contained in a triple square, the intermediate spaces filled symmetrically with four arabesques در لامور در لاهور سکہ در لساندارم خ ابن	Situate as obverse اکبر ساہ جہانگیر ابن ساہ لساندارم خ ابن ساہ در لامور زد مرور
			W 219 S 9	
			در لساندارم خ ابن سکہ در لامور زد مرور سہماں ساہ جہانگیر ابن ساہ اکبر	
			' In Lisan-dar-mukh struck this coin in Lahor on gold, King of kings of the nations, Shah Jahangir son of Shah Akbar	

¹ Commencing from the month Bahman of the fifth regnal year we have heavy Lahor rupees issuing every month, alternately round and square and each bearing a different couplet. These continue till month Tir of the sixth regnal year and are all represented in the Lahor Museum except the very rare round rupee of month Khordil. In August it begins a long series of round rupees of the usual Julli type and of the ordinary weight and size.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1102	لاهور Lāhor	1020 6 Far- wardīn	Within triple square, surrounded by scroll-work در لاهور نور دین شہنشاہ رشت مہ ابور ۱۰۲	Situate as obverse اکبر شاہ جہانگیر اس شاہ ز نور سے ۶
1103 sq	" Ardibihisht	W. 218 S. 9	Within symmetrical octangular figure, in a triple square, on flowered field در در لاهور در کہ در دہشت این مہ اردی	Pl In Farwardīn the gold of Lāhor became an object of envy to the shining moon, By the light of Shāh Jahāngīr, son of Shāh Akbar'

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1104 sq	لہور Lahor	8 Tir	In foliated circular figure within triple square را بور کے در لامور د این سماں تر ، W 217 S. 8	Situate as obverse اکبر سماں جہانگیر این ملک دین ستارہ
			سماں تر در لامور د این سکہ را بور کے ملک دین سماں ساہ جہانگیر این ساہ اکبر	'In month Tir in Lahor struck this coin on gold, King and asylum of the faith, Shah Jahangir son of Shah Akbar
1105	"	Amar dad	In regular octangular figure, within a circle, on flowered field لکھر ساہ اکبر ساہ دور الدین W 175 S 9	In foliated diamond, sur- rounded by scroll work, on flowered field سماں امرداد ساہ لہور د مربوب
1106	"	Mehr	As on No. 1105 W 175	As on No. 1105 but month اپریل
1107		Aban	" W 175	اپان
1108	"	Rah man	W 175	" رس
1109	"	Ishq darmuz	" W 175	اسٹنقار

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1110	لہور Lāhor	7 Far-wardīn	As on No 1105. W. 174.	As on No 1105, but date v پروردیں
1111	"	Ardi- bikisht	" W. 176.	" v اردی نہشت
1112	"	Khūr- dād	" W. 175.	" v حورداد
1113	"	Tīr	" W. 175	" v تیر
1114	"	Shah- rewar	" W. 175	" v شهرپور
1115	"	Mihr	" W. 174.	" v مہر
1116	"	Āzar	" W. 175	" v ادر
1117	"	Bah- man	" W. 175	" v بمن
1118 1119	"	Isfan- dārmuz	" W. 175	" v اسفندارمز
1120	"	8 Tīr	" W. 175	" ^ تیر

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1121	لہور Lahor	8 Amar dad	As on No. 1105 W 177	As on No 1105 but date امداد
1122	"	" Shah rewar	" W 178	" اے شاہ رواڑ
1123	"	" Mihr	" W 175.	" میہر
1124	"	Aban	W 175	" ابان
1125	"	Azar	" W 175	" اذر
1126	"	Dil	" W 173	" دی
1128	"	8 Bah- man	" W 175	" بہمن
1129 ¹	"	9 Far- wardin	" W 175	۹ فروردین
1130	"	" Ardi- bibist	" W 175	۱۰ ارض بیست
1131	"	Khar- dad	" W 178	۱۱ خرداد

¹ Every month of the ninth year is represented

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1132	لہور Lāhor	۹ Tir	As on No 1105 W. 178	As on No. 1105, but date ۹ تیر
1133	"	Amar-dād	" W. 175	" امداد
1134	"	Shah-rewar	" W. 171	" شہریور
1135	"	Mīhr	" W. 173	" مھر
1136	"	Ābān	" W. 175	" اپان
1137	"	Āzār	" W. 177	" ادر
1138	"	Dī	" W. 176	" دی
1139	"	Bah-man	" W. 173	" بہمن
1140	,	Isfāndārmuz	" W. 173	" اسفندارم
1141	,	10 Far-wardīn	" W. 175	" فروردین

MUGHAL EMPERORS

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1142	Lahor	10 Ardi bihisht	As on No. 1105 W 178	As on No. 1105, but date اردي تھس
1143		Khur dād	W 174	خورداد
1144	"	Tir	" W 178	"
1145	"	Mihr	" W 178	"
1146		Abān	W 175	ابان
1147	"	Āzār	W 175	اذر
1148	"	Dī	" W 173	دی
1149	"	Bah man	W 178	بہمن
1150		Iṣfān dīrmuz	" W 178	السفار
1151		11 Ardi bihisht	W 178	اردي تھس

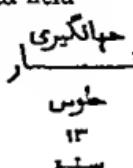
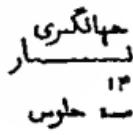
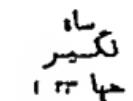
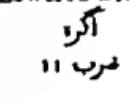
Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1152	لہور Lāhor	11 Khūr-dād	As on No 1105 W. 177	As on No 1105, but date 11 حور داد
1153	"	Bahman	" W. 170	" 11 دھمن
1154	"	1025 11	In circle on flowered field هُميشہ نادا در روکہ لہور W. 168. S. .8 Couplet as on No 917	In circle on flowered field ز م ا ش حہانگیر شاہ اک 11 دور سند
1155	"	1026 11	As on No 1154 1. ۲۴	As on No 1154 11
			W. 176	
1156	"	12	" 1. ۲۵	" 12
			W. 176	
1157 1158	"	1027 12	" 1. ۲۶	" 12
			W. 175	
1159	"	13	" 1. ۲۷	" 13
			W. 171	
1160 1161	"	1028 14	" 1. ۲۸	" 14
			W. 176	

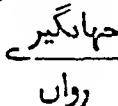
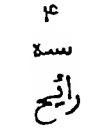
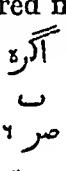
Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1162	لہور Lahor	1029 14	As on No. 1154 but arranged thus لہور سک فرادی دھیمہ تیار بہ	نور اکبر ہلگر ساہ ر نام ۱۰
			W 170	
1163	"	15	As on No. 1162 ۱۰	As on No. 1162. ۱۰
			W 175	
1164	"	1030 15	As on No. 1162 but again a different arrangement سک لہور ہلگر ساہ دھیمہ تیار	نور اکبر نور ہلگر ساہ ر نام ساہ حبہ ۱۰
			W 175.	
1165	"	16	As on No. 1164 ۱۱	As on No. 1164 ۱۱
			W 176	
1166	"	1031 17	As on No. 1161 but word under : و	As on No. 1164 ۱۱
			W 176	
1167	"	1032 17	" ۱	" ۱۱
			W 176	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1168	لہور Lāhor	1032 18	As on No 1164 ۱۸	As on No 1164, but date ۱۰۳۲
			W. 176	
1169	"	1033	"	"
1170	"	19	"	۱۰۳۴
			W. 178	
1171	"	1034 19	"	" ۱۰۳۵
			W. 177	
1172	"	1036 21	"	" ۱۰۳۶
			W. 178	
1173	"	"	"	"
1174	"	22	"	۱۰۳۷
			W. 175	
<i>Small pieces of Lāhor mint</i>				
1175 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1015 1	The Kalima, and اللہور صریب	As on No. 1087.
			W. 101 S 7	
1176 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1035 20	In double circle on flowered field شہزاد اکبر شہزاد نگیر حیدر	Situate as obverse لہور صریب ۱۰۳۵ سے
			W. 83 S. 7.	Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AB 1177	احمدناد Ahmad Nad	1037 2-	On flowered field جہانگیر حکم ساہ مد روور پاں مرب احمدناد W 173 B. 8 Couplet as on No. 919	With name of Aur Jahan On flowered field ساه باد عہمان حالم نور لیکم رو ۱۳۷ ۲ سنت PL
1178	اگر Agra	n 22	In triple circle حکم ساہ جہان لکھر پاں مد روور W 176 B. 85 Couplet as on No. 919	In dotted circle رہنماء نور عہمان ملکم رو مرب اگر PL
1179	پٹنا Patna		As on No. 1178 but no date at top W 176 B. 8	رہنماء نور عہمان حکم باد مرب
1180	سرت Surt	1035 20	As on No. 1177 but حکم instead of مرب and in exergue W 170 B. 8	ساہ باد عہمان حالم نور لیکم رو ۱۳۷ ۲ سنت PL

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1181	سُرَت Sūrat	1036 21	As on No 1180 W. 175. S. S.	As on No 1180 ١٧٥ ٢١
1182	لَاهُور Lāhor	1034 19	In triple circle on flowered field, as on No 1178, but in exergue ١٩ سُنْه ١٠٣٤	In triple circle on flowered field, as on No. 1178, but in exergue صرب لاهور Pl
1183	"	1035 20	شَاهِ جَهَانِ كِبِير بِسْكَم يَامِ صَدِ رِبَور ٢ سَعَة حَاوَس W. 175 S. 8 Couplet as on No 919	رَنَامَه شَاهِ ١٣٥ دُورِ جَهَانِ نَادِيَر بِسْكَم صرب لاهور Pl
<i>Nisārs and other largesse money</i>				
1184	احْمَيْر Ajmer	1024 10	In triple circle جَهَانِ كِبِير شَار	In triple circle احْمَيْر صرب سَعَة ١٠٢٤
			W. 14 S. 35	Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1185	احمدنادر Ahmad Nāder	1027 13	In triple circle on flowered field  جہانگیری نگار حرب ۱۳	In triple circle on flowered field احمدنادر پ حرب ۱۳
			W 43 S 7	Pl.
1188	اگر Agra Dāru-l Khilafat	1028 14	In triple circle on flowered field  جہانگیری نگار حرب ۱۴	Situate as obverse اگر اللاد دار حرب ۱۴
			W 38 S 7	Pl.
1187 Sq	کشمیر Kashmir	1023 10	 تکمیر ۱۰	۱۰ اگر کشمیر حرب
			W 20 S. 35	
1188	اگر Agra	1025 11	On flowered field  اگر حرب ۱۱	In triple circle اگر ۱۱
			W 10 S 3.	Pl.
			Aur Afshān	

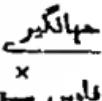
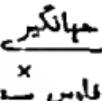
Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1189 ¹	احمیر Ajmer	1024 9	In triple circle  W. 142 S. 7	In triple circle 
1190	اگرہ Āgra	1018 4	In triple circle  W. 85 S. 6	In triple circle within outer circle 
1191	,	1020 6	On flowered field  W. 311 S. 9	In triple circle on flowered field 
1192	,	,	As on No 1190 1. r	As on No 1190 4
			W. 72 S. 6 (Worn)	
1193	,	1021 7	As on No 1191 v	As on No 1191 1. r
			W. 305 S. 95	Pl

¹ This is coin No 18 on page 158 of the Rodgers Collection Catalogue. Mr Rodgers read the mint as Āgra, but it is undoubtedly Ajmer.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AE 1194	أ	1022	In triple circle مہانگیر کلوس سے	In triple circle
1195	Agra	8		اگر
1196				مرب
			W 805 S 1	۱۰۰
1197	,			"
			W 315 S 75	
1198 ¹	"	"		"
1199			W 306 S 9	
1200	بیرون Bairat	4	بیرون بیرون مرب	بیرون
			W 312 S 8.	
1201	دہلی Dehli	1021 7	دہلی مرب دہلی	دہلی راج
			W 36 S. 45.	
1202		—	مرب دہلی	"
			W 38 S 15	

¹ Coins Nos. 1198 and 1199 are struck on first dies.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1203	دہلی Dehlī	1023 —	١ ۲۳ سے صرب دہلی W. 37	بیم رائج
1204	„	— 11	Cornoded W. 40	۱۱ سے بیم رائج
1205	„	—	As on No 1201, but date cut W. 37	As on No 1201, but date cut
1206	„	1029 —	حہانگیر فُلوس سے W. 37	۱ ۲۹ سے دہلی ^۱ صرب
1207	قندھار Qandahār	1019 5	Within eightfoil figure surrounded by the usual triple circle ۱۰۱۹ قندھار فُلو W. 129 S. 9	Situate as obverse شد ۵ روان Pl
1208	کابل Kābul	6	In triple circle, on flowered field حہانگیر عدل W. 222 S. 9	Situate as obverse کابل فُلوس Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1209	—	—	In triple circle  W 145 S 7	In triple circle, as on obverse.
1210	—	—	 W 35 S 45	Corroded.

Accession 20 : VI 1014 (Wednesday, October 23, 1605).

Death 28 : II 1037 (Monday October 29, 1627).

Earliest known coin X 1014 AR 1014 AE 1014.

Latest " X 1037 AR 1037 AE 1037

Unrepresented mints and metals :

X Ahmadnagar Urdū, Jahāngīrnagar, Kashmīr

AR Urdū dar rahi Dakhān, Ujain, Bairātā, Rōhtās, Kātak.

Æ Ahmadābād Udalpur, Sūrat.

DĀWAR BAKHSH

A.H. 1037

A.D. 1627

Dāwar Bakhsh (Bulqī) was the son of Khurāk, eldest son of Jahāngīr.

Accession in II 1037 (October 1627).

Deposition 2 : V : 1037 (Sunday December 50 1627).

Death 26 : V : 1037 (Wednesday January 23, 1628).

Earliest known coin Al } 1037

Latest " " Al }

Unrepresented mints and metals :

Issues absent from this Collection. Only four rupees known, all of the same type as of Lāhor mint. One is in the British Museum Collection.

V

SHĀH JAHĀN

A. H. 1037-1068

A D 1628-1658.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 1211	اکبراناد Akbar- ābād	1042 6	Within triple circle, in a diamond, the Kalima, margins starting from lower left تاریخ عثمان ا وعلم علی ا صدق ائی نکرا وعدل عمر ا	Within triple circle شہاب الدین نے محمد صاحقران نا شاہ جہان نادشاہ عار صرب اکبراناد ۱۰۵۲
			W. 167 S. 95	Pl
1212	"	1048 12	As on No 1211	Within triple circle, in a diamond نادشاہ عار شاہ جہان ۱۰۴۸
			W. 167 S. 95	Margins starting from lower left صرب اکبراناد شہاب الدین محمد صاحب قران نا
1213	آگرہ Āgra <u>Dāru-l-</u> <u>khilāfat</u>	1038 1	In triple circle, on flowered field, the Kalima, and ۱۰۳۸ صرب دار للخلافة آگرہ W. 166 S. 8	In circle, on flowered field نادشاہ عاز احد شاہ جہان سہ محمد شہاب الدین نے صاحب قران نا

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 1214	برهانپور Burhan-pur	1087 1	On flowered field the Kalima, and مرب برهانپور ۱۲۱۴ هجر W 168 S 85	On flowered field, as on No 1213. Pl.
1215		1081 24	In dotted square with knots at the corners the Kalima, and : ۱۱ Margins Left وعلم على Top بصدق ابي مكر Right وعدل عمر W 168 S 85	In dotted square with knots at the corners بادشاہ غار سادھان Margins Left سہاب الدین Top محمد صاحب Right قرآن تالی Bottom مرب برہانپور Pl.
1216	دولت اباد Daulat abad	1062 25	In diamond, the Kalima, and : ۱۱ Margins starting from lower left بصدق ابی مکرا وعدل عمر ناروم عثمان وعلم على W 168 S 85	In diamond بادشاہ غار سادھان Margins starting from lower left سہاب الدین محمد صاحب قرآن تالی مرب دولت اباد Pl.
1217	سرت Sorat	5 Isfan dârmuz	In triple circle the Kalima and مرب سورت الـ اسفندار ماہ W 167 S 85	In triple circle as on No 1213.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 1218	کابل Kabul	1040 4	The Kalima, and صرت کابل ۱۰۴۰ W. 165 S. 8	صاحب قران نا شاہ جہاں نادشاہ Pl
1219	"	1048 11	In square with loops at the corners, the Kalima, and ۱۰۴۸ Left margin علم علی ^{۱۰۴۸} Rest cut W. 164 S. 8	In square, with loops at the corners نادشاہ عارف شاہ جہاں ۱۱ Bottom margin کابل صرت
1220	گلکنڈہ Gulkanda	—	The Kalima, and صر گلکنڈہ W. 163 S. 85	شاہ جہاں شہاب الدین محمد نا صاحب قران نا
1221	لاہور Lāhor	1053 17	In square with knots at the corners, the Kalima Margins Left عدل عمر Top ناریم عثمان Right علم علی ۱۰۵۳ Bottom نصیق ابی نکر W. 168 S. 85	In square, with knots at the corners نادشاہ عارف شاہ جہاں Margins شہاب الدین محمد صاحب قران نا Bottom صرت لاہور
1222	لکھنؤ Lakhnau	1051 15	As on No 1215 W. 167 S. .85.	As on No 1215, but date ۱۰۵۱ in area, and bottom margin صرت لکھنؤ Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 1223	—	9	In square the Kalima. <i>Margins cut.</i> W 168 S 8	In square <u>بادشاہ غازی</u> سادھان ۹ <i>Margins cut</i>
1224	—	1049 —	As on No. 1215 W 168 S 75	As on No. 1215 محمد صاحب قران ثالی سادھان
R 1225 ¹	أوسم Ujain	— 4	The Kalima, and فرب أوسم W 177 S 85	بادشاہ <u>قران ثالی سادھان</u> سہاب الدین محمد
1226	—	23	In square, with loops at the corners the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> Right ابا تکر Bottom و مدل فر W 175 S 9	In square with loops at the corners <u>بادشاہ غازی</u> سادھان <i>Margins</i> سہاب الدین محمد صاحب قران ثالی فرب اوسم
1227 ½	,	—	As on No. 1226 <i>Margins cut</i>	As on No. 1226 but bottom margin فرب اوسم سہاب الدین

¹ There is something at the bottom of the obverse of this coin which I cannot decipher.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1228	Aحمدآباد Ahmad- ābād	1040 — Dī	The Kalima, and صرت احمدآباد الـ دی ماه W. 173 S. 85	نادشاه عار شاہ حهان ۱۰۴۰ محمد شہاب الدین صاحب قران ثا
1229	„	„ Isfan- dārmuz	As on No 1228, but month اسفندار مر W. 176 S. 8.	As on No 1228
1230	„	1041 5 Fai- wardin	As on No 1228, but صرت سنه احمدآباد الـ مروردين نمه W. 175 S. 8	As on No 1228, but date ۱۰۴۱
1231 1232	„	1041 —	As on No 1230, but month cut W. 176	As on No 1230.
1233	„	— Dī	As on No 1228 W. 176	As on No 1228, but date cut
1234	„	1044 7	In square, the Kalima, and Margin as on No 1221. W. 178 S. 9	In square نادشاه عار شاہ حهان Margins Top شہاب الدین Right محمد صاحب Bottom قران ثاہی Left صرب احمدآباد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1235	Ahmadnagar Ahmad- abad	1044 8	As on No. 1234. W 174. S 9	As on No. 1234 but date ^
1236	"	1048 12	1 P.A. W 176.	" 1 P.
1237	Ahmednagar Ahmad nagar	1068 32	As on No. 1234 but date 1 P.A. W 175	Area as on No. 1234 but date ١٢٣٤ in right bottom corner Margins as usual, be- ginning with سهاب الدين in lower one, and finishing with مغرب احمدنگر in right.
1238	Akbarabad Akbar- abad Dāru l Khilafat	1038 2 Tir	The Kalima, and مغرب دار للخلافة اکبرآباد الہی تربماہ W 175. S 85	باہمہ خار سادھان ۱۲۳۸ محمد سهاب الدین صاحب قرآن نا
1239		1039 2 Shah rowar	As on No. 1238 سہرور W 176. S. 9	As on No. 1238 1 P.
1240	Akbar abad	3	In two lines the kalima and ۱۲۳۹, above it صلی اللہ علی پکر و عدل عمر Below it پاک بازم عصاں و علم W 178 S 9	باہمہ خار اللہ علی پکر و عدل صاحب قرآن نا مغرب اکبرآباد

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1241	Akbar-ābād	1040	In circle, the Kalima, round it margins as on No 1211. date i. f. in an upper margin.	As on No. 1240
1242		3	W. 178 S. 9	Pl.
1243	"	4	As on No 1241, but Kalima in a foliated diamond-shaped figure, date i. f. in area.	As on No 1241 "
			W. 172	
1244	"	1041	As on No. 1241. 1. f.	" "
		4	W. 172	
1245	"	"	As on No 1241, but Kalima in an eightfoil circular figure 1. f.	" "
			W. 176	
1246	"	1042 2 (sec)	As on No 1243 1. f.	شہاب الدین مکرم صاحبہنما شاہ حبھان نادشاهہ عارف صرب اکبر آباد
			W. 172	
1247	"	—	As on No 1241, date illegible	As on No 1246, but apparently dateless
			W. 175	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1248	Akbar Ahd	1043 6	As on No 1243 سہاب الدین W 172	In foliated diamond shaped figure ناد ساد غاری جہان Margins as usual, beginning with سہاب الدین in upper right, and ending with نرب اکبر احمد in upper left.
1249		1054 18	On flowered field, in square the Kalima and in mihrabi marginal areas بندی امی مکر Left وحدت عمر Top نارم حشان Right دعلم علی W 172 S 135	Situate as obverse بندی غاری ساد جہان Margins starting from bottom سہاب الدین محمد صاحب ن تالی نرب اکبر احمد
1250			In dotted square, the Kalima margins as usual with بندی امی مکر in right date ۱۰۴۳ in top margin. W 172 S 83	As on No 1243 but in area bottom margin نرب اکبر احمد
1251		1059 23	As on No 1250 but بندی امی مکر in top margin and date ۱۰۵۹ in left W 173	As on No 1243 but in bottom margin نرب اکبر احمد
1252	"	1061 25	As on No 1251 W 174	As on No 1243 "

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1253	اکبرنگر Akbar-nagar	1037 1	The Kalima, and صر اکبرنگر ۱۰۳۷ W. 178. S. 85.	شہاب الدین محمد صاحب قران ثانی شاہ جهان ناد عاز سنہ احد
1254	"	1038 2 Amar-dād	In triple circle, the Kalima, and صر اکبرنگر الہ سے ماہ امرداد W. 174 S. 1.1	In triple circle, as on No 1238 1038
1255	"	1039 2 Ābān	As on No. 1254, but month ابان W. 171 S. 9.	As on No. 1254. 1039
1256	"	" 3 Far-wardī	The Kalima, and صر اکبرنگر ۳ الہ ماہ فروردی W. 175 S. 85	" 1039
1257	"	" Khūr-dād	" حورداد W. 178 S. 85	" 1039

MUGHAL EMPERORS

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1258	اکبر نگر Akbar nagar	1041 8 Ardi bihisht	As on No 1256 " " اردی بھیشت W 174 S. 1	As on No. 1256. " "
1259		1043 6 Ilsan darmus	" " اسلام دار W 176 S. 85	" "
1260	"	1044 7 Ardi bihisht	" " اردی بھیشت W 176 S. 9	but date : " over ۱۰۴۴
1261	"	7	In square with knots at corners, the Kalima, and margin as on No 1251 W 172 S. 9	As on No. 1254, date in area, in left margin سب اکبر نگر
1262	"	1045 8	" " W 172	" "
1263	"	0	" " W 173	" "
1264	"	1047 10	" " W 175	" "

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1265 1266	أَكْرَه Āgra <u>Dāru-l-</u> <u>khilāfat</u>	1037 1	The Kalima, and صَرْب ١٠٣٧ دار للخلافة أَكْرَه W. 172 S. 85.	اَحَد سَهْ عَاز شَاه حِبَّان نادشاہ مُحَمَّد شَهَاب الدِّين صَاحِب قِرَآن ثَا
1267 1268	"	1038 1	As on No 1265 ١٠٣٨ W. 178 S. 9	In triple circle نادشاہ عار اَحَد شَاه حِبَّان سَهْ مُحَمَّد شَهَاب الدِّين صَاحِب قِرَآن ثَا
1269	الله اَنَاد Pahābād	1039 3 Far- wardīn	The Kalima, and صَرْب الله اَنَاد الْمُعَمَّل فروردین نَعَاه W. 172 S. 9	As on No 1267, date ١٣٩ to left of second line
1270	"	1041 4 Amar- dād	" امِرداد W. 170 S. 95.	" ١٣١
1271	"	" 5 Far- wardīn	" فروردین	" ١٣١

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1272	ال آباد Nahabad	—	In square with knots at the corners the Kalima, margins as on No 1251 W 168 S .85	In square with knots at the corners بادا س غار ساد حیان <i>Margins</i> Bottom مرب ال آباد Left تاب الدین
1278	برهانپور Burhanpur	1037 1	The Kalima, and مرب برهانپور س هر	As on No. 1267
1274		1038 1	"	"
1275		" 2	"	"
1276	"	— 2 Ardibihisht	The Kalima, and مرب برهانپور ال ماه اردی بھس	"
1277	"	1040 3 Mihr	The Kalima, and مرب برهانپور ال س هر ماہ	" to left of second line W 174

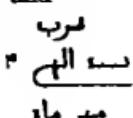
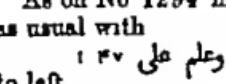
Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1278 1279	برهابور Burhān-pūr	1040	In foliated diamond, the Kalima, and ۱۰۴۰, margins starting from lower right کر، صدق ای نکر W. 178. S. 85	نادشاہ عار الدین محمد شاہ حبیان صاحب قران ثانی شہا صرب برهابور
1280	,	1041	As on No 1240 ۱۰۴۰	"
			W. 176 S. 9	
1281 1282	,	1042	" ۱۰۴۲	"
			W. 175	
1283 ¹	,	5	As on No 1272 ۱۰۴۲	In square نادشاہ عاز شان حبیان Margins Bottom صاحب قران ثانی Top شہاب الدین محمد Left حلد الله ملکہ ۵ Right برهابور
1284	,	"	As on No 1272 ۱۰۴۲	As on No 1215, in bottom margin صرب برهابور date ۵ in right margin
1285	,	6	" ۱۰۴۳ W. 176 S. 85	" ۶

¹ The margins on the reverse of this coin do not read clockwise as usual, the top margin reads against the directions of the other three

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1286	برهانپور Burhanpur	1043 —	As on No. 1272 + ۱۷۲ W 172	As on No. 1215
1287	بکر Bakkar	1040 — Farwardi	The Kalima, and ب سر بکر بناء الله فروردی ^۱ W 174. S 8	As on No. 1267 but date under سر of لاد جہان
1288		1040 —	The Kalima, and سر بکر الله W 175. S .85	"
1289	بکر Bhakkar	1044 7 Aban	In square with knots at the corners, the Kalima, margins as usual with بندق ای بکر to the left date ۱۷۲ in bottom margin. W 172 S 85	In square with knots at the corners لاد جہان Margins Left سباب الدن Top محمد ماحب Right بکر فران ثالی Bottom سرب ایل الله
1290	"	1049 13	As on No. 1289 + ۱۷۳ W 175 S 8	As on No. 1259 but in lower margin سر بکر

SHĀH JAHĀN

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1291	Bhakkar	1059 23	As on No 1290 ١٢٩٠ W. 176.	As on No. 1290. ١٢٩٠
1292	بھلہ Bhila	1063 —	As on No 1261 ١٢٦١ W. 176 S. 85	As on No. 1234, صرب بھلہ ^{بھلہ} in left margin
1293		1066 29	" ١٢٦٦ W. 170	" ١٢٦٦ in area.
1294	پتن دیو Patian Deo	1047 10	In square with knots at the corners, the Kalima, margins as usual with وعدل عمر to left ١٢٤٧ W. 172	As on No 1234, but da ١٠٣٤ in صرب پتن دیو in l margin.
1295	پٹنا Patna	1037 1	The Kalima, and ١٢٣٧ صرب پٹنا W. 168 S. .8	شہاب الدین محمد صاحب قران ثانی شہاب الدین جہان نادشاہ عمر سہ احد
1296	" Amar- dād	1038 2	In triple circle, the Kalima, and صرب پٹنا سہ امداد مہا W. 173 S. 11	In triple circle, as No. 1238 ١٢٣٨

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1297	Patna	1041 4 Mihr	In triple circle, the Kahma, and  W 174 S. 1	As on No. 1296 174
1298	"	1042 5 Shah rewar	 W 176	174
1299		Mihr	"  W 175	"
1300	"	1047 11	As on No. 1294 margins as usual with  to left. W 175 S. 9	As on No. 1234 date 11 in area in left margin 174
1301		— 13	As on No. 1300 W 168	As on No. 1300 17
1302	"	— 14	" W 170	"
1303		— 25	" W 17"	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1304	تھا Tatta	1038 2 Khūl- dād	The Kalima, and ب صَرْتَ الْهُنْدَ سَدَّ حورداد ماه W. 175 S. 95	بادشاہ عاز شہزادہ حبیب محمد شہاب الدین صاحب قران نا
1305	"	— 2 Tir	The Kalima, and ب صَرْتَ الْهُنْدَ سَدَّ تیر ماه W. 170 S. 75	As on No. 1304, but dateless
1306	"	1042 6 Ardī- bhishṭ	As on No. 1305 ب اردی بھشت W. 175 S. 85	As on No. 1304, date 142 over ب of شہاب
1307	"	1045 8 Dī	" " دی W. 175	" 145
1308	"	1049 12 Ardī- bhishṭ	" " اردی بھشت W. 177	" 149
1309	"	1050 13 Amar- dād	" " امرداد W. 176	" 150

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1310	Tatta	1063 28 Far wardi	As on No. 1305. فرودی W 177	As on No. 1304, but date 1 " "
1311	"	1065 29 Amar dad	" امداد W 179	" 1 "
1312	"	1068 31 Āgar	" اگر W 170	" 1 "
1313	Jūnagarh (Jūna gadh)	1054	In square with knots at the corners the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> Bottom بعدي اي تكر Left وعدل عمر Top طارم حمان Right وعلم على W 172. S 9	In square with knots at the corners <u>دارسا طار</u> ساده حبان <i>Margins</i> Top سهاب الدین Right محمد صاحب Bottom فرات نالی Left سرب جونا گڑو By the truth of Abu Bakr the justice of Umr the modesty of Uqman, and the wisdom of 'Ali
1314		1055	As on No. 1313 1 "	As on No. 1313
			W 170. S 95	
1315	"	1062	" W 174	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1316	حونہ گڑہ Jūnagadh (Jūna-gadh)	1061	As on No 1313. ١٠٦١	As on No. 1313.
			W. 173	
1317	جہانگیر نگر Jahāngir-nagar	101 - 3 Far- wardī	The Kalima, and صرب جہانگیر نگر الہ سندھ ماہ فروردی	As on No 1304, date over شہاب of شہاب
			W. 170 S. .9	
1318	"	1041 4 —	The Kalima, and صرب جہانگیر نگر الہ	As on No 1304; date 1041 over ب of شہاب
			W. 175 S. .85	
1319 1320	,	1043 7	As on No 1313, but margins start with صدق ای نکر at top, and date ١٤٣ is in area	As on No 1313, but in left margin صرب جہانگیر نگر Date ب in area.
			W. 175. S. 95	Pl
1321	"	1052 16	As on No 1320 ١٠٥٢	As on No 1320 ١٦
			W. 170. S. 85	
1322	دولت اباد Daulat- abād	1057 —	As on No 1320, date ١٠٥٧ in area.	As on No 1313, but margins start with شہاب الدین at bottom, in right margin صرب دولت اباد
			W. 172 S. 9	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1323	دولت اباد Daulat-Abad	1061 24	As on No. 1322 " " " " " " " " W 171	As on No. 1322, right margin مرتب دولت اباد
1324		1062 25	" " " " " " " " W 174	" "
1325	"	1067 —	" " " " " " " " W 175	As on No. 1322
1326	دہلی Dehli	1037 1	The Kalima and مُلک " " " " " " " " مرتب د W 170 S 85	سہاب الدین محمد صاحب قرآن تاریخ سادھان بادشاہ فارسی احمد
1327		1038 2 Khurādād	In triple circle الله عز وجل محمد رسول الله علیہ حریرداد ماء مل مرتب د W 176 S 1	In triple circle as on No 1303 date 1.2 over of سہاب
1328 1329	"	1041	In circle the Kalima margins as usual ending with عَلیْهِ مُصَمَّد W 172 S 9	Within triple circle رسانہ خلیفہ قرآن تاریخ سادھان سے تحسین محمد صا مردمی

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1330	دہلی Dehlī	1043	As on No 1328 1.۱۴۲ W. 174	As on No 1328
1331	سورت Sūrat	1037 1	The Kalima, and ا سے 1.۱۴۷ W. 175 S. 85	رائج ناد کے شاہ جہان پ صر سورت
1332	"	"	In triple circle, the Kalima, and صر سورت 1.۱۴۷ سے ھیر W. 178 S. 85	In triple circle دادشاہ عارف شاہ جہان سے احمد محمد شہاب الدین صاحب قران ثا
1333	"	1038 —	As on No 1332 1.۱۴۸ W. 176	As on No 1332, but without date.
1334	"	1040 —	" 1.۱۴۹ W. 172	"
1335	"	1042 —	" 1.۱۵۰ W. 173	"
1336	"	1043 —	" 1.۱۵۱ W. 177	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 1337	وہ سرطان Sūrat	1045 8	As on No. 1313, but date in area. 1 روپا W 174 G 9	As on No. 1313 but in left margin روپ سرطان
1338	"	1046 9	As on No. 1337 1 روپا W 174	As on No. 1337
1339	"	1051 —	1 روپا W 176	"
1340	"	1053 17	1 روپا W 174	but in area 1 روپا
1341	"	1055 18	1 روپا W 176	As on No. 1340. 1 روپا
1342	"	1057 20	1 روپا W 176	"
1343	"	"	In diamond the Kalima. Margins as usual begin ning with مصلت ایں تکر In lower right. Date 1 • in lower left margin W 175 G 9	In diamond کامل ایں تکر محلہ Margins as usual ending with روپ سرطان in lower left.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1344	سُورَت Sūrat	1057 21	As on No 1343. 1.0v W. 168.	As on No. 1343. ۱۳۴۳
1345 ½	"	— 21	" W. 86 S. .75	" ۱۳۴۵
1346	"	1058 21	As on No 1341 1.0A W. 176	As on No 1341 ۱۳۴۱
1347	"	1059 22	" 1.0B W. 174	" ۱۳۴۷
1348	"	1061 24	" 1.11 W. 176.	" ۱۳۴۸
1349	"	1063 26	" 1.42 W. 172	" ۱۳۴۹
1350	"	1067 30	" 1.44 W. 174	" ۱۳۵۰
1351	"	31	In circle, the Kalima Margins as usual com- mencing with upper left 1.67 صدق ای نکر W. 172 S. 95	In circle نادشہ عارف ۱۳۵۱ شہزادہ جهان Margins as usual, صریح سورت in lower left.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1352	سرت Sarat	1068 31	As on No. 1351 ۱۳۵۱ W 176	As on No. 1351 ۱۳۵۱
1353	سادھان ایاد Shahja hānbād	1068 22	In circle, the Kalima. Margins as usual com mencing with سعدی ابی بکر on right, and ending with و علی علی ۱۰۸ at top W 176 S. 85	In diamond نادر شاہ ۱۳۵۳ سادھان Lower left در سادھان Upper left نادا جام Upper right قران Lower right سک سادھان اباد کے سادھان اباد رام در سادھان حواردیان نادا بیام ثالی صاحب قران May the coin of Shahjahanbād be current in the world For ever in the name of the second Lord of the Conjunctions
1354		1065 28	Inside outer triple circle as on No. 1353 ۱۳۵۳ W 171 S. 11	As on No. 1353 but circle instead of a dotted circle ۱۳۵۳
1355	Dāru l khilafat	1069 32	In circular figure the Kalima. Margins as on No. 1353. ۱۳۵۳ W 176 S. 9	In isolated circular form نادر شاہ ۱۳۵۳ مکہ مکران عمر بار کا عمر بار ایاد ۱۳۵۳

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MUGHAL EMPERORS

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1363	Jalal Qandahar	1050 13	As on No. 1361 W 176	As on No. 1361 W 176
1363	"	— 15	" W 175	"
1364	"	1052 16	" W 176	"
1365	"	1053 17	" W 175	"
1366	"	1054 18	" W 176	"
1367	"	1055 19	" W 177	"
1368	"	1056 20	" W 175	"
1369 1370	J.S. Kash	1057 4	The halma and رب لہ W 175 W 175	سے مدد کے

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1371	کابل Kābul	— 16	As on No 1319, date not visible W. 177 S. 85	As on No 1319, date ۱۶ in area, and صرب کابل in bottom margin. Pl.
1372	"	— 29	As on No 1371, but صدق ای نکر in right margin W. 176 S. 8	As on No. 1371 ۲۹
1373	کتک Katak	1037 1 Bah- man	The Kalima, and ۱۰۳۷ احد سسه دهمن ماه الم صرب کتک W. 168 S. 9	عاری جہان نادشاہ شہاب الدین محمد صاحقران ثانی شہاب الدین
1374	کشمیر Kashmīr	— Amar- dād	The Kalima, and الہ کشمیر امرداد صرب W. 176 S. 8	As on No 1332; date invisible. Pl.
1375	"	— 18	In square with loops at the corners, the Kalima, in left margin فارم عثمان W. 169 S. 8	In square نادشاہ عاری شاه جہان ۱۸ Margins Left شہاب الدین Bottom صرب کشمیر

Mint No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1376 ¹	کسر Kashmir	1065 —	In square with knots at the corners, the Halima, and ۱۰۶۵. Margins as usual com mencing with صلق ابی بکر in lower margin. W 176 S 85	Contained as obverse بادشاہ غازی سادھان Marginal inscriptions as usual beginning with سہاب الدین on the left in lower margin مرب کسر ۱۰۶۵
1377	کہاس Kham biyat	1068 —	As on No. 1376 date ۱۰۶۵ in left margin. W 176. S .85	As on No. 1376, but in left margin مرب کہاس
1378 1370		—	W 172	"
1380 1381 1382	کلکنڈ Golkonda	—	The Halima and مر کلکنڈ W 176 S .9	ساد سادھان باد غازی سہاب الدین محمد حاصلہں نا
1393 1394	پور Pur Bijapur as per	1037 I	The Halima and مرب دار سلطنت (پور) کسر W 177 S .9	سہاب الدین محمد حاصلہں نا باد شاہ غازی امد دار

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1385 ¹	Lāhōr	— 2 Ardī- bihisht	In triple circle, the Kalima and سَمْعٌ صَرْبٌ لَا هُوَ إِلَّا أَرْدِي نَهْشَ	In triple circle, as on No 1332, year اَحَد
1386 1387	"	1041 4	In circle, the Kalima. <i>Margins</i> as usual, the right lower one containing ۱۰۴۱ وَ عَلِمَ عَلَى	نَادِشاَه عَارِف الدِّين مُحَمَّد شَاه حَبَاب ب
			W. 172 S. 8	صَاحِب قَرَان ثَامِن شَهَا صَرْب لَا هُور
1388	"	" 5	As on No 1386. ۱۰۴۱	As on No 1386 ۵
			W. 175 S. 9	
1389	"	1042 6	In square with knots at the corners, the Kalima, marginal inscriptions begin with صَدَقَ اَنِي نَكَر at bottom, date ۱۰۴۲ in right margin	In square with knots at the corners نَادِشاَه عَارِف شَاه حَبَاب Marginal inscriptions be- gin with شَهَاب الدِّين at top; in left margin ۶ سَمْعٌ صَرْب لَا هُور

¹ The dies from which this coin was struck do not match

Metal Yr.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Al 1390	Lahor	1042 7	As on No. 1389 I.F.	As on No. 1389, but v in bottom margin. جہاں
1391	"	1043 7	" W 178	
1392	"	1045 8	" W 170	A
1393	"	1046 9	" W 175	
1394	"	1048 11	" W 176	"
1395	"	1048 11	" W 177	"
1396	"	12	" W 178	"
1397	"	10 2 13	" W 179	As on No. 1396 but low marginal inscription جہاں
1398	"	13	" W 180	جہاں

SHĀH JAHĀN

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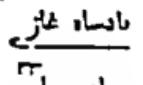
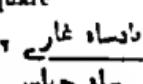
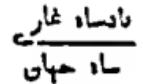
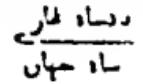
Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1399	Lāhor	1055	As on No 1397	As on No. 1397
1400		18	1.00	1A
			W 172	
1401	"	" 19	" 1.00	" 19
			W 169	
1402	"	1056	"	"
		20	1.01	1.
			W 174	
1403	"	1057	"	"
		20	1.04	1.
			W. 172	
1404	"	1059	"	"
		22	1.01	1.
			W. 172	
1405	"	1062	"	"
		25	1.11	1.
			W. 175	
1406	"	" 26	"	"
			1.11	1.
			W. 176	
1407	"	1063	"	"
		27	1.11	1.
			W. 176	
1408	"	1066	"	"
		29	1.11	1.
			W. 176	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
II 1400	Lahor	1066 30	As on No. 1397 W 174	As on No. 1397 "
1410	"	1068 31	W 168	"
1411 ½		1044 7	<i>Small pieces of Lahor mint</i> In triple circle بادشاہ خار سادھان مرب لادھر سندھ	In dotted circle قرآن نامہ [۱۴] صاحب
1412 ½	Lahor Darus sallana	1050 15	قرآن نامہ صاحب W 15 B 5	لادھر مرب دارالسلطنه ۱۵
1413 ¼	"	1050 20	As on No. 1412 W 44 B 7	As on No. 1412 "
1414	مڈل Muzl	1050 2 کنٹ کنٹ	In triple circle بادشاہ خار مرب مان الہ لادھر سندھ صاحب قران	In triple circle بادشاہ خار سادھان مرب لادھر سندھ صاحب قران

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1415	مُلْتَان Multān	1038 2 Ābān	As on No 1414 ۲ اَبَان W. 172 S 85	As on No 1414 ۱۰۳۸
1416	"	1039 2 Dī	" ۲ دی W. 176	" ۱۰۳۹
1417 1418	" Bah- man	" Bah- man	" ۲ بَهْمَان W. 176	" ۱۰۳۹
1419	"	1040 3	In circle, the Kalma, and ۱۰۴ <i>Margins as usual begin-</i> <i>ning with</i> صدق اَيْ نَكْر in upper right W. 174 S 85	نادشاہ عار ۳ سَهْ الدِّين مُحَمَّد شَاه حَمَان صاحب قران ثانی شهر ملتان صرب
1420 1421	"	" 4	As on No 1419 ۱۰۴. W. 173	As on No 1419 ۱۰۴. "
1422	"	1041 5	" ۱۰۴۱	" ۵
1423	"	1042 5	" ۱۰۴۲ W. 176	" ۶

Mug. No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1424	Multan مُلَكَ	1012 5	In square with knots at the corners, the Kalima, and "FF". Margins as usual, سَدِيق اَنِي جَكْر being at the top W 172 B 85	Contained as on obverse مُلَكَ مُلَكَ سَادِيق اَنِي جَكْر Margins as usual فَرِبْ مُلَكَ being on the left.
1425	"	6	As on No. 1424 "FF"	As on No. 1424 "
1426	"	1013 6	"FF" W 174	" "
1427	"	1014 7	"FF" W 169	" "
1428	"	1015 8	"FF" W 176	"
1429	"	1016 9	"FF" W 174	"
1430	"	1017 0	"FF" W 173	"
1431	"	1018 10	" W 174	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1432	مُلْتَان Multān	1047 11	As on No 1424 1. ١٤٢٤	As on No. 1424. 11
			W. 175	
1433	"	" 12	" 1. ١٤٢٥	" 12
			W. 172	
1434	"	1050 13	" 1. ١٤٣٠	" 13 M 40 in area.
			W. 174	
1435	"	1051 14	" 1. ١٤٣١	" 14 M 40
			W. 175	
1436	"	1054 18	" 1. ١٤٣٤	" 18
			W. 175	
1437	"	1066 29	over " 1. ١٤٤٦	" 29 M 41
			W. 176.	
1438	"	" 30	As on No 1437 1. ١٤٤٧	" 30 M 41
			W. 166	
1439	"	1068 31	" 1. ١٤٤٨	" 31 M 41
			W. 172	
1440	"	" 33	" 1. ١٤٤٩	" 33 M 41
			W. 175	

Num. No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1441	—	1069 33	In square the Kalima left margin و علم علی	In square  Lower margin فران تالی In right margin : ۱۱
1442 ¹ R	—	1	In square the Kalima, and " " Margins cut.	In square  Margins cut
1443 L	—	—	In square the Kalima. Margins cut.	
1444 L	—	1019 —	In dotted square the Kalima, and " "	In dotted square 
1445 L	—	— 18	Aeon. o 1442 Margins cut.	In square as No 1443 Margins cut. Date 18 in area
1446 L	—	— 21		

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1447 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	— 27	As on No. 1443, quatre-foil in area W. 87 S. 7.	As on No. 1443 rv
1448 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	— 13	“ W. 86 S. 7.	As on No. 1443, ۱۴۳ in right margin
Tute-nag 1449 ¹	—	—	In square, the Kalima Margins cut	In square
1450 sq	—	—	S. 75	مادشاہ عارف شاه جهان Margins cut
AR 1451	شاه اباد جہان Shāhja-hānābād Dāru-l-hilāfat	1060 24	In triple circle ثالث صاحب ربان شار حلوس	Nisārs In triple circle حہبہ اباد شہزادہ دار للخلافۃ صرب ۱۰۶
1452	کابل Kābul	1049 9	ثالث ۱۰۴۹ قران حب شار ما	کابل صرب سمة ۹
			W. 42 S. 75	Pl
			W. 40 S. 7	Pl

¹ These tutenag coins are alluded to in a foot-note on page 10 of Dr G. P. Taylor's 'Coins of Sūrat', J. R. A. S. (Bombay Branch), 1907

Metal No.	Mint	Dai	Obverse	Reverse
1453	کسر ka hmr	-	In triple circle بادشاہ غاری سادھاں تار W 40 S 60	In triple circle کسر ب سر
1454	لاهور Duru s- salqanat	1018 12	In triple circle بادشاہ غاری سادھاں تار W 40 S 7	In triple circle لاهور سر تار السلطۃ —
1455	"	— 30	فران لے سادھاں تار W 42 S 65	لاهور سر تار السلطۃ —
1456	"	1065 32	بادشاہ ۱۰۶۵ پر W 42 S 7	As on No 1455 but engraved
1457	اوسمی awsmi	-	بادشاہ W 163 S	اوسمی ب سر

Pl.

Pl.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1458	اودی پور Ūdaipūr	— 8	قر حـ ما نـ W. 303 S. 9.	اودی بـ صرـ Pl
1459 1460	اکر اناد Akbar- ābād	1044 7	In triple circle شاہ حـاـمـ	In triple circle اکر اناد صرـ 1 ۴۴
			W. 39 S. 45	
1461	„	— 8	As on No. 1459. ^	As on No 1459, date off the coin
			W. 38	
1462	„	— 14	In triple circle شاہ حـاـمـ فـلـوـسـ	اکر اناد صرـ
			W. 38	
1463	„	— 15	As on No 1462, date 15 to left of فـلـوـسـ	„ Pl
			W. 40.	
1464	„	—	As on No 1459	As on No 1459
			W. 38	
1465	بیرات Bairāt	—	شاہ حـاـمـ فـلـوـسـ	سـ هـرـ بـ صرـ
			W. 305 S. 95	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AE 1466	بخارا Bawrat	— 7	ساد + بخارا مکہ	سراب ب مکہ
			W 40 S 45	
1467	دہلی Dehli	104 - 7	ساد بخارا ٹلوس +	مکہ ۱۰ - سراب د
			W 39	
1468	"	— 12	ساد بخارا	As on No. 1467
			W 37	
1469	"	—	As on No. 1467	
			W 39	
1470	سورت Surat	1042 7 (sc)	ساد بخارا ٹلوس +	ب سراب ب مکہ
			W 315 S 85	
1471	ساد بخارا شہبذا بخارا Dāru-l Khildafat	—	ناد ساد خار ساد بخارا صاحب قران ۷۸	دار للخلاف سراب بخارا اناد م —
			W 310 S 9	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1472	—	—	شاه جهان	.

W. 38

Accession 18 VI 1087 (Thursday, February 14, 1628)

Deposition 17 IX 1068 (Tuesday, June 8, 1658)

Death 26 VII 1076 (Monday, January 22, 1666).

Earliest known coin Æ 1087 AR 1087 AE 1087.

Latest ,,, AR 1069 AR 1069 AE 29 *Julius*

Unrepresented mints and metals

Æ Ahmadābād, Akbarnagar, Ilahābād, Ījān, Balkh, Bhilsa, Pattan Deo, Patna, Tatta, Jahāngīrnagar, Shāhjahānābād, Kashmīr, Khambāyat, Multān

AR Ajmer, Urdū Zafar Qarīn, Aurangnagar, Peshāwar, Lakhnau

Æ Ahmadābād, Akbarnagar, Ilahābād, Elichpūr, Patna, Dogāon, Kashmīr, Lakhnau, Nārnol

MURĀD BAKHSH

A. H. 1068

A. D. 1658

Æ 1473	احمد اراد Ahmad- ābād	1068 1	In square, the Kalma <i>Margins</i> Left عثمان Top و علم علی ۱۰۶۸ W. 175 S 9	In square نادشاه عاز محمد مراد بخش <i>Margins</i> ايو المظفر مروج الدين صرب احمد اراد Top احد
1474	سورت Sūrat	1068	As on No 1473 <i>Margins</i> begin with صدق اي ذكر on right, date ۱۰۶۸ in top margin W. 172. S 9	As on No 1473, top margin cut, in left margin صرب سورت

Pl

Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1475	کھنڈیت Khambayat	— 1	As on No. 1473 but date not visible. W 170 S .85	As on No. 1473 in left margin سرپ کھنڈیت

Rebelled early in A. H. 1068.

Arrested 4 : X : 1068 (Friday June 25, 1658).

Died 21 : IV : 1071 (Wednesday December 4, 1661).

Earliest known coin AR 1068 AR 1068 AR 1 Jada.

Latest " AR 1068 AR 1068 (8 Jadas) AR

Unrepresented mints and metals:

AR Ahmadabad Khambayat.

AR Surat.

SHĀH SHUJĀ'

A. H. 1068-1070.

A. D. 1657-1660

Rebelled early in A. H. 1068.

Defeated in IX, 1070 (May 1660).

Died in 1071 (1660-1661).

Earliest known coin } AR 1068.
Latest " } AR 1068.

Unrepresented mints and metals:

Issues absent from this Collection; only five rupees known at present of two different types two in the British Museum, one in the Lucknow Museum, and two in private Collections. The mint on one of these has been read as Akbarnagar. The tentative mint readings given in the British Museum Catalogue are incorrect.

VI

AURANGZEB 'ĀLAMGĪR¹

A.H. 1068-1118

A.D. 1658-1707

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 1476	احسن اباد Ahsan-ābād	1118 50	اورنگ ریس عالم گیر ۱۱۱۸ شاہ رد چو مهر میر در حهان	مانوس میمیت سنه جلوس صرب احسن اباد
			W. 168 S 8	P1
			The couplet is	
			سکه رد در حهان چو مهر میر شاہ اورنگ ریس عالم گیر	
			'Struck coin in the world like the shining sun, Shāh Aurangzeb 'Alamgīr.'	
			The inscription on the reverse side is	
			سنه حلوس میمیت مانوس	
			'The year of the accession associated with prosperity'	
			This reverse formula was adopted by Aurangzeb, and its use continues, with few exceptions, till the close of the dynasty	
1477	اسلام اباد Islām-ābād	1102 38	As on No 1476 ۱۱۰۲	حلوس میمیت سنه مانوس صرب اسلام اباد
			W 168 S 85	

¹ The weights and sizes of the silver coins of Aurangzeb and his successors are omitted. The reason is given on p. viii of the Preface.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 1478	اورنگ اباد Aurang Abad	1075 7	As on No. 1476 I ve W 170 S -85	اورنگ اباد ب مانوس مر میمس ستہ چلوں
1479	"	1077 9	" W 189 S. 8	" I
1480	برہانپور Burhan-pur	1115 48	" W 170. S. 88	مانوس میمس ستہ چلوں مرتب برہانپور
1481	تھٹا Tatta	1075 8	I ve W 170 S 85.	As on No. 1476 but mint and date a Pl
1482	جہانگیر نگر Jahangir-nagar	1082 14	In square with knots at the corners عالم گیر رب ساد اورنگ Margins Lower در جهان Left Right دکڑ W 168 S 8	Contained as obverse چلوں — Margins Top ایف Right مرتب Bottom جہانگیر نگر Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AJ 1483	جہانگیر نگر Jahāngīr-nagar	1107 40	As on No 1476 ١٤٧٦ W 170 S 85	مانوس میمنت سنه حلوس صرب جہانگیر نگر
1484	حیدر آباد Haider-ābād Dāru-l-jihād	1102 35	As on No 1476 ١٤٧٦ W 172 S 88	حلوس میمنت دار للهاد مانوس صرب حیدر آباد
1485	خجستہ بنیاد Khujista Bunyād	1113 45	As on No 1476 ١٤٧٦ W 168 S 85	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس صرب خجستہ بنیاد
1486	سورت Sūrat Bandar e mubārak	— 1	اورنگ ریپ عالم گیر رد چو ندر میر در جهان W 173 S 9	سدر مبارک سورت صرب حلوس میمنت مانوس سنه احمد
1487	Sūrat	1075 —	As on No 1476 ١٤٧٦ W. 168 S 9	سنه حلوس میمنت مانوس سورت صرب

Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
<i>N</i> 1488	سہاد جہان آباد Shahja hānābād <i>Dāru-l Hilafat</i>	1096 29	As on No. 1476 W 168 S -85	نہ حبا اباد دار للہا سہاد مرب حلوں مہم مانوس ستہ
1489		1101 38	"	"
			W 168 S. 9	
1490	سوالور Sholapur	1080 12	As on No. 1476 W 172 S 85	سوالور پ مانوس مر مہم ستہ حلوں
1491	"	1085 18	"	ستہ ۱۸ حلوں مہم مانوس مر پ سوالور
			W 169 S -85	
1492	ظفر آباد Zafarābād	1080 18	"	مانوس مہم ستہ حلوں مرب ظفر آباد
			W 170 S. -85.	
1493	ظفر پور Zafarpur	1098 31	"	مانوس مہم ستہ حلوں پ مر ظفر پور
			W 169 S 9	

Pl.

Pl.

Pl.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 1494	عالم گیرپور 'Alam-gīrpūr	1106 43	As on No 1476 W 165. S. 8	مانوس میمیت حلوس سنه صرب عالم گیرپور
1495	کابل Kābul Dāru-l-mulk	1110 —	As on No 1486 W 170 S. 8	حلوس میمیت مادوس دار الملک صرب کابل .
1496	"	—	" W 172 S. 9	"
1497	کھسایت Kham-bāyat	— 1	اورنگ ریس عالم گیر چو مهر میر کہ رد W 170 S. 8	کھسایت مانوس صر میمیت حلوس احد سنه
1498	گلبرگہ Gulbarga	1105 40	As on No 1476 W. 168 S. 8	مانوس میمیت سنه حلوس صرب گلبرگہ
1499	گلکندہ Gulkanda	1086 20	As on No 1476 W 172 S. 85	As on No 1498, but mint گلکندہ, and date r.

Pl

Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1500	لہور Lahor Daru-e-saljamat	1097 29	As on No. 1476 " 17	لہور دارالسلطنه عرب خوس مونت مانوس Pl.
1501	محمد آباد Muham madibad	1100 32	" W 168 S 85.	As on No. 1498, but mint محمد آباد and date rr Pl.
1502	ملان Multan	1077 10	" W 168. S 85	As on No. 1498 but mint ملان and date : M 41
1503	"	1078 11	" A W 168 S 85	" M 42
1504		1082 15	" r W 167 S 8.	مانوس مومس خوس ۱۰ سو عرب ملان M 43
1505	"	1088 20	" A W 168 S 75	M 44
1506	"	1094 20	" r W 168 S. 8	As on No. 1502. M 44

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 1507	ملکہ نگر Malika-nagar	1090 22	<p style="text-align: center;">نادشاہ ریس نہادر عاز دین محمد اور م</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. 168 S. 75</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">حلوں ۲۲ صر ب ۱۹۰ ملکہ نگر</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl</p>
A 1508	اتاوا Itāwa	1099 31	<p style="text-align: center;">اورنگ ریس عالم گیر شہزادہ رد چو ندر میر کے در حبہان</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">مانوس میمیت ۳۱ سہ حلوں صرپ اتاوا</p>
				This is the typical silver couplet, the word 'moon', being substituted for 'sun'
1509	"	1101 34	" ۱۱.۱	" ۳۲
1510	"	1103 35	" ۱۱.۲	" ۳۵
1511	"	36	" ۱۱.۳	" ۳۴
1512	"	1104 36	" ۱۱.۴	" ۳۶
1513	"	1105 38	" ۱۱.۵	" ۳۸
1514	"	1106 39	" ۱۱.۶	" ۳۹
1515	"	1107 39	" ۱۱.۷	" ۳۹

MUGHAL EMPERORS

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1516	1,51 Itkwa	1107 40	As on No. 1508 II	As on No. 1508 P
1517		1108		P
1518		40	II A	P
1519	"	41	II A	" P
1520	"	1109 41	II I	" P
1521	1,51 Itkwa	1110 42	III	PP but 1,51 is now and after written 1,51
1522		" 43	III	" P
1523		1111 43	" III	" P
1524		" 44	" III	" P
1525	"	1112 44	" III	" P
1526	"	" 45	" III	P
1527	"	1113 45	" III	" P
1528		" 46	" III	" P
1529	"	1114 40	" III	" P

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1530	اٹاوا Itāwa	1114 47	As on No 1508 ۱۱۱۸	As on No 1521 ۱۱۲۱
1531	"	1115 47	" ۱۱۱۹	" ۱۱۲۰
1532	"	" 48	" ۱۱۱۰	" ۱۱۲۱
1533	"	1116 48	" ۱۱۱۱	" ۱۱۲۱
1534	"	" 49	" ۱۱۱۲	" ۱۱۲۲
1535	"	1117 49	" ۱۱۱۳	" ۱۱۲۳
1536	"	" 50	" ۱۱۱۴	" ۱۱۲۴
1537	"	1118 50	" ۱۱۱۵	" ۱۱۲۵
1538	اجمیر Ajmer <i>Dāru-l-khair</i>	1107 39	اورنگ زین عالم گر ۱۱۰۷ شہزادہ رد چو ندر میر کر سے در حبہان	دار للحیر احمدیر صرب میمت ماوس حلوس ۳۹
1539	"	1109 41	" ۱۱۰۹	" ۱۱۲۱
1540	"	1110 42	" ۱۱۱۰	" ۱۱۲۲
1541	"	" 43	" ۱۱۱۱	" ۱۱۲۳

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1542	اچمہر Ajmer <i>Dāru-l Khātir</i>	1111 43	As on No. 1538 1111	As on No. 1538 " "
1543		1112 44	1112	" "
1544		1118 46	1118	" "
1545 1546	"	1114 46	1114	" "
1547	"	1116 47	1116	" "
1548		48	1116	" "
1549	"	1118 50	" "	" "
1550		" 51	1118	" "
1551	اوچن Ujain	1097 29	" "	مالوں میوس " " کے طور ترب ارچن
1552	Ujain	1102 —	" "	but اچن

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1553	Ujain <i>Dāru-l-fath</i>	1108 41	As on No 1538 1108	مادوس ميمنت ١٥١ حلوس سة صرت دار الفتح احين
1554	"	— 46	"	مادوس ميمس ١٤٦ سة حلوس صرت دار الفتح احين
1555	"	1116 49	" 1116	" ١٤٩
1556	احسن اباد <i>Ahsan-ābād</i>	1115 47	" 1115	مادوس ميميت ١٤٧ سة حلوس صرت احسن اباد
1557	احمد اباد <i>Ahmād-ābād</i>	1075 —	" ١٠٧٥	but mint " احمد اباد
1558	"	1080 12	" ١٠٨٠	" ١٢
1559	"	1108 —	" ١١٠٨	"
1560	"	1118 51	" ١١١٨	" ٥١

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1561	احمدنگر Ahmad nagar	1070 1	ابو الظفر محبی الدین ۱۷ محمد دهادر عالم گیر اورنگ ریب پادشاه خار	احمدنگر مرب حلوں مہمند مانوس سے احمد
1562		106— (re- versed) —	" "	"
1563 ¹		1095 28	اورنگ ریب عالم گیر ۲۸ رد حربہ منیر ک در جهان	مانوس مہمند سے حلوں مرب احمد نگر
1564		1118 50	۱۱۱۸	۰
1565	اسلام اباد Islam abad	—	As on No. 1563.	اسلام اباد ب مانوس مر مہمند حلوں
1566 1567		1107 39	" "	حلوں مہمند سے مانوس مرب اسلام اباد
1568 1569	"	" 40	"	"

¹ Note the unusual arrangement of the dates on this coin.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1570	اسلام اباد Islām-ābād	1108 40	As on No. 1563 ١١٨	As on No 1566. ٤٠
1571	اکبر اباد Akbar-ābād	1069 1	ابو الطفر محبی الدین مکہ نهادر شاہ عالم گیر ۱۷۹ اورنگ ریس دادشاہ عار	اکبر اباد صرب میمیت مالوں حلوں احمد سے
1572	"	1071 3	In square دادشاہ عار شاہ عالم گیر Margins Left ابو الطفر Top محبی الدین محمد Right اورنگ ریس Bottom نهادر سے ١٧٩	In square اکبر اباد صرب Margins Left حلوں Top میمیت Right مالوں Bottom سے
1573	"	" 4	" ١٧١	" ٣
1574	"	1086 18	" ١٨٦	" ١٨
1575	"	1088 21	" ١٨٨ Word محمد in right margin	" ٢١
1576	Akbar-ābād <i>Mustaq-qirru-l-khilāfat</i>	1101 84	As on No 1563 Date ١١١ to left of bottom line M 22	اکبر اباد صرب مستقر للخلافة میمیت حلوں مالوں ۳۴ Q 2

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1577	Akbar Abhd <u>Musta qurru-l- Hidayat</u>	1109 85	As on No. 1576 " " M. 22	As on No. 1576 " "
1578	"	— 41	M. 45	" "
1579		1109 42	M. 45 " " M. 45	" "
1580	"	1110 42	M. 45 " " M. 45	" "
1581	"	1111 43	M. 45 " " M. 45	" "
1582		"	M. 40 " "	" "
1583		1112 44	M. 45 " " M. 45	" "
1584	"	45	M. 45 " " M. 45	" "
1585		1113 45	M. 45 " " M. 45	" "
1586	"	1116 48	M. 45 " "	" "

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1587	Akbar-ābād <i>Mustaqarrū-l-khilāfat</i>	1116 48	As on No 1576 1114 M 45	As on No. 1576 ۱۵۷۶
1588	"	" 49	" 1114 M 45.	" ۱۵۹
1589	"	1117 49	" 1114 M 45	" ۱۵۹
1590	"	" 50	" 1114 M 45	" ۱۵۰
1591	"	1118 50	" 1114 M 45	" ۱۵۰
1592	"	" 51	" 1114 M 45	" ۱۵۱
1593 1594	اکبریگ Akbar-nagar	1070 3	اوریگ ریپ عالم گیر ش چو مهر میر کر در حهان	حلوس میمیت ماہوس ۳ سه خرب اکبریگ ۱۵۰
1595	"	1071 3	"	" ۳ ۱۵۱
1596	"	1072 4	"	" ۴ ۱۵۲

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1567	أکبر نگار Akbar nagar	1081 18	As on No. 1593	As on No. 1593 ۱۷ ۱۸
1568	"	1083 18		" ۱۹ ۱۸
1596 1600	"	— 20	"	"
1601	"	— 21	"	"
1602		— 25	"	" ۲۰
1603	"	— 26		" ۲۱
1604	"	— 27	"	" ۲۲
1605	"	1099 32	"	" ۲۳
1606	"	— 33	"	" ۲۴
1607	"	1101 33	"	" ۲۵
1608	"	— 36		" ۲۶
1000	"	— 45	bat ^{۱۰} is in place of ^{۱۰} س	" ۲۷

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1610	اکبرنگر Akbar-nagar	1112 44	As on No 1609	As on No 1593 ۱۵ ۱۱۱۲
1611	"	— 45	"	" ۴۵
1612	الہ اباد Ilahābād Town	1071 4	اوریگ زین عالم گیر ش رد چو مهر میر در حبہ ۱۰۷۱	بلدة الہ اباد صرب حلوس میمٹ مادوس سہ ۱۰
1613	Ilahābād	— 24	As on No 1612, but in place of مهر	مادوس میمٹ ۳۴ سہ حلوس صر الہ اباد
1614	امتیار گرہ Imtiyāz-garh	—	As on No 1613	مادوس میمٹ حلوس سہ صر امتیار گرہ
1615	اوریگ اباد Aurang-ābād	1073 5	As on No 1613 ۱۰۷۳	اوریگ اباد ۵ مادوس صر میمٹ سہ حلوس
1616	"	1099 31	" ۱۰۹۹	مادوس میمٹ ۳۱ سہ حلوس صر اوریگ اباد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1617	Burhan-pur Baldat-i-filHira	—	أبو الظفر محب الدين محمد بهرام عالم گر ارلک ریب	حلوس مانوس میس فاخره برهانپور ب مر بلدا
1618	Burhan-pur	— 3	As on No. 1618	As on No. 1616 but mint برهانپور and date r
1619	"	1087 —	" Date at left of bottom line.	"
1620		1091 23	"	"
1621	"	1111 43	Date in top line. " " "	"
1622	"	1112 45	" " "	"
1623	"	1115 47	" " "	"
1624		1116 49	" " "	"
1625	"	1117 50	" " "	"
1626	برهانی Barell	1100 83	As on No. 1613, but date in top line	As on No. 1616 but mint برهانی and date rr

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1627	بریلی Bareli	1107 40	As on No 1613 ۱۱۰۷	As on No 1616. ۱۶
1628	"	1108 41	" ۱۱۰۸	" ۱۶
1629	"	1111 44	" ۱۱۱۱	" ۱۶
1630	"	1112 45	" ۱۱۱۲	" ۱۶
1631	"	1113 —	" ۱۱۱۳	"
1632	"	1114 47	" ۱۱۱۴	" ۱۶
1633	"	1115 48	" ۱۱۱۵	" ۱۶
1634	"	1118 50	" ۱۱۱۸	" ۰
1635	بھکر Bhakkar	1083 16	عالم گیر ریس شاہ اور سُکن چو ندر میر ۸۳ رد در جهان	مانوس میمیت حلوس ۱۶ ب صر بھکر Pl
1636	بھلسہ Bhilsa	—	As on No 1612	مانوس میمیت بھلسہ حلوس صر سے — Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1637	بیجاپور Bijapur Dāru-g gāfr	— 31	As on No. 1613	خوس س میمس مانو س ۲۱ الظاهر دار بیجاپور ب خرب
1638		1113 48	Date in top line. 1115	مانوس میمس خوس دار الظاهر خرب بیجاپور
1639 1640		1115 48	" 1116	" "
1641	"	1116 48	1117	" "
1642	پٹنہ Patna	— 10	As on No. 1613	As on No. 1613 but mint and date :
1643	"	— 17		"
1644	"	— 18		"
1645	"	— 19	"	" "
1646		1095 28	Date in top line 1118	" "

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1647	پٹسہ Patna	1099 32	As on No 1613 ١٠٩٩	As on No 1642 ١٦٤٢
1648	"	1106 38	" ١١٠٦	" ١٦٤٨
1649	"	" 39	" ١١٠٧	" ١٦٤٩
1650	"	1112 46	" ١١١٢	" ١٦٥٦
1651	"	1115 48	" ١١١٥	" ١٦٥٨
1652	تتہ Tatta	1070 1	ابو الطفر محبی الدین ١٠٧٠	ماوس میمیت تتہ حلسوں ب احد صر سہ
1653	"	— 4	As on No 1613	As on No 1613, but mint تتہ, and date ۴
1654	"	— 5	but word سہ to left of bottom line	" ۵
1655	"	1073 6	Date to left of bottom line ١٠٧٣	" ۶
1656	"	1085 17	Date to left of middleline ١٠٨٥	" ۱۷
1657	"	1090 22	Date in top line ١٠٩٠	" ۲۲

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1658	LJ Tatta	1097 39	As on No. 1618 II 1	As on No. 1653. II
1659	"	1100 39	" II	" II
1660		1101 34	II 1	" II
1661	"	1103 35	" II 1	" II
1662		1105 37	" II 1	II
1663	"	1106 38	" II 1	" II
1664	"	1108 41	" II 1	" II
1665		1117 49	" II 1	" II
1666	حولہ گدھ Jumagadh	1071 3	In square with knots at the corners معلم کر ربیس اورنک سائے Margins Bottom سکہ ورد Left در جہان Top سور ندر Right سور سندھ	Contained as obverse مانوس میس حلوں Maryans Top مغرب Right حوالہ Bottom کلہ Left ہند Right سندھ

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1667	جُنَاجَدْه حُوَّا Jünagadh	— 8	As on No. 1666. <i>Margins cut</i> In top margin ^	As on No. 1666 <i>Margins cut</i>
1668	"	10	<i>Margins "</i> Right د، سکھ Bottom در حبّان	Top margin " . سس
1669	"	1080 12	Date ۱۰۸۰ in top margin	Date ۱۰ in top margin
1670	Jünagarh	— 31	As on No. 1613	As on No. 1613, but mint جُنَاجَدْه, and date ۳۱
1671	"	1100 33	Date in top line. ۱۱۰۰	" ۳۳
1672	"	1101 34	" ۱۱۰۱	" ۳۴
1673	جَاهَانْگِيرَنَاغَر Jahāngīrnagar	1094 26	Date to left of middle line ۱۰۹۴	As on No. 1616, but mint جَاهَانْگِيرَنَاغَر, and date ۲۶
1674	"	— 31	"	" ۳۱
1675	"	1100 —	" ۱۱۰۰	"
1676	"	1114 46	Date in top line ۱۱۱۴	" ۴۶
1677	"	" 47	" ۱۱۱۵	" ۴۷

MUGHAL EMPERORS

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AB 1678	چینپاتن Chink-patan	— 42	As on No. 1613.	As on No. 1613 but mint چینپاتن and date ^{۴۲} "
1679	"	— 50	"	"
1680	حیدر آباد Haider-abad Dāru-l-fikd	1099 —	Date in top line. ۱۰۹۹	دلار للهاد مانوس عرب حیدر آباد
1681		1114 46	۱۱۱۴	جلوس سمنیت دار للهاد مانوس ^{۴۶} عرب
1682 ¹	"	۱۱۱۷ 47	۱۱۱۷	As on No. 1681 but word حیدر آباد visible in bottom line.
1683	کھویستہ بونیاں Khojista Bonyid	1101 34	As on No. 1613 Date in top line. ۱۱۰۱	As on No. 1616 but mint کھویستہ بونیاں, and date ^{۳۴} "
1684	"	1115 47	۱۱۱۵	"
1685	"	۱۱۱۶ 48	۱۱۱۶	"
1686	سرسیت Sarsat Bawali-i-mubarak	1070 1	As on No. 1486. Date to left of bottom line. ۱۰۷۰	As on No. 1486

¹ The mint of this type was read by Colonel Yost as Dāru-l-fikd Tatta, see J.A.S.B., 1905 but this coin dispenses of any uncertainty as to the correct identification.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1687	Sūrat	1077 9	As on No 1686 Date to left of middleline ١٠٧٧	سہ حلوس میمت مادوس سورت صرب
1688	"	1079 11	" ١٠٧٩	" ١١
1689	"	1080 12	" ١٠٨٠	" ١٢
1690	"	1082 15	" ١٠٨٢	" ١٥
1691	"	1083	"	"
1692	"	15	"	١٥
1693	"	1101 (sic) 15	Date ١١١ in top line "	" ١٥
1694	"	1083 16	As on No 1687 ١٠٨٣	" ١٦
1695	"	— 20	"	" ٢٠
1696	"	1089 21	but date ١٠٨٩ in top line "	" ٢١
1697	"	1090 22	As on No 1696 ١٠٩٦	مادوس میمت ٢٢ سہ حلوس صرب سورت
1698	"	1091 23	" ١٠٩١	" ٢٣

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1699	Sûrat	1091 24	As on No. 1697 1 11	As on No. 1697 rr*
1700	"	1092 24	" 11r	" rr*
1701		25	1 1r	1 r*
1702	"	1093 25	1 1r	rs
1703	"	" 26	1 1r	1 r*
1704	"	1094 26	1 1r	rs
1705	"	1095 27	1 1o	" r
1706	"	28	1 1o	" rr*
1707	"	1096 28	1 11	" rr*
1708		29	1 11	" rr
1709	"	1097 29	1 1	" rr
1710		" 30	1 1	" r
1711	"	1098 30	1 1	" r

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1712	Sūrat	1100 33	As on No 1697 II..	As on No. 1697 III
1713	"	1101 33	" II.I	" III
1714	"	" 34	" II.I	" III
1715	"	1102 34	" II.II	" III
1716	"	— 36	"	" III
1717	"	1106 38	" II.I	" III
1718	"	1107 39	" II.IV	" III
1719	"	" 40	" II.IV	" III
1720	"	1109 41	" II.I	" III
1721	"	1110 42	" II.I.	" III
1722	"	" 43	" II.I.	" III
1723	"	1111 43	" II.II	" III
1724	"	" 44	" II.II	" III

MUGHAL EMPERORS

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1726	Serat	1112 44	As on No. 1697 III	As on No. 1697 III
1726	"	45	III	" P
1727	"	1113 45	" III	" P
1728	"	" 46	" III	P
1729	"	1114 46	III	" P
1730	"	47	III	" P
1731		1115 47	" III	" P
1732	"	" 48	" III	" P
1733	"	1116 49	" III	" P
1734	"	1117 49	III	P
1735	"	50	" III	" P
1736	"	1118 50	III	" P
1737	"	51	III	" P

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Ar 1738 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sūrat	—	As on No. 1696	As on No. 1696.
1738a $\frac{1}{2}$	„	1090 23	As on No. 1697 ۱۶۹۷	As on No. 1697 ۱۶۹۷
1739	سہریند Sahrind	1106 38	As on No. 1613. Date in top line. ۱۶۱۳	As on No. 1616, but mint سہریند, and date ۱۶۱۶
1740	„	1107 39	„ ۱۶۱۴	„ ۱۶۱۴
1741	„	1108 40	„ ۱۶۱۵	„ ۱۶۱۵
1742	„	41	„ ۱۶۱۶	„ ۱۶۱۶
1743	„	1109 41	„ ۱۶۱۷	„ ۱۶۱۷
1744	„	42	„ ۱۶۱۸	„ ۱۶۱۸
1745	„	1110 43	„ ۱۶۱۹	„ ۱۶۱۹
1746	„	1116 48	„ ۱۶۲۰	„ ۱۶۲۰
1747	„	1117 50	„ ۱۶۲۱	„ ۱۶۲۱
1748	شہزادہ جہان اناد Shāhja- hānābād <i>Dāru-l-</i> <i>khrlāfat</i>	1071 3	اوریگ ریب عالم کیر رد چو ندر میر کے در جہان ۱۶۲۱	فہ حها انا د دار للخلا شاہ ن صریب حلوس میمت مادوس سما ۳

MUGHAL EMPERORS

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1749	Shahja hinkbad <i>Dāru-l- khilafat</i>	1072 4	As on No. 1748 I vr	As on No. 1748 r
1750		1075 7	but date in top line. I vr	"
1751		1077 10	As on No. 1750 I v	I
1752		1082 14	I r	" IP
1753	"	1083 16	I AP	I
1754	"	1084 17	I AP	" I v
1755	"	1088 20	" A	" r
1756	"	1089 21	I AP	" r
1757		1090 23	I A	" IP
1758	"	1096 28	" I A	" r
1759	"	29	" I A	r
1760	"	1097 20	" I A	r
1761	"	30	" I A	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1762	شاہ حہاں اباد Shāhja- hānābād <u>Dāru-l-</u> <u>khilāfat</u>	1099 32	As on No 1750. ۱۰۹	As on No 1750 ۱۰۹
1763	"	1101 34	" ۱۱۰۱	" ۱۰۹
1764	"	1103 35	" ۱۱۰۲	" ۱۰۹
1765	"	1104 36	" ۱۱۰۳	" ۱۰۹
1766	"	1105 37	" ۱۱۰۴	" ۱۰۹
1767	"	1106 38	" ۱۱۰۵	" ۱۰۹
1768	"	" 39	" ۱۱۰۶	" ۱۰۹
1769	"	1107 39	" ۱۱۰۷	" ۱۰۹
1770	"	1108 40	" ۱۱۰۸	" ۱۰۹
1771	"	" 41	" ۱۱۰۹	" ۱۰۹
1772	"	1110 42	" ۱۱۱۰	" ۱۰۹
1773	"	1111 43	" ۱۱۱۱	" ۱۰۹
1774	"	1112 44	" ۱۱۱۲	" ۱۰۹

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1775	شہان اباد Shahjan hānabād <u>Dāru-l-</u> <u>Hulafat</u>	1115 47	As on No. 1750 1116	As on No. 1750 ۴۷
1778		1116 48	1117	۴۸
1777	"	1117 49	1118	۴۹
1778	"	50	1119	۵۰
1779		1118 50	1118	۵۰
1780	"	51	1119	۵۱
1781	"	1119 51	1119	۵۱
1782	سولپور Sholapur	1096 39	اُرکت زب عالم گیر ۱۹۱ رد سو پلر مس رک در جهان	مانوس مسیب ۳۹ ست حلوں زرب سولپور
1783	ظفر اباد Zafarābād	— 8	As on No. 1782, but in place of بدر مہر	As on No. 1782 but mint ظفر اباد, and date
1784	"	— 12		۱۲
1785	ظفر اباد Zafarābād	1099 32	As on No. 1782. Date in top line ۱۱۱	مانوس مسیب ۳۲ ست حلوں زرب مہر ظفر اباد

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Ah 1786 1787	ظفرپور Zafarpur	1100 32	As on No. 1782. ١١٠٠	As on No. 1785. ١١٠٠
1788	عالم گیرپور 'Alam-gīrpūr	— 4	As on No 1782	عالم گیرپور ـ مانوس صر میمت سنه حلوس
1789	"	1096 29	Date in top line ١٠٩٦	مانوس میمت سنه حلوس صرب عالم گیرپور
1790	"	1097 30	" ١٠٩٧	" ٣٠
Pl				
1791	"	— 44	"	مانوس میمت سنه حلوس صرب عالم گیرپور
1792	اعظیم ااد 'Azim-ābād	1118 51	As on No 1789. ١١١٨	مانوس سنه میمت ااد حلوس عظیم صرب
Pl				

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1793	Kabul	1092 24	اورنگ زب عالم گر رد سو بدر مسر کر در جهان	حوس سمان مالوس مرب کابل ۲۴
1794 ¹	Darul mulk	1094 27	As on No. 1793 but date is on left of middle line and regnal year is in top line.	حوس سمان مالوس دارالملک مرب کابل ۲۷
1795	"	1098 —	As on No. 1793 but date is to left of bottom line	As on No. 1794 but with out date
1796	"	1099 81	As on No. 1795 " "	As on No. 1794 but date is to left of bottom line.
1797		1102 34	" "	"
1798		1104 36	" "	"
1799	"	1105 —	" "	But date is to left of bottom line.
1800		— 40	Data illegible.	"
1801	"	1107 40	but date is " in top line	"

¹ Note the unusual positions of the dates on Coins Nos. 1794, 1799 and 1801.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 1802	Kābul <i>Dāru-l-mulk</i>	— 45	As on No 1795	سَهْ حَلُوس مِيمَت مَاوُسْ دَارُ الْمَلَك صَرْب كَابُل ٤٥
1803	"	1118 —	but date ١١١٨ to left of middle line	As on No 1799 ١١١٨
1804	کتک Katak	— 35	As on No 1793	مَاوُس مِيمَت سَهْ حَلُوس كَاتِك صَرْكَاتِك
1805	"	— 37	"	، ٣٧
1806	"	1110 43	Date to left of bottom line ١١١	" ٤٣
1807	"	— 46	"	" ٤٦
1808	"	1117 49	but date ١١١٩ in top line	" ٤٩
1809	"	" 50	" ١١١٩	" ٥
1810	کشمیر Kashmir	— 32	اورنگ ریپ عالم گیر رد چو ندر منیر در حہاں	مَاوُس مِيمَت سَهْ حَلُوس کشمیر صَرْب

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1811	کشمیر Kashmir	1105 8-	As on No. 1810 Date 110 to left of bottom line.	مالوں منصب سندھ طروں پر کشمیر
1812	"	— 45	"	"
1813	"	— 46	"	"
1814		1115 4-	" 1116	"
1815	"	1116 49	but date 1117 in top line	"
1816		1117 50	عالم گور پر ارٹنگ را رد ہو نظر مصیہ در جہاں 1117	مالوں منصب سندھ طروں پر کشمیر
1817 1818 1819	کھبایس Khambayat	1070 1	As on No. 1497 but date in bottom line	کھبایس پر مالوں پر منصب طروں احمد

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1820	Kambā-yat (Cambay)	1081 13	As on No. 1810 Date ۱۸۱ in bottom line	مابوس میمس ۱۳ سدھ حلوس صر کنایت
1821	"	1086 —	" ۱۰۸۶	"
1822	"	1091 23	" ۱۰۹۱	" ۲۳
1823	"	1101 38	" ۱۱۰۱	" ۳۸
1824	"	1102 34	" ۱۱۰۲	" ۳۴
1825	"	1107 40	" ۱۱۰۷	" ۴۰
1826	"	1115 48	but date ۱۱۱۰ in top line	" ۱۱۱۵
1827	"	1118 50	" ۱۱۱۸	" ۵۰
1828	گلبرگہ Gulbarga	1098 31	As on No. 1810, but date ۱۹۸ in top line	As on No. 1810, but mint گلبرگہ, and date ۳۱
1829	گلکنڈہ Gulkanda (Golconda)	1069 1	نادشاہ عارف بھادر عالم گیر ۱۹۹ رس محمد اورنگ	گلکنڈہ صر سدھ احمد جلوس میمس مابوس

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1830	گلکنڈہ Gulkanda (Golconda)	1071 5	As on No. 1810. Date ۱۷۱ to left of bottom line.	مانوس میس ۰ سے حلوں ب مر گلکنڈہ
1831		6	" "	" "
1832		1076 14	" "	" "
1833		" 18	" "	" "
1834		— 24		" "
1835	"	— 30		" "
1836	گوالیار (Gwalior)	1101 —	As on No. 1810. Date in top line. ۱۱۱	حلوں میس مانوس مرب گوالیار
1837	لاهور Lahor Dāru s saltanat	1072 4	اولنگ ریب عالم گیر رد حرمہ مترک در جهان ۱۲	لاہور دارالسلطنة مرب حلوں سمنٹ مانوس سے
1838	"	1079 11	As on No. 1837, but in place of مہر ۱	" ۱۱

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1839	لہور Lāhor <i>Dāru-s-saltanat</i>	— 13	As on No. 1838.	As on No. 1837. " 13
1840 ¹	"	1085 18	As on No. 1837	," 18
1841	"	— 20	As on No. 1838	," 19.
1842	"	1088 21	," 1.88	," 19
1843	"	1090 22	but date 1.9. in top line	," 19
1844	"	1095 27	," 1.95	," 19
1845	"	1096 28	," 1.96	," 19
1846	"	" 29	," 1.97	," 19
1847	"	1097 29	," 1.97	," 19
1848	"	" 30	," 1.98	," 19.
1849	"	1098 30	," 1.98	," 19.
1850	"	" 31	," 1.98	," 19

¹ A temporary revival of the original type

MUGHAL EMPERORS

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
1851	Ja ^y Lahor Dāru s- salqanat	1099 81	As on No. 1838 " "	As on No. 1837 " "
1852	"	1100 82	" "	" "
1853	"	83	" "	" "
1854		1101 83	" "	" "
1855		1102 84	" "	" "
1856		85	" "	" "
1857	"	1103 85	" "	" "
1858		1104 86	" "	" "
1859	"	87	" "	" "
1860		1105 87	" "	" "
1861	"	88	" "	" "
1862		88	" "	" "
1863		1106 88	" "	" "

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1864	لہور Lāhor <i>Dāru-s-salṭanat</i>	1106 39	As on No 1838. ۱۱۰۶	لہور دار السلطنة صریب سنه ۳۹ میمنت حلوس مادوس
1865	"	1107 39	„ ۱۱۰۷	As on No 1864
1866	"	„ 40	„ ۱۱۰۸	„ ۱۱۰۸
1867	"	1108 40	„ ۱۱۰۹	„ ۱۱۰۹
1868	"	„ 41	„ ۱۱۰۹	„ ۱۱۰۹
1869	"	1109 41	„ ۱۱۱۰	„ ۱۱۱۰
1870	"	„ 42	„ ۱۱۱۰	„ ۱۱۱۰
1871	"	1110 42	„ ۱۱۱۱	„ ۱۱۱۱
1872	"	„ 43	„ ۱۱۱۱	„ ۱۱۱۱
1873	"	1111 43	„ ۱۱۱۲	„ ۱۱۱۲
1874	"	„ 44	„ ۱۱۱۲	„ ۱۱۱۲
1875	"	1112 44	„ ۱۱۱۲	„ ۱۱۱۲

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1878	جہاں Lahor Dāru s- salānat	1112 45	As on No. 1838. ۱۱۱۷	As on No. 1864 ۱۰
1877		1113 48	" ۱۱۱۸	P1
1878	"	1114 48	" ۱۱۱۹	P1
1879	"	1115 47	" ۱۱۲۰	P2
1880		1116 46	" ۱۱۲۱	P
1881	"	1117 48	" ۱۱۲۲	PA
1882		1118 46	" ۱۱۲۳	" PA
1883		1119 49	" ۱۱۲۴	" P1
1884	"	1120 49	" ۱۱۲۵	" P1
1885		1121 50	" ۱۱۲۶	"
1886		1122 50	" ۱۱۲۷	"
1887	"	1123 51	" ۱۱۲۸	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1888	لکھنؤ Lakhnau	— 23	اورگ ریب عالم گیر ش رد جو ندر میں کر در حبہان	ماہوس میمت ۲۳ سہ حلوس صرب لکھنؤ
1889	"	1097 29	As on No 1888, but date is ۱۹ in top line	" ۲۹
1890	"	1101 33	" ۱۱۱	" ۳۳
1891	"	1102 34	As on No 1890, but date is ۱۹ to left of bottom line	" ۳۴
1892	"	1103 36	" ۱۱۲	" ۳۶
1893	"	— 42	"	" ۴۲
1894	"	— 47	,	" ۴۷
1895	"	— 49	"	" ۴۹
1896	"	— 50	"	" ۵۰
1897	محبھلی پتن Machhlī- patan (Masuli- patam)	1118 50	As on No 1889 ۱۱۱۸	حلوس میمت ۰۰ ماہوس سہ صرب محبھلی پتن

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1898	مکھلی سن Mechhli- patan (Masuli- patam)	1118 51	As on No. 1897 III	As on No. 1897 51 PL
1899	مکھوم اپاد Makhom Abad	1116 49	" 1111	مالوں میس ۲۹ سے حلیں مرب مکھوم اپاد
1900	مراد اباد Murad Abad	1097 29	"	حلیں میس مالوں مرب ۲۹ مراد اباد سے
1901	مرسد اباد Marsid Abad	1117 49	III	As on No. 1899 bet mint and date ۴۹ مرسد اباد
1902	"	1116 51	1111A	" 51
1903	ملان Multan Dāru-l awān	1069 1	ابو الظفر مسیح الدین III محمد باہادر عالم گیر اور لکن ریب پادشاه خار	دار الـ مالان مرب حلیں میس مالوں سے احمد
1904		1071 3	اور لکن ریب عالم گیر رد حسیر میر سکہ در جهان ۱	ملان دار الامان ت مرب میس مالوں حلیں ۱

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Ar 1905	مُلتَان Multān <i>Dāru-l-amān</i>	1072 4	As on No 1904 ١٠٧٢	As on No 1904. م ٤١
1906	مُلتَان Multān	" 4	As on No 1904, but در in place of مہر, and date ۱۰۷۲ in top line.	مادوس میمس سَهْ حلوس صر ملتان
1907	"	" 5	" ۱۰۷۳	" ۵ M 41
1908	"	1073 5	" ۱۰۷۴	" ۵ M 41
1909	"	" 6	" ۱۰۷۵	" ۶ M 41
1910	"	1074 6	" ۱۰۷۶	" ۶ M 41
1911	"	1075 8	" ۱۰۷۷	" ۸ M 41
1912	"	1076 8	" ۱۰۷۸	" ۸ M 41
1913	"	" 9	" ۱۰۷۹	" ۹ M 41
1914	"	1077 9	" ۱۰۸۰	" ۹ M 41
1915	"	1078 10	" ۱۰۸۱	" ۱۰ M 41

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Al 1916	مليان Multan	1081 14	As on No. 1908 ۱۸۱	مانوس مسیس ۱۴ حروس سد ب فر ملیان M. 48
1917	"	1082 15	"	As on No. 1916 ۱۰ M. 48
1918	"	1084 16	"	"
1919	"	1089 21	"	مانوس مسیس ۷۱ سد حروس ب ملیان
1920	"	22	"	As on No. 1919 ۷۱
1921	"	1090 22	"	M. 46
1922	"	1093 26	"	M. 47
1923	"	20 (sic)	"	"
1924	"	1096 28	"	M. 47

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1925	ملتان Multān	1099 31	As on No 1906 1.99	As on No 1919 ۱۹۱ M. 47
1926	"	1100 32	" ۱۱	" ۱۱ M. 47
1927	"	1101 33	" ۱۱ ۱	" ۱۱ ۱ M. 48
1928	"	1104 (sic) 34	" ۱۱ ۲	" ۱۱ ۲ M. 48
1929	"	1103 35	" ۱۱ ۳	" ۱۱ ۳ M. 48
1930	"	1104 37	" ۱۱ ۴	" ۱۱ ۴ M. 49
1931	"	1106 39	" ۱۱ ۵	" ۱۱ ۵ M. 49
1932	"	1108 40	" ۱۱ ۶	" ۱۱ ۶ M. 49
1933	"	1109 41	" ۱۱ ۷	" ۱۱ ۷ M. 49
1934	"	1110 42	" ۱۱ ۸	" ۱۱ ۸ M. 49

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1935	مليان Multan	1110 43	As on No 1908. III	As on No 1919 M. 49
1936		1111 44	" III	M. 49
1937		1117 50	III	M. 50
1938	ميلاپور Mallipur	1118 51	As on No 1908 III	مايوس مهيس اونه حلوس مرب ميلاپور
1939	نارندل Narnol	1099 31	III	مايوس ممانت اونه حلوس مرب نارندل
1940		" 32	II	"
1941	"	1100 33	"	"
1942	"	1101 33	"	"
1943 1944	"	1102 34	"	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1945	صرب اناڈ Nuṣrat-ābād	1114 47	As on No 1906, but date 1114 to left of middle line	مانوس میمسہ ۱۹۴۷ سنه حلوس اناڈ صرب نصرت
1946	اکبر اناڈ Akbar-ābād	1073 6	<p style="text-align: center;"> نادشاہ عاری عالم گیر شہزادار سنه ۶ </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> W. 43 S. 5 </p>	اکبر اناڈ صرب ۱۰۷۳ سنه
1947	شاه اناڈ Shāhjānābād <u>Dāru-l-khilāfat</u>	1071 4	<p style="text-align: center;"> عاری شاہ عالم گیر ناد شہزادار </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> ۱۴ </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> W. 22 S. .55 </p>	حبھاں اناڈ دار للخلافة صرب ۱۰۷۱
1948	"	1082 14	<p style="text-align: center;"> " </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> W. 43 S. 65 </p>	"
1949	"	—	<p style="text-align: center;"> " </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> (Cut) </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> W. 10 S. 4 </p>	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	
R 1950 sq	لہور Lahor	1092 24	لہور ۲ در	سر ۱۰ درهم (۱۰)	PL
			W 46 S 5		
			<i>Mint not certain</i>		
1951	Lachl (I)	—	As on No. 1906	مانوس میمس سندھ جلوس مرب ملی	PL
1952	KirkI (f)	1100 32	As on No. 1906 with addition of ^{۱۱} to right of bottom line.	مانوس میمس سندھ جلوس مرب کرکی	PL
Æ rect. 1953	اوچن Ujain	—	عالی گرسا جلوس	مرب اوچن	PL
			W 90 S. 4 x 6		
1954	اکبر آباد Akbarabad	1074 7	اکبر آباد ۲ در	Within triple circle ▼ مبارک س جلو	PL
			W 201 S 7		

For meaning of the term Legal drachm see Glossary in the Appendix.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1955	اکبر آباد Akbar-ābād	—	As on No 1954 Dates cut W 209	As on No 1954
1956 rect	بیچپور Bijhpūr	—	عالم گیر ناد [شاہ] W 300 S 7 x 9	س سے و بیچپور فرو
1957 rect	„	—	As on No 1956, but beneath مسارک W. 307 S. 1 x 7	As on No 1956 Pl
1958	„	—	As on No 1956 W. 290 S 9	Word فلوس " distinct
1959	„	—	" W 306 S 85	Word صرب " legible in upper part of field
1960 rect	„	—	" W 285 S 8 x 6	"
1960 a	دیکھاپور Bijhpūr Dāru-z- zafī	—	[اور] سک فلوس هی	الطفر دار دیکھاپور Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
E 1961	سرات Bairat	—	In circle سرات ب سر	In double circle مبارک حلوں
1962		—	As on No. 1961	As on No. 1961
1963				
1964			W 200-215 S. 8	
1965	حدرآباد Haidar abad	—	Within triple circle حیدر W 208 S 75	— مبارک حلوں
1966	سرت Sûrat	—	In triple circle اورنگزی ریپ م حلوں س	ب سرت س مرت
1967		4	W 320 S 9	
1968	"	—	As on No. 1966	As on No. 1966 but date o
		5	W 316. S 9	Pt
1969		—	— سرت ب سر	— مبارک حلوں
			W 190 S 6	

AURANGZEB 'ĀLAMGĪR

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Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 1970	سورات Sūrat	—	As on No 1966 W. 150 S 75	As on No 1966
1971 1972	شاهزاد هاناباد Shāhja- hānābād	1074 6	In triple circle ۱۷۶ سنه هاناباد شاهزاد هاناباد صربي	In triple circle ۱۷۶ سنه هاناباد شاهزاد هاناباد صربي
			W 212 S 9	
1973	„	1076 8	As on No 1971 ۱۷۶	As on No 1971 ۱۷۶
			W 209 S. 85	
1974	,	— 14	“	,
			W. 208 S. 9	۱۷۶
1975 1976	„	1084 16	“ ۱۷۸	“ ۱۷۸
			W 212 S 85	
1977	„	—	“ W 210 S 8	“

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AE 1078 ¹	سہاں چہار آناد Shahja hinkhad	1072 5	In triple circle عالم کبریٰ سلوں ناد	چہار آناد مرب
			W 310 S 85	Pl.
1079	کٹ Katak	— 16	In triple circle عالم کبریٰ سہاں سلوں ناد	In triple circle ۱۶ ستہ کٹ مرب
			W 212. S 7	Pl.
1080	لہور Lahor	1075 —	In circle لہور ب مرہ	In circle ستہ مہاران سلوں
			W 30 S 45	
1081		1084 16	لہور ب مرہ	ستہ مہاران سلوں
			W 210 S. 75	
1082	"	— 39	In triple circle لہور ب مرہ	As on No. 1081 Pl.
			W 217 S. 85	

¹ A full size of Shahjahanabad mint. This specimen is shown that it is C.I., No. 2460 is really a coin of Aurangzeb.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AE 1983	لاہور Lāhor	—	لہور پ صر W. 210 S. 8	As on No 1981
1984	„	— 7	As on No 1983 W. 210 S. 85	„ v
1985	مچھلی پتہ Machhlī- patan	1117 49	سے ۴۹ صرپ مچھلی پتہ W. 200 S. 75	سے مارک ۱۱۱۷ حلوس
1986 1987	ملتان Multān	1073	اورگ شا فلوس W. 61 S. 6	ملتان پ صر ۷۳
Pl				
1988	„	1107 —	In triple circle عالیٰ کریم شانہ ۱۱۰۷ فلوس اور W. 205 S. 9	ملتان صرپ حلوس مارک
1989	„	„ 40	As on No 1988 ۱۱۰۷ W. 212 S. 85	As on No 1988, but in exergue سے

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AS 1990	مکان Multan	1108 40	As on No. 1988 II A W 209 S. 9	As on No. 1988 I
1991	نارنول Narnol	—	عالم گبر — W 37 S. 5	نارنول ب مر
1992		—	— نارنول ب مر W 213 S. 75	سے مہاران حلوں

Accession 1 : VI : 1063 (Wednesday July 21, 1658).

Death 29 : XI : 1118 (Thursday February 20, 1707).

Earliest known date AS 1070 AR 1063 AS 1063.

Latest " AS 1118 AR 1119 AS 1119

Unrepresented mints and metals:

X Itāwā, Ajmer Ahmadābād, Ahmadnagar Akbarābād Akbarnagar Ilahābād Ujain, Bijipdr Patna, Toragal Jaunpur Jūnagarb Chīnāpatan, Ajmābād Katak, Kashmir Lakhnau Mursidābād Nurātābād.

AS Adoni, Islam Bandar A'gamnagar Ellehpur Bankapur Purbandar Poohawar Toragal, Jinji Jaunpur Khairenagar Ranthor Sambhar Saharanpur Karpa, Karimābād, Ghot Muhammadābād, Mahmud Bandar Mu'azzamābād.

AS Ajmer Ahmadābād A'gamnagar Akbarnagar Aurangābād Burhanpur Sholapur Arlmābād, Kabul, Gulberg Lakhnau Mallipur

A'ZAM SHAH

A H 1118-1119

A D 1707

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 1993	سورت Sūrat	1119 1	<p style="text-align: center;">ممالک اعظم شاہ</p> <p style="text-align: center;">شاد</p> <p style="text-align: center;">دولت و حاہ ناد کر</p> <p style="text-align: center;">رد در حهان</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">حلوس اشر</p> <p style="text-align: right;">ف</p> <p style="text-align: right;">سسه احمد</p> <p style="text-align: right;">صرب</p> <p style="text-align: right;">سورت</p>

Pl

سکہ رد در حهان دلولت و حاہ
نادشاہ ممالک اعظم شاہ

‘Struck coin in the world with might and majesty,
Lord of the realms, A'zam Shāh’

Rebelled 10 XII 1118 (Tuesday, March 4, 1707)
 Defeat and death 18 III 1119 (Sunday, June 8, 1707)

Earliest known coin AR 1118 AR 1118
 Latest „ „ AR 1119 AR 1119

Unrepresented mints and metals

AR Ahmadnagar, Burhānpūr, Khujista Bunyād.

AR Ahmadābād, Ahmadnagar, Ujain, Burhānpūr, Khujista Bunyād

KĀM BAKHSH

A.H. 1119-1120

A.D. 1707-1708

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A.R. 1694	اصغری Bijapur Dāru- gāfr	— 1	دین ماه ناد کام بخس حورسند و ماه	As on No 1637, but year ست احد Pl.

The full couplet is —

سکہ رد در دکن بر خورسند و ماه
ناد سارہ کام بخس دین ماه

Struck coin in the Dakkan on the sun and moon
Emperor Kām Bakhsh, asylum of the Faith.

Rebelled in beginning of A.H. 1119
Defeat and death XII:1119 (January 1 05).

Earliest known coin A 1120 AR 1119
Latest A 1120 AR 1120.

Unrepresented mints and metals:

A' Haidarabād.

A' Ahsanabād, Torsal, Haidarabād Gulbarga Gokulgarh, Nevatibād.

VII

SHĀH ‘ĀLAM BAHĀDUR¹

A. H. 1119-1124

A. D. 1707-1712

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AJ 1995	اوھین Ūjain <i>Dāru-l-fath</i>	1122 —	عالم بہادر شکہ مبارک W. 169 S 8	مادوس میمنت حلوس صرب دار الفتح اوھین
1996	اکبر اباد Akbar-ābād <i>Mustaqirru-l-khlāfat</i>	1119 1	عالم گیر ثانی شاہ صاحب قرائی بہادر W. 172 S 85	حلوس مادوس میمنت مستقر للخلافة احد سے صرب اکبر اباد
1997	درہاپور Burhān-pūr <i>Dāru-s-surūr</i>	— 1	نادشاہ شاہ عالم شکہ مبارک W. 170 S 85	حلوس مادوس میمنت احد سے دار السرور صرب درہاپور

Pl

¹ The Shāh ‘Ālam who reigned from A. H. 1173 to A. H. 1221, and the last Mughal emperor, Bahādur Shāh, have become stereotyped under the respective appellations of Shāh ‘Ālam II and Bahādur Shāh II. The question arises—Who are the first ‘Ālam, and the first Bahādur? As a matter of fact they are one and the same ruler, the emperor who is generally known on his coins as Shāh ‘Ālam Bahādur. Sometimes the name Shāh ‘Ālam occurs alone as on coins Nos 2002, 2016, and 2029. Again the name ‘Ālam is absent from the couplet on coins Nos 1996 and 2015, and the emperor is called Bahādur Shāh. But a convention which requires that one and the same emperor should be labelled Shāh ‘Ālam I, and also Bahādur Shāh I, is clearly inadvisable. If he were invariably known as Shāh ‘Ālam Bahādur, the distinctive numerals could be dropped from the names of the second ‘Ālam, and the second Bahādur.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 1998	تُرگل Toragal	— 4	باد خاری ساد عالم بہادر W 168 G. 85	مانوس مسن شہ حلوں مرب تُرگل
PL				
1999	حیدر اباد Haider abad Far-khunda Bunyād	1123 5	ساد خار عالم بہادر	حلوں مسن مانوس حیدر اباد مرب فرطندہ چناد
			W 170 G. 85	
2000	فلوجراہ Firozgarh	1122 3	پادشاه خار عالم بہادر سکہ مہاران	مانوس مسن شہ حلوں مرب فلوجراہ
			W 172 G. 85.	
2001	محمد اباد Muham medabad	— 1	عالی خاری پادشاه بہادر مہاران	محمد اباد مرب احمد شہ حلوں مسن مانوس
PL			W 171	
A 2002 2003	لہلی Lahli	1119 1	خاری ساد عالم باد سکہ 1119	مانوس مسن احمد شہ حلوں مرب اتاوا
2004	“	1120 3	As on No. 2002 but date 1117	As on No. 2003 but date 1117

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2005	اٹاوا Itāwā	1121 2	As on No. 2002, but date ١١٢١	As on No 2002, but date ٢
2006	"	" 3	"	" ٣
2007	"	" 4	"	" ٤
2008	احمیر Ajmer <i>Mustaqarrū-l-khilāfat</i>	1119 1	شہزادہ عاریٰ شہزادہ عالم بھادر ناد سکہ میار	مستقر للخلافة احمير صرب حلوس میمنت مانوس احد سنه
2009	"	"	but date on left of last line	"
2010 2011	احین Ujain <i>Dāru-l-fath</i>	— 2	نادشاه عاز شہزادہ عالم بھادر سکہ میار	As on No 2002, but mint دار الفتح احین and date ٢
2012	احمد اباد Ahmad-ābād	1121 3	As on No 2010	As on No 2002, but mint احمد اباد and date ٣
2013	احمد نگر Ahmad-nagar	— 2	نادشاه عاریٰ شہزادہ عالم بھادر سکہ میار	احمد نگر صرب سنه مانوس میمنت حلوس
2014	ارکات Airkāt	1122 4	نادشاه عاریٰ شہزادہ عالم بھادر	مانوس میمنت سنه حلوس صرب ارکات

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2015	اکبر آباد Akbar- abad Musta- qirru-l- khilafat	1119 1	عالم گیر ثانی 1119 قرالی بہادر صاحب	حلوں ماروس مسنوب مسفر الملاج سے احمد مرب اکبر آباد
				Compare Coin No. 1996 a specimen in gold of this type, in which Shah Alam Bahadur is called the second Alamgir the last line is missing in both coins, but the full couplet is something like this
				سکہ رد سو صاحب قرالی باہادر ساد عالم گیر ثانی
				'Struck coin like the Sahib-i-Qiran The second Alamgir Bahadur Shah
2016		"	ٹاری ناد ساد عالم	As on No. 2015
2017		1	ٹاری ساد عالم باد	"
2018	Akbar abad Musta- qirru / mult	— 1	سے ناد ساد بے ساد عالم در ل سکہ مبار	but مسافر الملاج
2019		1119 2	As on No. 2018 but top line ٹاری	As on No. 2018 but date r

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2020	Akbai- ābād <i>Musta- qirru-l- mulk</i>	— 3	As on No 2019	As on No 2019 “
2021	”	— 4	”	” “
2022	اکبر نگر Akbar- nagar	1120 2	شہ عالم ناد سنہ ۱۱۲۰	سہ جلوس صرب اکبر نگر
2023	”	— 2	As on No. 2022, but top line شہ عاری	” Pl.
2024	الچپور Ellichpūr	1122 5	ناد عاری شہ عالم دھادری شہ	ماہوس میمیت سہ حلوس صرب الچپور Pl.
2025	برہاپور Burhān- pūr <i>Dāru-s- surūr</i>	— 1	عاری ناد شہ دھدار شہ عالم ک سکہ منار	حلوس ماہوس میمیت احد دار السرور صرب برہاپور
2026	”	— 2	”	” “
2027	”	1121 3	” 1121 to right of top line	” “

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2028	فرہانپور Burhan- pür <i>Dāru-s- surīr</i>	— 5	As on No. 2027	As on No. 2027 o
2029	برالی Barali	1119 1	عازی ساد عالم باد کر 1119	مبارک سد احمد ط مرب تر
2030	"	1120 2	1120	r
2031	"	1121 3	1121	r
2032 2033	"	1122 4	1122	r
2034	پوربندار Purban- dar	1123 5	بادشاہ غار 1123 ساد عالم باد سکہ مبارک	مانوس مسس سد حلوں مرب درستلر
2035 2036	پشاور Peshawar	1121 3	ساد فتنے 1121 ساد عالم باد ک سکہ مبارک	مانوس مسس حلوں ر مرب ساد

Pl.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2037	تته Tatta	— 1	نادشاہ معظم شاه جهان سلطان رد در مهر و ماه نا ک سکه مارک در هفت کشور	ماوس میمس احد سه حلوس ب صر تته
				Pl
			Here Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur calls himself the second Shāh Jahān, and uses his pre-accession name of Mu'azzam Shāh, the couplet runs سکه مارک رد در هفت کشور در مهر و ماه شاه جهان ثانی سلطان معظم نادشاہ	
			' Struck auspicious coin in the seven climes on the sun and moon, The second Shāh Jahān, the emperor, sultan Mu'azzam '	
2038 2039	"	— 3	عاری شاه شاه عالم نادر که	" "
2040	"	— 5	In hexagon as on No 2038	" "
				Pl
2041	حوده گر Jūnagar	1120 —	نادشاہ عاز شاه عالم نهادر که مارک ۱۱۲۰	ماوس میمس × سه حلوس صرف حوده گر
				Pl
2042	جہانگیر نگر Jahāngīr-nagar	— 2	نادشاہ عار شاه عالم که	As on No 2041, but mint جہانگیر نگر and date ۲
2043	"	1122 4	1122 under " last line	" "

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2044	حاسن Chini patan	1119 1	سادھار سادھار 1119	احد سے حلو غرب حسن
2045	"	1121	"	"
2046	"	3	1121	"
2047	"	— 4	"	"
2048	خجستان Khojista Bunyad	1119 1	نادساہ غاز 1119 عالم بھادر سکہ مبارک	ماں وس مس احد سے حلو غرب خجستان
2049	"	1120	"	"
2050	"	2	1120	"
2051	"	1122 4	1122	"
2052	سورت Surat	— 1	غاز نادساہ بھادر سادھار الله سکہ مبارک	احد سے حلو مس غرب سورت
2053	"	— 2	"	"
2054	"	— 0 (nc)	"	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2055	سہرید Sahind	1119 1	عاري شاہ عالیم ناد شاہ سکہ 1119	ماوس میمس احد سہ حلوس صرپ سہرید
2056	"	1121 3	" 1121	" 3
2057	"	1120 (sic) 4	" 1120	" 4
2058	شاہ حجان آناد Shāhjānābād <u>Dāru-l-</u> <u>khilāfat</u>	1119 1	عاري شاہ شاہ عالم ناد سکہ سکہ 1119	حجان آناد دار للخلافة شاہ صرپ احد سہ مارٹ
2059	"	1120 2	عاري شاہ عالیم ناد شاہ سکہ سکہ 1120	" 2
2060	"	1121 3	" 1121	" 3
2061	"	" 4	" 1121	" 4
2062	اعظیم آناد 'Azīm- ābād	1119 1	عالیم شاہ نادشاہ عاری سکہ 1119	آناد عظیم احد سہ حلوس صرپ
2063	"	1120 3	" 1120	" 3

Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2064	اہم اباد Aqimabad	1122 4	As on No. 2062 1122	As on No. 2062. "
2065 2066	"	1128 5	" 1128	" "
2067	فریرو گرہ Firozgarh		نادیاہ خارے 1122 عالم بھادر سکہ مبارک	مانوس مسیت سے حلسوں عرب فریرو گرہ
2068	کابل Kabul Dārul-mulk	1122 —	خارے عالم بھادر ناد سکہ مبارک	حلسوں مسیت مانوس فار الملاع عرب کابل سے
2069		1123 5	1122	" "
2070 2071	کرم اباد Karimabad	— 8	سادہ خارے سادہ عالم بھادر	سے حلسوں من کرم اباد عرب
2072		—		"
2073		4		"
2074				
2075 2076	کشمیر Kashmir	— 2	نادیاہ خارے عالم بھادر سکہ مبارک	مانوس مسیت سے حلسوں عرب کشمیر

Pl.

PL

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2077	کسایت Kambāyat	1119 1	عاري شاه عالم ناد سکه 1119	مانوس ظفر احد حلوس سه ب صرکسایت
2078	"	— 2	As on No. 2052	As on No. 2052, but date +, and mint کسایت
2079	"	— 4	"	"
2080 2081	لاہور Lāhor Dāru-s- saltanat	1119 1	عاري شاه شاه عالم ناد سکه 1119	لاہور دار السلطنة صرب سه احد میمت حلوس مانوس
2082	"	" 2	"	"
2083	"	1120 2	" 1120	"
2084	"	" 8	"	"
2085	"	1121 8	" 1121	"
2086	"	" 4	"	"
2087	"	1123 5	" 1123	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2088 ¹	لکھنؤ Lakhnau	1119 1	خاری ساد ساد عالم باد 1119	مانوس میمس احد سے حلوں مرب لکھنؤ
2089		— 4		— —
2090	محمد اباد Muham madabād	1121 8	ناد ساد خاری 1121 عالم بہادر سک	محمد اباد مرب سے مانوس میمس حلوں
2091	مرشد اباد Murshid abad	— 1	[کسر] ساد عالم معظم صاحب فرائی کسر	مانوس میمس احد سے حلوں مرب مرشد اباد

This is a second couplet containing the name of Mu'azzam Shah the name of Shah Alam Bahadur before he succeeded to the throne. The word on the obverse now read by me as خاری was read by Mr Rodgers as خاری but there can be no doubt that خاری is correct. The completing part of the couplet, which is off the coin must be گیر نالی and the couplet itself is something like this

سک رد بہر حور صاحب برائی
معظم ساد عالم کسر نالی

Struck coin on gold like the Shih-i-Qirin
Mu'azzam Shah the second 'Alamgir

Cp. couplets on Coins Nos. 1996, 2015, and 2760.

¹ A similar coin in the British Museum Collection—D. X Cat., No. 1181—has been



W. H.
B.

It is my opinion that the name of Ahmad Shah is the most probable name of the man mentioned in the letter. I have already pointed out that the name Ahmad is also referred to in the name of the author of the word "Al-*Qur'an*" in the manuscript of *Qur'an* of Abu'l-Sayf Al-Maghribi. The reference to the name of Ahmad in the manuscript shows that the saint's name was contained in the letter. In the same manuscript, it is written that the name of the saint is Ahmad Shah. As a matter of fact the type of letters can be seen and I have tested that the name in the manuscript is Ahmad Shah. At the time Dr. F. S. G. in 1931, this was the only manuscript of the type, but in March, 1912, another copy was discovered in the government of treasure trove. It bears the "Qur'an" of al-Khalil and al-Khalil's name.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2008a	سولہ پور Sholapur	— 2	حٰل سونا مبارک [اللوس]	ر سولہ پور رب

Pl.

Accession 30 : 1 1119 (Tuesday April 22, 1707).
 Death 21 I : 11th (Monday February 18, 1712).

Earliest known coin X 1119 AR 1119 AE 1119
 Latest " " X 1121 AR 11th AE 1124

Unrepresented mints and metals:

X Itāwā, Peshawar Tatta, Khojista Bonyād Sūrat, Shahjahanābād, Sikākul, Aymābād, Kambayat, Lāhor Multān, Mālāpur

AR Ahmānbād, Ilahābād Imtiyāzgarh, Aus, Bankāpur Bahādurgarh, Bijāpur Torāgāl, Haldarābād Sholapur, Kamānpur Firozāgarh Gōtī, Mūrasābād, Mālāpur Nūratābād.

Æ Ahmādbād, Ahmādnagar Elīchpūr, Bijāpur Haldarābād, Sūrat, Shahjahanābād, Kambayat Machhlipatan.

'AZĪMU SH SHĀN

A.H. 1124

A.D. 1712

Contested the succession on the death of Shah Ȣlam Bahādur
 Defeat and death, II, 11th (March, 1712).

Earliest known coin }
 Latest " " } AR 11.1.

Unrepresented mints and metals:

Issues absent from this Collection; represented by a unique rupee of Jahāngīr-nāgar mint in the British Museum—B. M. Cat., Pl. XXIII, 903. See N. S. XVI, § 103.

VIII

JAHĀNDĀR SHĀH

A. H 1124

A D 1712

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 2097	اتاوا Itāwā	— 1	حہادار شاہ مهر و ماه ادو الفتح عا W. 166 S 8	ماوس میمت احد سے حلوس صرب اتاوا
2098	برهانپور Burhān-pūr Dāru-s-surūr	— 1	عاري حہادار چون مهر و ماه ادو الفتح W. 170 S 8	حلوں ماوس میمت احد سے دار السرور صرب برهانپور
2099	شاہ حہاں اناڈ Shāhjā-hānābād Dāru-l-khilāfat	1124 1	عاري حہادار ش در مهر و ماه ادو الفتح ک در آفاق رد W. 168 S 8	حہاں اناڈ دار للخلافة شاہ صرب احد ماوس سے میمت حلوں

The full normal couplet is

سکہ رد در آفاق چون مهر و ماه
ادو الفتح عاري حہادار شاہ

'Struck coin in the horizons like the sun and moon,
The victorious Jahāndār Shāh, Defender of the Faith'
Sometimes, as on the above coin, the variation
در مهر و ماه is met with

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2100	لکه Itakh	1124 I	ساحلدار جہان جهاندار سے ہادسہ کر	مالوں میمس اعد سر جلوں عرب آنوا
2101	"	"	As on No. 2100 but bottom line برد مر مہ سو	As on No. 2100
			This couplet runs برد سکہ بر مہ سو ماحب مران جهاندار سے ہادسہ جہان	
			Struck coin on the moon (silver) like the <i>Şâhib-i Qiran</i> Jahandar Shah Lord of the World	
			Instead of مر مہ we usually have the complementary مر در	
2102	"	"	جهاندار سے 1125 مهر و ماه ابوالفتح شار	As on No. 2101
2103	احمد آناد Ahmed Ahd	"	As on No. 2102, but last line اٹانی در سون	As on No. 2102 but mint احمد آناد
2104	ارکان Arkan	I	ساری جہاندار ہر و ماه ابوالفتح کر در اوتی در سون	As on No. 2102 but mint ارکان

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2105 2106	اکبر اباد Akbar- ābād <i>Musta-</i> <i>qirru-l-</i> <i>mulk</i>	1124 1	ابو الفتح عاری شہر و ماه جهاندار در افق ر د چون	حلوس مادوس میمس مستقر الملک سے احمد صرب اکبر اباد
				Pl
			Of a similar coin Mr C J Rodgers remarked that ' <i>Mustaqirru-l-mulk</i> is the title of Patna', and attributed it to Patna mint— <i>Lahore Museum Catalogue</i> , p 200 But the epithet also belongs to Akbarābād—see Coin No 2018—which is the correct attribution	
2107	برہان پور Burhān- pūr <i>Dāru-s-</i> <i>surūr</i>	— 1	As on No 2098	As on No 2098
2108	"	"	جہاں نادشاہ قران حبہندار شہ حب در مرے چو صاحب	As on No 2107
2109	دریلی ^۱ Barelī	1124 1	نادشاہ جہاں قران حبہندار شہ در مرے چو صاحب	مادوس میمس احمد ست حلوس بیل صرب در
2110	بہادرگڑہ Babādur- garh	— 1	As on No 2099	As on No 2100, but mint بہادرگڑہ
2111	"	1123 (sic) 1	جہاں قران حبہندار سکہ در مرے چو صاحب	As on No 2110
				Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2112	پشاور Peshawar	1124 1	جہاندار ابو الفتح خار 1124 حون مهر و ماه	As on No. 2100 but mint پشاور
2113	تاتا Tatta	"	As on No. 2111 but date 1127	مانوس میمسا احد طوس عرب —
2114	خجستہ بیاند Khujista Bonyad	"	جہاندار ساد حون مهر و ماه ابو الفتح خار 1127 رد در انقی	As on No 2100 but mint خجستہ بیاند
2115	سرور Sūrat	— 1	ابو الفتح خاری جہاندار حون مهر و ماه در انقی رد	As on No. 2100 but mint سرور
2116	"	1124 1	جہاندار سے پادشاہ صاحب قران 1127 برد در رز	As on No. 2115 M 14
2117	سہرورد Sahrood		جہان 1127 قرآن جہاندار سے پادشاہ برد سک فرماد	As on No. 2100 but mint سہرورد Pl.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2118	شاه جہان انا د	1121	As on No 2099.	As on No 2099
2119	Shāhja- hānābād	1		
2120	<u>Dāru-l-</u> <u>Khilāfat</u>			
2121	"	"	<p style="text-align: center;">جہان شہ</p> <p style="text-align: center;">جہاندار شہ ناد حـتـ چو ما قرآن در دار</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">احد مارک سـة جہان انا د دار للخلافـة صرـب</p>
2122	"	"	As on No 2121, but date to right above second line	As on No 2121. Pl
2123	"	"	<p style="text-align: center;">جہاندار شہ</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ابو الفتح عار در مهر و ماه کـه</p>	As on No. 2121
2124	کسایت Kambayat	— 1	<p style="text-align: center;">جہاندار شہ چون مهر و ماه ابو الفتح عار</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">احد حلوس مادوس میمس پ صر کسایت</p>
2125	لاہور Lāhor	1024		
2126				
2127				
2128	<u>Dāru-s-</u> <u>saltanat</u>	1	<p style="text-align: center;">عار جہاندار شہ الفتح ابو چون مهر و ماه در اواق رـد</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">لاہور دار السلطـنة صرـب سـة اـحد مـیمسـت حلـوس مـادـوس</p>

The above reading is the result of a comparison of all four specimens

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2129	لکھنؤ Lakhnau	1124 1	As on No. 2100	As on No. 2100 but mint لکھنؤ
AE 2129 a	بیجاپر Bijapur Dāru-g zafīr	— 1	فازی — داندار ناد [—]	نار احمد الظفر بسیابیر

Accession 14 : III : 1124 (Thursday April 10, 1718).

Deposition 16 XII : 1124 (Saturday January 8, 1718).

Death 17 I : 1125 (Monday February 8, 1718).

Earliest known coin } AE 1124 AR 1124 AE 1124.
Latest }

Unrepresented mints and metals :

AR Akbarabād, Khujista Bonyād, Sūrat, Gulbarga, Gwālīr Mu'tazamābād.

AR Ajmer Ahmednagar Akharpur Akbarnagar Ujain Aurangābād, Elīchpār Bhakhar, Bījāpur Haidarābād Fathābād, Karāribād, Gwālīr, Māshidābād, Multān.

AE Ahmadābād Sūrat, Kābul, Mu'tazamābād.

IX

FARRUKHSIYAR

A.H. 1121-1131

A.D. 1713-1719

Serial No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
N 2130	الله اراد Ilahabid	1131 7	<p style="text-align: center;">رد ار فصل حق سکه ١١٣١</p> <p style="text-align: center;">سحر و در فرح سیرا</p> <p style="text-align: center;">در سیم و در ناد</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">مسار ك</p> <p style="text-align: right;">سہ حلوس</p> <p style="text-align: right;">صرب</p> <p style="text-align: right;">الله اراد</p>
				Pl.
			The couplet goes	
			<p style="text-align: center;">سکه زد ار فصل حق در سیم و در نادشاه سیر و در فرح سیر</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Struck com on silver and gold by grace of the Truth, Monarch of sea and land, Farrukhsiyar'</p>	
2131	حستہ بیار Khujista Bunyād	1129 6	<p style="text-align: center;">سحر و در فرح سیرا</p> <p style="text-align: center;">حق در سیم و در نادل</p> <p style="text-align: center;">سکه رد ار</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">ماہوس</p> <p style="text-align: right;">میمیت</p> <p style="text-align: right;">سہ حلوس</p> <p style="text-align: right;">صرب</p> <p style="text-align: right;">حستہ بیار</p>
2132	سیکاکل Sikākul	—	<p>In circle</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ار فصل سحر و سکه</p> <p style="text-align: center;">رد در سیم و در</p>	<p>In circle with one of dots outside it</p> <p style="text-align: right;">ماہوس</p> <p style="text-align: right;">میمیت</p> <p style="text-align: right;">حلوس سہ</p> <p style="text-align: right;">صرب</p> <p style="text-align: right;">سیکاکل</p>
				Pl.

MUGHAL EMPERORS

Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
لکھنؤ Lakhnau	1124 1	As on No. 2100	As on No. 2100 but mint لکھنؤ
بیجانبر Bijapur Dāru & zafar	— 1	عازی [بیجانبر باد]	نار احمد الظفر بیجانبر

Accession 14 : III : 1124 (Thursday April 10, 1712).

Deposition 16 XII : 1124 (Saturday January 8, 1713).

Death 17 : I : 1125 (Monday, February 3, 1713).

Earliest known coin } X 1124 AR 1124 AE 1124.
Latest " " }

Unrepresented mints and metals :

X Akbarabād, Khujīata Bonyād, Sūrat, Gwālīr Mu'azzamabād

Al Ajmer Ahmednagar Akbarpūr Akbarnagar Ujain, Aurangabād Eliehpūr
Bhakhar Bijāpūr Haidarabād Fathibād, Karārabād, Gwālīr Murshidabād,
Molība.

AE Ahmedabād, Sūrat Kabul, Mu'azzamabād.

IX

FARRUKHSIYAR

A.D. 1124-1131

A.D. 1713-1719

Ms.	No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
5	2130	1124-1125 1125-1126	رد ار دسل حی سکه عمر و در فرج سردار در سیم و در زاد	مار ن سے حلوں صرب الله امداد
	2131	1129	سکہ رد ار فنبل حق در سیم و در نادشاه سحر و در فرج سردار	مانوس میمیت سے حلوں صرب حستہ سیاد
	2132	Sikakul	In circle ار فصل سحر و سکہ رد در سیم و در	In circle with one of dots outside it مانوس میمیت حلوں سند صرب سیکاکل

Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
N 2133	سہا جہان اباد Shah-Jahanibad Daru-l-Khalafat	1124 1	بھروسہ فتح نادر شاہ حی فریم و نور ۱۱۲۴ ارقفل سکہ رو	لے سہا اباد دار للخلاف ساہ عرب حلوں میس مانوس سہ احمد
			W 168 S 8	
2134	"	1125 1	۱۱۲۵ حی فتح سرا ارقفل نادر شاہ و فتح رو فریم و نور	جہان اباد دار للخلاف ساہ عرب احمد ستہ مانوس میس حلوں
2135	"	1131 7	As on No 2134 but date is written under	As on No 2133 but date v
			W 168 S 8	
2136	کسر Kashmir	1130 7	As on No 2131 but date is written under	مانوس ممنٹ سہ حلوں ب فر کسر
			W 167 S 9	
2137	مرسناہاد Marsnahad	1127 4	As on No 2130 but date is written to left of last line	مانوس ممنٹ سہ حلوں عرب مرسناہاد
			W 170 S 7	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 2138	معظم اباد Mu'az-zamābād	112-5	<p>فصل حق در سیم و رزکه</p> <p>نحو و در فرج سیر</p> <p>ش</p> <p>۱۱۲- ناد</p> <p>W 168 S 8</p>	<p>ماوس</p> <p>میمت</p> <p>سنه حلوس</p> <p>صریب</p> <p>معظم اباد</p>
R 2139	اتاوا Itāwā	— 1	<p>ار فصل حق</p> <p>ش</p> <p>ناد نحو و در فرج سیر</p> <p>رد در سیم و رزکه</p>	<p>ماوس</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>احد سنه حلوس</p> <p>صریب</p> <p>اتاوا</p>
2140	"	1125 2	As on No. 2139, but date 1125 to left of last line	"
2141	"	— 3	As on No. 2139	"
2142	"	1128 5	" 1128	"
2143	"	1129 5	Within triple circle, as on No 2131 1129	Within triple circle, as on No 2139 "
2144	"	" 6	" 1129	"
2145	"	1130 7	" 1130	"
2146	اجمیر Ajmer Musta-qirru-l-khilāfat	1125 2	<p>حق نحو و در فرج سیر</p> <p>در سیم و رزکه</p> <p>ش</p> <p>۱۱۲۵ سنه</p> <p>رد ار فصل</p>	<p>مستقر للخلافة [احمیر]</p> <p>صریب</p> <p>میمت ماوس</p> <p>جلوس ۲</p> <p>سنه</p>

Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2147	احمیر Ajmer <i>Musta qurru-l khilafat</i>	— 5	حی فتح سر باد بھرو بکر کرد ار قفل فرسم در ر	As on No 2146 but mint name unmistakable. " P]
2148	"	— 6	As on No 2131	"
2149	Ajmer <i>Dāru-l khair</i>	1180 7	"	As on No 2146 but date and top line دار للخیر [احمر]
2150	احین Ujain <i>Dāru l fath</i>	— 6	As on No. 2131	مالوں مسیت سے حلوں نرب دار الفتح اجین
2151	"	— 7	"	"
2152	امداداباد Ahmad Abad	— 1	بھرو بکر فتح سر حی فرسم و در باد رد ار قفل	مالوں مسیت احد سے حلوں نرب امداداباد
2153	ارکان Arkit	— 1	حی فتح سر ار قفل باد بھرو بکر رد فرمس و در	ارکان مالوں میت مسیت احد حلوں نرب احمد اباد
			Date to right of top line but cut.	P]

No.	Date	Object	Reverse
2154	1120 (A.D. 80)	جـ دـتـ سـرـ کـدـ رـدـ ارـکـلـ تـرـسـهـ وـنـ دـدـ نـعـرـوـ نـرـ	ماوس میمت سـهـ حـلوـسـ صرـبـ ارـکـاتـ
2155	"	جـ دـتـ سـرـ کـدـ رـدـ وـرـنـادـ نـعـرـوـ نـرـ رـدـ اـرـکـلـ تـرـسـهـ	"
2156	"	As on No. 2155, date to right of top line, but cut	"
2157	"	As on No. 2156	"
2158	1130 8	"	"
2159	اسـلـامـ اـنـادـ Jelam- Abad	As on No. 2131	ماوس میمت سـهـ حـلوـسـ صرـبـ اسـلـامـ اـنـادـ
2160	"	"	"
2161	اـکـرـ اـنـادـ Akbar- abad Musta- qirru-l- mulk	As on No. 2153.	حـلوـسـ ماـوسـ مـیـمـتـ مسـتـقـرـ الـلـكـ سـهـ اـحـدـ صرـبـ [اـکـرـ اـنـادـ]

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2162	اکبر آباد Akbar Abad Mustaq qurru-l mulk	— 2	As on No 2153	As on No 2161 "
2163	"	— 3	"	"
2164	,	1128 4	" or at top of coin	"
2165		— 4	"	"
2166	"	1128 5	"	"
2167	Akbar Abad Mustaq qurru-l khilafat	1129 6	As on No 2131 " or "	خواص مالوں میمس مستقر للخلاف سندھ ترب اکبر آباد
2168	"	1130	"	As on No. 2167 "
2169		7	" or "	
2170	برہانور Barhan pur Daru s- urur	1129 6	" or "	خواص مالوں میمس سندھ دار السرور ترب برہانور
2171	"	1130 7	" or "	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2172	Bareli	1125 2	زد ار فعل حق نحو و در فرح سیر ناد ۱۱۲۵	مانوس میمیت سسه حلوس صرب بریلی
2173	"	1127 4	As on No. 2172 ۱۱۲۷	As on No 2172 ۱۱۲۷
2174	"	1129 6	As on No 2131 ۱۱۲۹	جلوس میمیت مانوس سسه و یار صرب در
2175	"	1130 7	As on No 2134 ۱۱۳۰	As on No 2174 ۱۱۲۹
2176 2177	Peshawar	— 2	As on No 2139	مانوس میمیت حلوں سسه صرب پیشاور
2178	Tatta	— 1	نحو و در فرح سیر در سیم و رر ناد زد ار فعل حق	مانوس میمیت احد حلوں سسه صرب تنہ
2179	"	— 2	As on No 2178	"
2180	,	1126 3	۱۱۲۶ to left of bottom line	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2181	Tatta	1127 4	حی فرج سر تیر مرسم و رن باد که ار قل اسر و مر	As on No. 2178. r
2182	"	1129 5	سحر و فرج سر حی فرج سر الله ار سک	Pl.
2183	جون گر Junsagar	1129 —	[سحر و فرج سر] ار قل حی باد که رد مرسم و در	مالوس میمس سہ جلوں مرب جون گر
2184	جہانگیر نگر Jahangir nagar	— 7	سہ و فرج سر	مالوس میمس سہ جلوں مرب جہانگیر نگر
2185	حسان Chink patan	1126 8	ار ار قل حی باد رد مرسم و در	مالوس میمس سہ جلوں مرب حسان
2186	"	1130 7	As on No. 2185. In top line سحر و فرج سر and date 1127	As on No. 2185 Five-rayed star over of جلوس

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2187	حیدرآباد Haidar- ābād <i>Far- khunda</i> <i>Bunyād</i>	1127 3	As on No. 2132 Date ۱۱۲۷ under عسل	حیدرآباد میہمت جلوس ۳ مانوس صرب فرحیدہ نیاد
2188	حستہ نیاد Khujista <i>Bunyād</i>	1125 1	As on No. 2146, but date ۱۱۲۵ (without سہ)	مانوس میہمت احد سہ جلوس صرب حستہ نیاد
2189	„	1126 3	As on No. 2188 ۱۱۲۶	As on No. 2188. ۳
2190	سرنج Sronj	— 7	As on No. 2153	مانوس میہمت سہ جلوس صرب سرنج
2191	سعدگر Sa'dnagai	— 5	As on No. 2146, but date missing	مانوس میہمت سہ جلوس صرب سعدگر
2192	سورت Sūrat	— 2	As on No. 2186.	مانوس میہمت سہ جلوس صرب سورت

Pl

Pl

Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2193	سُرَط Sûrat	1126 3	As on No. 2186 تٰرِیخ to left of middle line.	As on No. 2192 تٰرِیخ
2194 ½	"	— 4	"	"
2195	"	1128 5	"	M. 52
2196	"	1129 6	"	M. 52
2197	"	1130 6	"	M. 52
2198	"	7	"	M. 52
2199	"	1131 7	"	M. 52
2200 2201	سَهْرَنْد Sahrind	1125 2	As on No. 2131 Date تٰرِیخ under word سَهْرَنْد	مالوں مسمی تے جلوں مرب سہرنڈ
2202	"	1126 4	As on No. 2200 تٰرِیخ	As on No. 2200 تٰرِیخ
2203	"	1126 6	As on No. 2131 تٰرِیخ	M. 53.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2204	سہریند Sahrind	1130 6	As on No 2131 ۱۱۳۱	As on No 2200 ۱۱۳۰ M 53
2205	"	— 7	As on No. 2153.	„ M 53
2206	"	— 8	„	„ A
2207	شہزادہ جہان‌آباد Shāh-jahānābād <i>Dāru-l-khilāfat</i>	1125 1	As on No 2133 ۱۱۲۵	As on No. 2133
2208	"	" 1	but date ۱۱۲۰ to left of last line	„
2209	"	" 2	As on No 2208 ۱۱۲۰	„ P
2210	"	" 2		
2211	"	1126 2	„ ۱۱۲۶	„ P
2212	"	" 3	„ ۱۱۲۷	„ P
2213	"	1127 4	„ ۱۱۲۸	„ P
2214	"	1128 5	„ ۱۱۲۹	„ O
2215	"	" 5	As on No 2131, but date ۱۱۲۸ under word سیم Large flat coin	„ O

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Al 2216	شہزادہ جہان باد Shâh- jâhân Bâd Dâru-l- khâlfat	1129 6	As on No. 2215 ستارہ Six foil at top of coin	As on No. 2208 ستارہ
2217			As on No. 2131 ستارہ Six foil at top of coin.	"
2218	"	1130 6	ستارہ	"
2219	"		As on No. 2215 ستارہ	"
2220		1130 7	As on No. 2215 ستارہ	"
2221	"	"	As on No. 2131 ستارہ	"
2222	"	"	As on No. 2134 ستارہ	"
2223		"	As on No. 2134 but date ستارہ under word سرحد	"
2224	"	1131 7	As on No. 2223 ستارہ	"
2225	"	8	"	"
2226	کریم الام Kârim al-âlam	- 3	سرحد مرغی ار قفل داد کے	مانوس مسس حوس مرس عکم کرم بر

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2227	عطیم اباد 'Azīm-ābād	1124 1	در سیم و رر زد از فصل حق شکر و دروچ سیر ناد ۱۱۲۴	مالوس میمنت سنه احد جلوس عطیم صرب اباد
2228	"	— 1	As on No 2227	As on No 2227.
2229	"	1125 2	" ۱۱۲۵	" ۲
2230	'Azīm-ābād <i>Mustaqirru-l-mulk</i>	— 3	As on No. 2133.	عطیم اباد مستقر الملک صرب میمنت مالوس جلوس ۳ سنه
2231	"	1127 4	but date " ۱۱۲۷ to left of last line	" ۴
2232	"	1128 5	As on No 2231 ۱۱۲۸	" ۵
2233	"	1129 5	As on No 2131 ۱۱۲۹	" ۵
2234	"	" 6	" ۱۱۲۹	" ۶
2235	"	— 7	"	" ۷

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2236	فریاد Farrukh Ibad	— 6	As on No. 2134	مانوس مسنن سے حلوں مرب فریاد
2237		1130 7	۱۱۳۰	"
2238	"	— 7	"	"
2239	کتابہ Katab	1126 2	As on No. 2226 Date ۱۱۲۶ under word تغل	مانوس مسنن سے حلوں مرب کتابہ
2240	کہاں Kambi yat	1125 1	As on No. 2134 Date ۱۱۲۵ under word تغل	مانوس احد سے حلوں مسنن مرب کہاں
2241	"	1127 3	As on No. 2183 Date ۱۱۲۷ under word تغل	مانوس مسنن سے حلوں مرب کتابہ
2242	"	— 4	As on No. 2183	"
2243	"	1130 7	Date ۱۱۳۰ to left of middle line	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2244	گوالیار Gwāhār	— 1	As on No 2134	مالوس میمس احد سہ جلوس صرب گوالیار
2245	"	1125 2	Date ۱۱۲۵ " under word سیر	" " ۲
2246	"	1127 —	As on 2245 ۱۱۲۷	"
2247	"	1131 8	In triple circle, as on No 2245 ۱۱۳۱	" ^
2248	لاہور Lāhor <i>Dāru-s-saltānat</i>	1125 1	ار قصل حق ۱۱۲۵ نادش در و در فوج سیر کر [رد در سیم و رر]	لاہور دار السلطنة صرب سہ احد میمس جلوس مالوس
2249	"	" 2	" ۱۱۲۵	" ۲
2250	"	1126 2	" ۱۱۲۶	" ۲
2251	"	1125 (80) 3	" ۱۱۲۵	" ۲
2252	"	1126 8	" ۱۱۲۶	" ۲
2253	"	1127 3	" ۱۱۲۷	" ۲

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2254	لکھنؤ Lahor Dāru-s- sultānat	1127 4	As on No. 2248 تیر	As on No. 2248 تیر
2255	"	1128 5	" تیر	" تیر
2258	"	1129 6	As on No. 2131 تیر	" تیر
2257	"	1130 7	" تیر	" تیر
2258		1131 7	" تیر	" تیر
2259	"	8	تیر	" تیر
2260	لکھنؤ Lakhnau	1126 3	As on No. 2139 Date تیر under word تیر	ماہیں مہینے تیر تیر مہینے لکھنؤ
2261		1128 5	As on No. 2260 تیر	" تیر
2262	"	— 7	As on No. 2131	
2263	مرشد آباد Muhsid Abad	1125 2	زد اور تیر میں تیر تیر و مرغیخ سر کے تیر نے	As on No. 2137 تیر

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Ar 2264	مرشد آباد Murshid- âbâd	— 4	As on No. 2263.	As on No 2137 P
2265	"	— 6	"	" v
2266	"	— 7	"	" v
2267	ملتان Multân	1125 2	حق نادشاه دھرو در فوج سیر کے رد از فعل در سیم و رر	ماہوس میمس سنہ حلوس صرب ملتان M. 47.
2268	"	1130 7	In triple circle, as on No. 2131 ۱۱۳۰	In triple circle, as on No 2267. v M. 50.
2269	"	1131 7	" ۱۱۳۱	" v M. 50
2270	"	" 8	" ۱۱۳۱	" v M. 50
<i>Legal drachm</i>				
2271 sq	لاہور Lâhor	1129 6	Within border of double square containing one of dots لاہور ب صر	Situate as obverse شرع ۱۱۲۹ درهم P1
			W. 42 S. .55	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2271a	Purban- dar1	—	فرج سرک بادشاہ	سے حلوں فرج [ن] شد [ر]

PL

Accession 23 : XII 1124 (Saturday January 10, 1718).

Deposition 8 : IV 1131 (Tuesday February 17, 1719).

Death 9 : VII 1131 (Sunday May 17, 1719).

Earliest known coin X 1124 AE 1124 AE 1125.

Latest X 1131 AE 1131 AE 1128.

Unrepresented mints and metals

X Itāwā, Ajmer Arkat Islamābād Akbarābād, Imtiyāzgarh, Ujain, Burhanpūr Bareli, Bijapur Patna, Purbandar Peshawar Māldarābād, Sūrat, Sabrīnd, Agimābād, Gātī, Lāhor, Machhīlīpatan, Multān.

Æ Ahmadnagar Tāqānagar Akbarnagar, Ilahābād, Imtiyāzgarh, Aurangnagar Eliehpūr Bankāpūr Bahādurgārī, Bhakhar, Purbandar Toragāl Faḍābād, Kābul, Karārābād, Galāhānābād, Machhīlīpatan, Mombāl.

Æ Ahmadābād, Ahmadnagar, Akbarābād, Bahādurgārī, Bijapur Sūrat, Sholāpūr Kābul Machhīlīpatan

X

RAFI'U-D-DARJĀT

A.H. 1131

A.D. 1710

	M.	D.	Obverse	Reverse
2272	بیشادر Peshawar	— 1	ربع شانست الدرجا و در نا هراران برك W. 170 S. 1	ماوس میمنت جاوس احمد صرت بیشادر Pl
2273	حستہ بیاد Khujista Bunyād	1131 1	ربع الدرخان کا شامش ستر و درک نا هراران W. 168. S. 8.	ماوس میمنت احمد جاؤس صرت حستہ بیاد
2274	کابل Kābul Dāru-l- mulk	—	ربع الدرخان کا هشہ ستر و در W. 170 S. 78	حلوس میمنت ماوس دار الملک Pl

سکه رد نہد نا هراران بركات
 شامشہ ستر و سر ربع الدرخان
 'Struck coin in India with thousands of blessings,
 King of kings on sea and land, Rafi'u-d-darjāt.'

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 2275	لاهور Lahor Dāru-s-salṭanat	— 1	ربع الدرها س سامه بحر و بر هراران مركا	طوس مالوس سبعين أحد دار السلطة لاهور مرب
			W 172. S. 8	
2276	مليان Multan	1131 1	ربع الدرها س سامه غار ك سکه میار ۱۱۳۱	مالوس سبعين أحد سنة طوس ب مر مليان
			W 160 S. 95	M. 54
A 2277	الآوا Ilwā	"	١١٣١ ربع الدرها بر سامه بحر و بر رد سکه مہند نا هراران	مالوس سبعين أحد سنة طوس مرب الآوا
2278	احمد آباد Ahmed Abad Fīnatū-l-Bilād	— 1	As on No. 2277	ربس البلاد مرب طوس سبعين مالوس س أحد
2279	اکبر آباد Akbar Abad Mārtā Gīratū-l-Hājjīz	1131	"	اکبر آباد مسن للخلافة مرب طوس سبعين مالوس س أحد

Metal No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2280	1131 1	ربيع الدرجا ت درکا شاهنشہ آفان رد نہد نا هرaran ۱۱۳۱	ماوس میمت احد سنہ حلوں صرب حستہ سیاد

Pl

Here we have a variation 'king of kings of the horizons', instead of در و شاهنشہ سور

2281	شاد	As on No. 2277	فہ حبا اباد
2282	جهان اباد	As on No. 2277 ۱۱۳۱	دار لخلا شاہ ن صرب
	Shāhjān-hābād <u>Dāru-l-</u> <u>Bilāsat</u>		حلوں میمت ماوس سے احد
2283	.	As on No. 2277, but date ۱۱۳۱ over top line	"
2284	گوالیار	As on No. 2277. ۱۱۳۱	ماوس میمت احد سنہ حلوں صرب گوالیار
2285	لامور	ربيع الدرجا	As on No. 2275
2286	Lāhor <i>Dāru-s-</i> <i>saltanat</i>	شاهنشہ سور و در ت نا هرaran درکا ۱۱۳۱ نہد رد سکہ	

Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2287	لہور Lahor Dāru-s- salṭanat	1131 1	As on No. 2284 1131	لہور دار السلطنت درب سد احمد میومس حلوں مالوں
2288	ملک Multan		As on No. 2276 1131	As on No. 2276 but Nos. 2289 and 2289 have M. 50
2289				
2290				
2291 ¹	†	— 1	As on No. 2277	مالوں احمد حلوں ب

Accession 9 : IV : 1131 (Wednesday February 18, 1719).

Death 23 : VII : 1131 (Sunday May 31, 1719).

Earliest known coin } M 1131 AR 1131 AE 1131
Latest " " }

Unrepresented mints and metals:

✓ Ahmadābād Akbarābād Sūrat Shahjahanābād, Muazzamābād.

AR Ajmer Ujjain Berhampur Barelt, Patna, Sūrat, Sabrind Kabul Korā, Kambayst,
Lakhnau, Murshidābād.

AR Sūrat, Kabel.

¹ The mint is off this coin but after comparing the reverse with that of Tatta rupees of Shah Jahan II there can be little doubt that it is of Tatta mint.

XI

SHĀH JAHĀN II, RAFĪ'U-D-DAULA

A. H 1131.

A D 1719

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverso	Reverse
A 2292	ارکات Arkāt	1131 1	شاه جهان ١١٣١ نادشاه عار ك سکه میار W. 172 S .8.	مادوس میمس احد سنه حلوس صرب ارکات
2293	جستہ بیاد Khujista Bunyād	„	As on No 2292, but date ١١٣١ to left of bottom line W. 168 S 8	مادوس میمس احد سنه حلوس صرب جستہ بیاد
2294	سورت Sūrat	„	As on No 2293 ١١٣١ W. 170 S 1 ,	As on No 2293, but mint سورت
2295	شاه اباد Shāhja- hānābād <u>Dāru-l-</u> <u>khlāfat</u>	„	As on No 2292, but date ١١٣١ to right of middle line W. 172 S 8.	As on No 2281
R 2296	اتاوا Itāwā	— 1	As on No 2292	مادوس میمس احد سنه حلوس صرب اتاوا

Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2297	اسلام اباد Islamabad <i>Aslam abad</i>	1131 I	As on No. 2292 but date 1131 above top line	اسلام اباد مرب حلوں مسیب مانوس سد احمد
2298 2299	اکبر اباد Akbar abad <i>Mushta qurru-l khilafat</i>	"	As on No. 2297 1131	As on No. 2279
2300	بریلی Bareli		مہمان پادشاه غاری 1131 سکہ مہاران	مانوس مسیب احمد سے حلوں مرب بریلی
2301	تاتا Tatta		As on No. 2292, but date 1131 over middle line	مانوس مسیب حلوں سے احمد مرب تاتا
2302 ¹	سریت Sorat	— I	As on No. 2291	As on No. 2294
2303	سہریند Sahrind	— I	As on No. 2292	As on No. 2300 but mint سہریند

¹ This may be a coin of Shah Jahan III.

No.	M.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2204	شہزادہ جہانگیر دہلی 1131	"	شہزادہ جہانگیر دہلی ک سکہ میار	As on No. 2281.
2205	"	"	"	"
2206	"	"	"	As on No. 2292, but date over to right of middle line
2207	دوسری جہانگیر دہلی	"	دوسری جہانگیر دہلی ک سکہ میار	As on No. 2284 Pl
2208	"	"	"	"
2209	"	"	"	As on No. 2275
2210	لکھنؤ Lakhnau	"	شاه جہاں دادشاہ عارف ک سکہ میار 1131	As on No. 2300, but mint لکھنؤ
2211	مرشد اباد Mursid-ibād	1131	As on No. 2292, but date 1131 over middle line.	but mint "مرشد اباد"
2212	ملتان Multān	1131 1	دادشاہ عارف شاه جہاں ک سکہ میار 1131	مادوس میمس احد سہ حلوس پ صر ملتان

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2313	Mumbai	—	<p style="text-align: center;"> شاری ساہ ساہ جهان باد مبارک </p>	<p style="text-align: right;"> مالوں مسٹ احمد سے حلوں نرب مسٹ </p>

Accession 20 : VII : 1181 (Thursday May 28, 1712).

Death 22 : X : 1181 (Thursday, August 27 1719).

Earliest known coin } AR 1181 AE 1181 AE 1181
Latest " "

Unrepresented mints and metals :

A Akbarabād, Ujain, Burhanpur Haldarabād, Lāhor

AJ Ajmer Ahmedabad, Burhanpur, Jūnagarh Khujista Buoyād, Aqimābad, Kora Kamblyat.

AK Akbarābd, Sūrat.

MUHAMMAD IBRĀHĪM

A.H. 1182-1183

A.D. 1720

AR 2314 ¹	ساہ جهان باد Shahja hanbad Dāru-l khilāfūt	1182 1	<p style="text-align: center;"> کریم محمد ابراهیم ساہ </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> ۱۱۸۲ سکہ رو در جهان </p>	<p style="text-align: right;"> لے جھا اباد دار للہ ساہ ن نرب حلوں مسٹ مالوں سے احمد </p>
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The couplet is

سکہ رو در جهان بخشن کرم
 ساہ ساہان محمد ابراهیم

Struck coin in the world through grace of the Bountiful
One
King of Kings Muhammad Ibrahim

2315			As on No. 2314 but date	
2316			move to right of the middle	
2317			line	

M

Usurpation 9 : XIII : 1182 (Saturday October 1 1720).

Defeat 15 : I : 1183 (Tuesday November 5 1720)

Earliest known coin A 1182 1 1182

Latest " " A 1182 1 1183

Unrepresented mint and metal

✓ Akbarabād.

¹ It is a coin which distinctly shows the *گ* of the word کرم

XII

MUHAMMAD SHAH

A.D. 1710-1718

A.D. 1710-1718

No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2318	اکسر اباد Akbar abad	— ? —	محمد شاہ دشنه خدا صاحب قرآن قدر سکہ میزٹ Date to right of top line "ba" cut	اکسر اباد مستقر لخلافة صریح حاوس میمت ماوس سے
			W. 168 S. 85.	Pl
2319	"	111- 17	محمد شاہ نادشاه عار ل سکہ میزٹ	حاوس ماوس میمت مستقر لخلافة صریح اکسر اباد
			W. 172 S. 85	
2320 ¹	اورنگ اباد Aurang- abad	113- 8 (sc)	As on No. 2318 110- W. 168 S. 85	اورنگ اباد ماوس صر میمت سے حاووس
				Pl

¹ Note this single known instance of the revival of the mint-name Aurangābād instead of Khujista Būnīād. A die of Aurangzēb was used for striking the reverse side of this coin. The Hijri and regnal dates do not agree.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 2321	برهانپور Burhan pur <i>Daru-e- surur</i>	1152 22	As on No. 2319 Date cut. W 170 S. 85	خوس مانوس مسیب سند دارالسرور مرب برهانپور
2322	پہلواں Peahlwan	— 21	As on No. 2319 Date cut. W 172 S. 9	مانوس مسیب خوس ۲۱ مرب پہلواں
2323	تاتا Tatta	1135 4	As on No. 2319 but date is written over bottom line. W 165. S. 8	مانوس مسیب خوس سند ۴ مرتہ
2324 3	سند Sind	— 12	محمد ساه نادیہ خان صاحب تران W 86. S. 5	الرمان حسب لا امر ما ۱۷ پ مرسد
2325	سورت Sûrat	— 15	As on No. 2319 W 170 S. 85	As on No. 2323 but mint and date ۱۶ مرب
2326	ساه جہان اباد Shahja binbad <u>Daru-L- Hilmi</u>	— 10	As on No. 2318 W 168 S. 75	As on No. 2314. ۱

Pl.

Pl.

No.	Name	Date	Description	In Script
2327	شہر مہل	1132 22	As on No. 2318 1132	As on No. 2314 ۲۲
2328		—	As on No. 2326, but position of date visible to right of middle line	W. 90 S. 9
2329	دہلی Kasul Darul- Uloom	1137 —	As on No. 2319 1137	حروس میمت ماہوس دار الملک صرب کادل سند
2330	لہور Daru- sultanat	1136 20	W. 165. S. .8	As on No. 2287 ۲۰
2331	معظم امداد Mu'maq- zamānād	1132 2	محمد شاہ نادشاه عاز مارک ۱۱۳۲	ماہوس میمت سے حروس صرب معظم امداد
2332	"	114- 11	but date " to right of top line	" W. 168. S. 85

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2333	لکه Itāwā	— 1	سادھے سارے نامدار خانہ لکھ کے مبار Date to right of top line, but cut.	مالوس سمیت احد سے حلوں مرب اتارا
2334		— 2	As on No. 2333	As on No. 2333 r
2335		1135 5	" 1135	"
2336	"	1142 11	" 1142	"
2337		1144 14	" 1144	r
2338		— 18	"	IA
2339		115— 20	115—	r
2340		1156 25	1156	r
2341		115— 25	115—	r
2342	"	" 20	115—	r
2343		115— 27	115—	r
2344	"	1158 28	1158	r

نوع	نوع	دینار	درجه	رقم	نوع	نوع
مأوس	ميمنت	—	—	2345	نوع No 2345	دار الخير احمر
مأوس	ميمنت	—	—	2346	نوع No 2346	دار الخير احمر
مأوس	ميمنت	—	—	2347	نوع No 2347	دار الخير احمر
مأوس	ميمنت	—	—	2348	نوع No 2348	دار الخير احمر
مأوس	ميمنت	—	—	2349	نوع No 2349	دار الخير احمر
مأوس	ميمنت	—	—	2350	نوع No 2350	دار الخير احمر
مأوس	ميمنت	—	—	2351	نوع No 2351	دار الفتح احمر
مأوس	ميمنت	—	—	2352	نوع No 2352	دار الفتح احمر
مأوس	ميمنت	—	—	2353	نوع No 2353	دار الفتح احمر

Pl.

Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2354 ½	امداد آباد Ahmad Abad	— 1	As on No. 2353	مانوس میمس احمد سے حلوں مریب احمد آباد
2355	"	114 - 13	" 115 -	" 116 -
2356	"	— 14	"	117 -
2357 2358		115 - 20	" 116 -	" 117 -
2359	ارکان Arkan	113 - 1	" 117 -	مانوس میمس احمد سے حلوں مریب ارکان
2360	اسلام آباد Islam Abad	— 16	"	اسلام آباد مریب مہمنت مانوس حلوں ۱۶ —
2361	"	— 10	"	" 11
2362		—	"	"

No.	Year	Date	Officer	Remarks
2303	X 22	0	As on No. 2425	مأمور ميتمت جلسس و اعتلم [نكر] مرتب [أوكول ندو] p1
2304	المرسل	1171	As on No. 2377	اكبر احاد مستقر لل ثلاثة مرتب جلوس ميتمت مأمور سد احد
2305	"	1172	"	"
2306	"	2	"	"
2307	"	— 2	As on No. 2318.	As on No. 2318. "
2308	"	— 2	As on No. 2333.	As on No. 2319 "
2309	"	1131 3	"	"
2370	"	— 4	"	"
2371	"	1135 4	"	"
2372	"	— 5	"	"
2373	"	— 7	"	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2374	اکبر آباد Akbar abād <i>Musta qirru-l Shāhīfat</i>	1139 9	As on No. 2333 1139	As on No. 2319 9
2375		1143 12	" 1143	" 12
2376		— 17		" 17
2377		— 18		" 18
2378	"	— 20		"
2379	"	1158 28	1158	" PA
2380	الله باد Ilahabad	— 16	"	مانوس مس ۱۶ من حلوس ب فر الـ اباد
2381	"	1152 21	1152	" PI
2382	"	1153 23	1153	" PI
2383	"	1154 24	1154	" PI
2384	"	115— 25	115—	" PI

Vol.	No.	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Ar				
2385	۲۳۸۵	۱۱۴۹ ۱۱۵۰	Ar on No. 2375 ۱۱۴۸	Ar on No. 2380. ۱۱۵۱
				"
	2386			"
				"
				"
2387	۲۳۸۷	۱۱۵۱ ۶ ۱۱۵۰ ۱۱۵۲	" ۱۱۵۱	احتر بکر اوده صرب سُو حلوس میمت مادوس
				Pl
2388	"	۱۱۵۲	" ۱۱۵۰	"
				"
2389	"	۱۱۵۰ ۱۰	" ۱۱۵۱	"
				"
2390	"	۱۱۵۱ ۱۱	" ۱۱۵۱	"
				"
2391	"	۱۱۵۲ ۱۲	" ۱۱۵۲	"
				"
2392	"	۱۱۵۸ ۲۷	As on No. 2318, but date ۱۱۵۸ under middle line	احتر بکر اوده صرب حلوں میمت مادوس سُو مادوس
				"
2393	Burhān-pūr <i>Dāru-s-surūr</i>	— 4	محمد شاہ نادشاه عار ک سکہ مبار	As on No. 2321 "
			Date to right of top line, but cut	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2394	برہانپور Barhan-pur <i>Dāru-e-sarūr</i>	1133— 6	As on No. 2393	As on No. 2321
2395			1133—	"
2396	بریلی Bareli	1132 1	" 1133	مانوس میمس احمد سے حلوں عرب دریلی ^{M. 55}
2397		— 2	"	مانوس میمس حلوں سے بلح عرب بر
2398	"	— 3	"	"
2399	"	— 4	"	"
2400		1138 8	" 1134	
2401		— 15	"	"
2402	بخارا Bukhara Muhammedabad	1149 10	محمد ساد بادشاہ بخارا کے سار	محمد اباد میمس حلوں ماروس عرب بخارا ^{M. 56}

Vol.	No.	Date	Object	Revenue
2402	بُش	1160	As on No. 2402 T. 20	As on No. 2402. T. 56.
2403	"	20	"	محمد اماد میمت
2404	"	20	"	حلو سند س ماروس صرف سارس
2405	"	— 28	"	" ۵۸
2406	"	— 20	M. 57	" ۵۹
2407	"	1161 31	" 1161	" ۵۱
2407 a	Bhakhar	1152 2-	ال نادشاه رمان محمد شاہ کے زد ر فصل ۵۲ W. 176 S. 8	ماروس میمت سے حلسوں صرف دھکہر

The couplet is

سکه رد ز فصل الہ نادشاہ رمان محمد شاہ

'Struck coin through the grace of God,
Muhammad Shah, Lord of the Age'

This couplet closely resembles that of Muhammad Shah on Coins Nos. 2363 and 2425.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Ar 2408	پشاور Peshawar	— 1	As on No. 2393	مالوں میہم حلوں احد مرب سارے
2409	"	— 2	"	r
2410	"	1144 14	"	۱۱۴۴
2411	"	1149 18	"	۱۱۴۹
2412	"	1151 20	"	۱۱۵۱
2413	"	— 21	"	"
2414	تھٹہ Tatta	1133 3	As on No. 2393, but date ۱۱۳۳ over middle line	مالوں میہم حلوں سے ب مرت
2415	"	1140 —	but date ۱۱۴۰ over bottom line	مالوں میہم خ نہ میہم ب مرت

No.	Date	Den.	Monogram	Reverse
2410	جع جع جع جع جع جع	1155 25	As on No. 2393	مايوس ميميت ستة حلوات صرب سواني حي دور
2417	"	1156 28	"	"
2418	ستة حلوات ستة حلوات ستة حلوات	?	"	As on No. 2316, but mint and date "
2419	"	4	"	"
2420	درهات Dorayat	1160 30	As on No. 2393, but date 1155 over middle line	مايوس ميميت ستة حلوات صرب درهات
2421	رين اللاد Zainu-l- bilâd	1135 4	As on No. 2393 1155	مايوس ميميت ستة حلوات صرب رين اللاد
2422	"	5	" 1135	" 5
2423	"	—	"	"
2424	"	6	"	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2425	Sirat	1131 1	<p style="text-align: center;">بِلَطْفِ الْهُدَى مُحَمَّد بَايْسَاءُ رَمَان</p> <p style="text-align: center;">رَدْ دَرْ جَهَان ۱۱۳۱</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">مَارِس مِيمَس أَحَد سَنَدْ حَلَوْن مَرَب سَرَجَت</p> <p style="text-align: right;">M. 58</p>
			The couplet goes	
			<p style="text-align: center;">سَكَرَدْ دَرْ جَهَان بِلَطْفِ الْهُدَى بَايْسَاءُ رَمَان مُحَمَّد سَان</p>	
			Struck coin in the world by the favour of God, Muhammad Shah, Lord of the Age.'	
			Compare the couplet on Coin No. 2407 a.	
2426		1132 1	As on No. 2425 (۱۱۳۱)	As on No. 2425 M. 58
2427	"	" 1	As on No. 2393 1132	M. 58. "
2428	"	— 2	"	M. 58. "
2429	"	"	"	M. 58. "
2430	,	— 3	"	M. 52. "
2431	"	1135 5	"	"
2432	"	— 6	"	"

Pl.

Recd No.	Date	Order No.	Remarks
2433	Sep 5th	12	Arcon No. 2393. Arcon No. 2425. 17
2434	"	20	"
2435	Sep Sahar 1st	1131	1132 مالوس میمت سد حلوں مرت سہرید
2436	"	1135 6	1136 "
2437	"	— 10	"
2438	"	— 13	"
2439	"	— 18	"
2440	"	1152 22	1153 "
2441	"	— 24	"
2442	"	1158 28	1159 "
2443	"	1159 29	1160 "
2444	"	116— 30	117— "

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2445	سہار جہان اباد Shahjehanabad Daru-l Khildfat	1131 1	١١٣١ محمد ساہ پادشاه غار لک سکہ مہار M. 60 to right of top line.	فیض جہا اماد دار للخلا ساہ ن عرب حلوں سمپ مالوں سے احمد
2446		1132 1	" ۱۱۳۲	"
2447		" 2	" ۱۱۳۲	"
2448				
2449		1133 2	but date ۱۱۳۲ to right of top line.	" "
2450		2	محمد ساہ پادشاه غاز صاحب قرآن تال سکہ مہار Date ۱۱۳۲ under top line.	" "
2451				
2452		3	۱۱۳۳	" "
2453	"	1134 3	" ۱۱۳۴	" "
2454	"	— 4	W 40 S 05	" "
2455	"	1135 4	but date ۱۱۳۵ over صاحب	" "
2456	"	— 4	Ind to to right of top line	" "

Sl. No.	Date	Other	Remarks
2457	1131 5	As on No. 2450, but date written over	As on No. 2445. "
2458	"	Upper part of date written in continuous line in right side of top line	"
2459	"	1132 5	but date written to right of top line
2460	"	1133 6	but date written over طاحن
2461	"	1134 6	but date written to right of top line
2462	"	1135 7	As on No. 2458, but date written to right of top line
2463	"	1136 7	As on No. 2450, but date written over طاحن
2464	"	1137 7	"
2465	"	1138 8	As on No. 2462
2466	"	1139 9	"
2467	"	1139 9	written over طاحن

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Ar 2468	شہجہان آباد Shahjehan Ahmadabad D̄arul khilafat	1140 10	As on No. 2462 "IP"	As on No. 2445 "
2469	"	10	"IP" to right " of top line.	"
2470		1141 11	"IP" "	"
2471	"	114 - 11	"IP" - over " ملک	"
2472		" 12	"IP" -	"IP"
2473		1142 12	"IP" to right " of top line	"IP"
2474		1143 13	"IP" "	"IP"
2475		13	"IP" over " ملک	"IP"
2476		1144 13	"IP" "	"IP"
2477 4	"	— 13	W 44 B -65 "	"IP"
2478 2479	"	1144 14	"IP" to right " of top line	"IP"
2480	"	114 - 15	"IP" "	"IP"

No.	Date	Page	Operator	Revenue
2441	"	1144	As on No. 2442 1142	As on No. 2445 10
		15		
			S. 55. W. 55.	
			S. .55.	
2442	"	1146	"	"
2443	"	10	"	"
2444	"	—	but date over " صاحب	"
		10		
2445	"	1147	"	"
		17	110 - to right of top line	"
2446	"	1148	"	"
		18	"	"
2447	"	"	110 - over " صاحب	"
2448	"	1149	"	"
		19	"	"
2449	"	1150	"	"
		19	110. to right of top line.	"
2450	"	115-	"	"
		20	"	"
2451	"	—	"	"
		20	W. 21 S. .55.	"
2452	"	1151	"	"
2453	"	21	"	"
2454	"	115-	"	"
		21	110 - over " صاحب	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2485	شہباز خان Shahba- hanabad <i>Daru'l khilafat</i>	1152 22	As on No. 2458 to right of top line	As on No. 2445 rr
2496	"	1153 22	" 1153	" rr
2497	"	23	" 1153	" rr
2498	"	1154 24	As on No. 2450 to right of top line.	" rr
2499	"	1155 24	As on No. 2458. to right of top line.	" rr
2500	"	115— 25	As on No. 2450 — to right of top line.	re
2501	"	1156 26	" 1156	" rr
2502	ج	— 26	W 87 S. 75	" rr
2503	"	1157	As on No. 2458	" r
2504	"	27	to right of top line	" r
2505	"	— 28		" r
2506	"	1159	" 1159	" r
2507	"	29	" 1159	" r
2508	"	116— 30	" 116—	" r

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2509	شاہ حجان اباد Shāhja- hānābād <u>Dāru-l- khilāfat</u>	1161 31	As on No 2458 ١١٦١	As on No 2445 ٢٤٤٥
2510	شولاپور Sholāpūr	1132 2	As on No. 2393 ١١٣٢	مانوس میمت سنه حلوس صرب شولاپور
2511	اعظیم اباد 'Azīm- ābād	1131 1	محمد شاہ نادشاه عارکه مسارک ١١٣١	اعظیم اباد صرب حلوس میمت مانوس سنه احد
2512	"	1132	" ١١٣٢	"
2513	"	1	" ١١٣٢	"
2514	"	2	" ١١٣٢	"
2515	"	— 3	" ١١٣٢	" ٣
2516	"	— 30	" ١١٣٢	" ٣٠
2517	"	— 26	" ١١٣٢	" ٢٦
2518	"	— 30	" ١١٣٢	M 61
2519	فرج اباد Farrukh- ābād	1156 25	As on No 2458, but date 1156 over صاحب	مانوس میمت سنه حلوس صرب فرج اباد

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2520	فَرُخْ أَبَاد Farrukh- Abad	1160 29	As on No. 2458. ۱۱۶۰	As on No. 2519 ۱۱۷۹
2521	قَانُوْج Qanauj Shahabad	1142 12	As on No. 2393 ۱۱۴۲	مالوس مسنت سَدِ حَلْوَسٌ ^{۱۷} قرب ساد آباد قَانُوْج
2522	"	1144 13	" ۱۱۴۴	" ۱۳
2523	"	1145 14	" ۱۱۴۵	" ۱۴
2524	"	1150 20	" ۱۱۵۰	" ۲۰
2525 2526	"		"	M. 59
2527	"	1152 23	" ۱۱۵۲	" ۲۳
2528	"	1153 23	" ۱۱۵۳	" ۲۳
2529	"	"	"	M. 28 "
2530	كَلَال Kalan Dara I mulk	— 1	As on No. 2393	حلوس مسنت مالوس دار الملة قرب کلال سے احمد

MUHAMMAD SHĀH

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Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2531	کشمیر Kashmir	— 14	As on No 2393	مانوس میمت ۱۴ سنه حلوس صر کشمیر
2532	"	— 17	"	" ۱۷
2533	کورا Korā	1132 1	As on No 2393. ۱۱۳۲	مانوس میمت احد سنه حلوس صریب کورا
2534	"	" 2	" ۱۱۳۲	Quatrefoil over سنه ۱
2535	"	1140	"	As on No. 2534
2536	"	10	" ۱۱۴۰	۱.
2537	"	— 11	"	" ۱۱
2538	"	— 12	"	" ۱۲
2539	"	1143 13	" ۱۱۴۳	" ۱۳
2540	"	1144 18	" ۱۱۴۴	" ۱۸
2541	"	— 14	"	" ۱۹

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2542	کورا Korā	1148 18	As on No. 2393. 1178 ^A	As on No. 2534 18
2543	"	— 20	"	"
2544	گوالیار Gwalior	1192 1	As on No. 2393. 1177	مانوس مہمس سے احمد حلوں عرب گوالیار
2545	"	— 7	"	"
2546	"	— 18	"	18
2547	"	— 20	"	"
2548 2549 2550	لاهور Lahor Dāru-s- salānat	1132 1	محمد ساہ بادشاہ خار ک سک مبار	حلوں مانوس مہمس احد دارالسلطنة لامر عرب
2551 2552 2553	"	2	" 1177	"
2554 ¹	"	— 2	محمد ساہ بھاڑی بادشاہ خار ک سک مبار	لامر دارالسلطنة عرب —" مہمس حلوں مانوس

¹ Note the insertion of the title بھاڑی anticipating its use on the coins of Muhammad Shah's successor. Three coins only of this type are known.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2555	Lāhor <i>Dāru-s-saltānat</i>	—	محمد شاہ دادرشاہ عار ك سکہ مبار	As on No 2554. "
2556		3		
2557	"	1134 4	"" 1134	"" "
2558	"	1135 4	"" 1135	"" "
2559	"	5	""	"" 0
2560	"	— 5	""	"" 0
2561	"	— 6	""	"" 1
2562	"	— 7	""	"" V
2563 ½	"	— 7	W. 21. S. .5.	"" V
2564	"	1138 8	"" 1138	"" A
2565	"	— 8	""	"" A
2566	"	— 9	""	"" 1

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2567	جہاں Lahor <i>Ddrus-sallamat</i>	— 11	As on No. 2555	As on No. 2554 " "
2568	"	— 12		" "
2569		1143 13	" 1177	" "
2570		1144 14	" 1178	" "
2571	"	1145 15	" 1179	" "
2572		— 16		" "
2573		— 17	"	" "
2574				" "
2575	"	1148 16	" 117A	" "
2576	"	— 18	"	" "
2577	"	1149 19	" 1171	" "
2578	"	— 20	"	" "
2579	"	— 21		" "
2580	"			" "
2581	"	1152 22	" 1172	" "
2582	"			" "

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2583	„	1153	As on No. 2555 1154	As on No. 2554 1154
2584	„ Lāhor <i>Dāru-s-saltānat</i>	28		
2585	„	1154 28	„ 1154	„ 1154
2586	„	— 24	„	„ 1154
2587	„	1155 25	„ 1155	„ 1155
2588	„	— 25	„	„ 1155
2589 $\frac{1}{4}$	„	— 25	W. 40 S. .6.	„ 1155
2590	„	1157 27	„ 1157	„ 1157
2591	„	— 27	„	„ 1157
2592	„	1159 28	„ 1159	„ 1159
2593	„	— 29	„	„ 1159
2594	„	— 30	„	„ 1159
2595	„	1161 31	„ 1161	„ 1161

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Al 2596 2597	لکھنؤ Lakhnau	1132 1	محمد ساد پادشاه غاز میارن ۱۱۳۲	مالوں میس احد سنہ حلوں مرب لکھنؤ
2598	"	1133 2	"	"
2599	"	1135 3	محمد ساد پادشاه غاز کے مکہ مہار ۱۱۳۵	"
2600	مرشد آباد Marshid Abad	— 1	As on No. 2599	مالوں میس احد سنہ حلوں مرب مرشد آباد
2601		— 6		Cinquefoil over "
2602	"	— 16		As on No. 2601 "
2603	"	— 19	Large flat coin.	"
2604	"	— 19	As on No. 2600.	"
2605	"	— 20	"	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Ar 2616	جہا Multan	1147 17	As on No. 2615 تیار	As on No. 2611 تیار M. 47
2617	"	1148 18	" تیار	M. 47 "
2618 2619	,	1152 22	" تیار	M. 47 "
2620	"	1153 28	تیار	M. 47 تیار
2621 2622	"	1157 27	" تیار	M. 63 "
2623	"	1159 28	تیار	M. 63 "
2624	"	" 29	" تیار	M. 63 "
2625 2626	"	1160 30	" تیار	M. 63 "
2627	ممبئی ^{جہا} Mumbai	114 - 11	As on No. 2610 تیار	مالیوس سنس لے جلوس لرہ سنس

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2628	مumbai Mumbai	— 12	As on No 2610.	As on No 2627. ١٢
2629	„	— 27	„	„ ٢٧
2630 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	113— —	„ ١١٣—	„ Pl
AE 2631 ¹	بہکھر Bhakhar	1147 17	محمد شاہ فلوس ۱۱۴۷ W. 268 S. 1.15	بہکھر ۱۷ ضرب
2632	کابل Kabul	113— —	۱۱۳ محمد شاہ — W. 208. S. .95.	کابل سنه _____
2633 2634	کشمیر Kashmīr	— 19	محمد شاہ فلوس سکہ W. 275. S. .8	۱۹ سنه کشمیر صرف Pl
2635	ملتان Multān	1133 3	محمد شاہ نادشاه عارف فلوس ۱۱۳۳ W. 216 S. 9	ملتان صرف حلوں مارک ۲ Pl

¹ At first sight the mint-name appears to have been entirely rubbed away, but it can be read by adjusting the coin in a proper light. There are six similar specimens in the British Museum.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2636	مُلُك Multan	1141 11	As on No. 2635 11 th W 216 S 8.	As on No. 2635. 11

Accession 15 : XI : 1131 (Friday, November 18, 1719).

Death 27 : IV : 1161 (Friday, April 15, 1748)

Earliest known coin X 1131 AR 1131 Æ 1132.

Latest " " X 81fmas AR 1161 Æ 1150.

Unrepresented mints and metals:

X Itawi, Ahmadabad, Awadh (Akhtarnagar), Arkit, Islamabad, Ilahabad, Imtiyazgarh, Ujain Balipur Banras (Muhammadabad), Jaipur Haldarabad, Khojista Bonyid, Sahrind, Qanaq (Shahabad), Agamabad, Farrukhabad, Katak, Kashmir Kora, Gwallar, Machhlipatan, Murshidabad Multan.

Æ Akbarnagar Awas, Ellchpur Balwantnagar Purbandar Jünagarh, Jahangirnagar Chiniyatpan, Haldarabad Satara, Sironj Alangipur Firornagar Qamarnagar Qandahar (Dakhan), Katak, Kambyat, Machhlipatan, Na'ggamabad.

Æ Ahmedabad, Ellchpur Balipur Hafizabad, Surat, Shahjahanabad, Machhlipatan

XIII

AHMAD SHĀH BAHĀDUR

A. H. 1161-1167

A.D. 1748-1754

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AJ 2637	دیرجات Derajāt	1161 1	احمد شاه بہادر 1161 نادشاہ عار ک سکہ مبار W. 165 S. .7	مادوس میمسٹ احد سہ حلوس ب صر دیرجات M. 46
2638	شہزاد حہاں اداد Shūhja-hānābād Dāru-l-hilāfat	1166 6	As on No. 2637, but date 1161 to left of middle line, and quatrefoil at top of coin W. 172 S. 8	فہ جھا اداد دار لخلا شاہ ن صرب حلوں میمسٹ مادوس ۶ سہ
2639	عظمی اداد 'Azīm-ābād	1166 5	احمد شاہ بہادر نادشاہ عاز 1161 W. 170 S. 75	میمسٹ مادوس جلوں ۵ سنہ
2640	لہور Lāhor Dāru-s-saltānat	— 5	As on No. 2637, date at top of coin, but cut W. 172. S. .8	لہور دار السلطنة صرب سہ میمسٹ حلوں مادوس

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 2641	م&ل&ت&ن Multan	1165 5	As on No. 2637 1165 W 170 S. 8	مانوس مسب سے حلوں قرب ملان M. 47
R 2642 ¹	ا&ت&وا Itiwa	— 2	احمد ساہ بھادر نادساہ خاں ن سکہ مہار	مانوس مسب سے حلوں قرب الاورا Pl.
2643	ا&ت&وا Itiwa	— 4		but mint name written ا&ت&وا r
2644	ا&ک&ر& ا&ب&اد Akbar abād Musta qīru-l khilafat	— 1	As on No. 2642	حلوں مانوس مسب مسار لللاند سے احمد قرب ا&ک&ر& ا&ب&اد
2645	"	1163 2	but date 1163 at top of coin	r
2646	,	1163 5	As on No. 2645 1163	" Letter a under L of مانوس

¹ Note the very similar to the original orthography. I know of no other example, nor the
introduction of it in Itiwa, Multan.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2647	الله انا د Ilahābād	1162 1	As on No. 2638, but date ١١٦٢, and M. 66 at top of coin.	مادوس میمنت احد سہ جلوس ب صر الله انا د
2648	"	1163 3	" ١١٦٣	" "
2649	بریلی ^۱ Bareli	1166 6	As on No. 2637. ١١٦٦	مادوس میمنت <u>حلوس سنه يلخ</u> صرب در
2650	بلوٹت نگر Balwant-nagar	— 5	احمد شاہ بھادر نادشاہ عار کن سکہ مبار Date to right of top line, but cut.	مادوس میمنت سنہ جلوس صرب بلوٹت نگر
2651	سارس Banāras Muham-madābāl	1161 1	As on No. 2637, but date ١١٦١ under top line	محمد انا د میمنت احد جلو سنه س مادوس صرب سارس
2652	"	1162 1	As on No. 2651. ١١٦٢	As on No. 2651
2653	"	1162 2	" ١١٦٢ M 67	" "
2654	"	1163 3	" ١١٦٣ M 67	" "

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2655	دہاری Bankras Muhammaddabad	1164 3	As on No. 2651 M. 67 1164	As on No. 2651 "
2656	"	" 4	M. 67 1164	" "
2657	"	1165 4	M. 67 1165	" "
2658 ¹	بھکر Bhakhar	1162 1	احمد ساد پادشاه غار لک سکه مبار 1162	مانوس سمس احد سے حلوس عرب بھکر
2659 ²	جودھپور Jodhpur Daru-l-maqar	1165 5	As on No. 2637 1165	جودھپور دارالمحقر عرب سمس مانوس حلوس °
2000	جہانگیرنگر Jahangirnagar	— 1	احمد ساد پادشاه غار لک سکه مبار	مانوس سمس احد سے حلوس عرب جہانگیرنگر

¹ Note the absence of the epithet بھادر from this coin, as also from Nos. 2661 to 2672 here before are listed to be imitated as coins of Muhammad Shah. A reference is invited to Vol. I, pp. XV & 62.

² The L-epitite title of Jodhpur used to be read as Darul-maqar but it is now accepted as Darul-maqar. On this specimen it looks more like the old reading.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2661	حی پور Jaipur Siwar	1162 1	As on No 2637. 1162	مادوس میمنٹ احد سنہ حلسوں صرب سوائی حی پور
2662	"	" 2	" 1162	" 2
2663	"	1164 4	" 1164	" 4
2664	"	1165 5	" 1165	" 5
2665	دیرہ Dera	1162 —	در احمد شاہ 1162 دادشاہ عاز ک سکہ مبار	مادوس میمنٹ سنہ حلسوں —" ^x صر دیرہ
2666	"	1162 —	احمد شاہ 1162 دادشاہ عاز ک سکہ مبار	As on No 2665
2667	"	1163 2	" 1163	" 2
2668	"	" 3	" 1163	" 3
2669	"	— 5	"	" 5
				M 68

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2670	سہرند Sahrind	1161 1	As on No. 2637 ۱۱۳۷	مالوں میمت احد سلوں مرب سہرند
2671	"	1163 2	" ۱۱۳۵	" ۱۱۳۶
2672	"	1164 4	" ۱۱۳۷	" ۱۱۳۸
2673	"	1164 4	" ۱۱۳۷	" ۱۱۳۸
2674	"	1165 5	" ۱۱۳۸	" ۱۱۳۹
2675	"	1166 6	" ۱۱۳۹	" ۱۱۴۰
2676	سککول Sikkul	116- 2	امد ساد ۱۱۳۸ باہدر ہادسہ غاز لے سکہ میار	مالوں میمت سلوں مرب سککول M. 68
2677	لہڈان اماد Slab- jashash Darw- Buldast	1161 1	As on No. 2638 ۱۱۳۸	As on No. 2638 سے احد
2678	"	1162 1	" ۱۱۳۹	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2680	شہزادہ احمد Shāh-Jahānābād <i>Dāru-l-khilāfat</i>	1162 2	As on No. 2638. ۱۱۶۲	As on No. 2638 "
2681	"	1163 2	" ۱۱۶۳	" "
2682	"	" 3	" ۱۱۶۴	" "
2683	"	1164 3	" ۱۱۶۵	" "
2684	"	" 4	" ۱۱۶۶	" "
2685	"	1165 5	" ۱۱۶۷	" 5
2686	"	1166 5	" ۱۱۶۸	" 0
2687 2688	"	" 6	" ۱۱۶۹	" 6
2689 2690	"	1167 7	" ۱۱۷۰	" 7
2691	اعظیم اباد 'Azīm-ābād	1162 1	احمد شاہ بادشاہ عارف سکہ منار ۱۱۶۲ سکہ منار	ماوس میمنت احد سے جلوس عظیم ..

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2692	اہاد سہی 'Aqim Shabd	1162 2	As on No. 2691, but large flat coin.	عظام اباد قرب مہب ماروس حروس سے M. 61
2693		1165 5	" 1165	As on No. 2692 but M. 65 •
2694	فرخ اباد Farrokhabad	1164 3	As on No. 2640. 1112	ماروس مہب سے حروس قرب فرخ اباد
2695	"	1167 7	" 1117	
2696	کالپی Kalpi	— 4	As on No. 2637	ماروس مہب سے حروس قرب کالپی
2697 2698	کاتک Katak	— 5	As on No. 2665	ماروس مہب سے حروس قرب کاتک
2699 ¹	Katak	— (5) 2	As on No. 2642.	As on No. 2697, but date , in front of the numeral is a mark like the figure ۹

¹ Of the Nos. 2699 to 2706 are of Maratha mintage. Orissa was a Maratha province from A.D. 1757 to 1763. See J. M. Gill, V. I, III p. 311.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2700	کتک Katak	— (5) 7	As on No 2642.	As on No 2699. v
2701	"	— (5) 12 (sic)	"	" ۱۲
2702	"	— (5) 21 (sic)	"	" ۲۱
2703 2704 2705	"	—	"	As on No 2699, but M 69 under س of حلوس.
2706 ¹	کشمیر Kashmir	1162 2	الله احمد شـاہ شاہ عالم پـاہ ۱۱۶۲ دـغـصـل سـنـة سـکـہ در در زـد	مـاـبـوس مـیـمـیـت سـنـة جـلـوس بـرـکـشـمـیر Pl.
The couplet is				
سـکـہ زـد در رـرـ فـحـصـلـ الـهـ شاـہ عـالـمـ پـاـہـ اـحـمـدـ شـاـہـ				
‘Struck coin on gold by the grace of God, King Ahmad Shāh, refuge of the world’				
2707	لاہور Lāhor <i>Dāru-s-saltānat</i>	1161 1	As on No 2637, but date ۱۱۶۱ at top of coin.	As on No 2640, but سنـة اـحـدـ
2708	"	1162 1	As on No 2707, but date ۱۱۶۲ over bottom line	As on No. 2707.
2709	"	2	" ۱۱۶۳	" ۲
2710	"	1163 3	As on No. 2707. ۱۱۶۳	" ۳

¹ See Mint Note—Kashmir.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2711 A ½	Jayy Labor	— 3	As on No. 2707 W 22 G 55	As on No. 2707 "
2712	"	1164	,	,
2713	"	4	1172	"
2714	"	1165	,	"
2715	"	4	1170	"
2716	"	1165	,	"
2717	"	5	1170	"
2718	,	— 6	,	"
2719	,	— 7	"	"
2720	مرشد آباد Mursidabad	— 3	As on No. 2637	مادرس میست —" حلوس فرب مرشد آباد Cinquefoil over
2721	"	— 3	As on No. 2720	As on No. 2720 "
2722	"	— 6	"	"

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2723	مرشد آباد Murshid-ābād	1166 6	As on No 2720, but date ۱۱۶۶ to left of bottom line, and twelve-rayed star over ۶ of نادشاہ	As on No 2720. "
2724	"	1167 6	As on No 2723. ۱۱۶۷	" "
2725	ملتان Multān	1162 1	احمد شاہ دھادر ۱۱۶۲ نادشاہ عار ک سکہ میار	مالوس میمت احد سے جلوس صریب ملتان M. 63
2726	"	1163 2	As on No 2725 ۱۱۶۳	As on No. 2725 " M. 63
2727	"	"	"	but M. 47 "
2728	"	1164 4	" ۱۱۶۴	As on No 2727 " M. 47
AE 2729 ¹	پیشاور Peshawar	— 4	احمد شاہ نادشاہ عاز ک سکہ میار Date to right of top line, but cut	فلوس صریب پیشاور " W. 195 S. 8

¹ Read by Mr Rodgers as copper coins of Muhammad Shūh, but after comparison with each other and with more complete specimens, the present attribution appears to be correct

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2711 ½	لہور Lahor	— 8	As on No. 2707 W. 22 S. 55	As on No. 2707 F
2712 2713	"	1164 4	" 1164	F
2714 2715	"	1165 4	" 1165	F
2716 2717	"	1165 5	" 1165	F
2718	"	— 8	"	1
2719	"	— 7	"	1
2720	مرشد آباد Marsid Abad	— 2	As on No. 2637	مالوں میں — طور مرب مرشد آباد Cinquefoil over —
2721	"	— 3	As on No. 2720	As on No. 2720 F
2722	"	— 5	"	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2723	مرشد آباد Murshid-ābād	1166 6	As on No. 2720, but date ١١٦٦ to left of bottom line, and twelve-rayed star over ۸ of نادشاه	As on No. 2720. "
2724	"	1167 6	As on No. 2723. ١١٦٧	" "
2725	ملتان Multān	1162 1	احمد شاه بہادر ١١٦٢ نادشاه عاز ک سکہ میار	مادوس میمنت احد سنہ جلوس صرب ملتان M 63
2726	"	1163 2	As on No. 2725 ١١٦٣	As on No. 2725 " M 63.
2727	"	"	"	but M 47 "
2728	"	1164 4	" ١١٦٤	As on No. 2727 " M. 47
E 2729 ¹	پیشاور Peshāwār	— 4	احمد شاه نادشاه عاز ک سکہ میار Date to right of top line, but cut	فلوس صرب پیشاور ^۱
			W 195 S. .8	

¹ Read by Mr. Rodgers as copper coins of Muhammad Shāh, but after comparison with each other and with more complete specimens, the present attribution appears to be correct.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 2730 2781	پهانور Peahawar	—	As on No. 2729 W 190 S 8	As on No. 2729. PL

Accession 3 : V : 1161 (Tuesday, April 19 1748).

Deposition 11 : VIII : 1167 (Monday, June 8, 1754).

Death 28 : X : 1188 (Sunday, January 1, 1775).

Earliest known coin X 1161 AR 1161 AE 1161
Latest " , X 1167 AR 1167 AE 4 folda.

Unrepresented mints and metals:

X Itāwā, Islāmābād, Akbarābād Bareli, Banāras, Jaipūr, Dera, Sahrind, Qānanj (Shahabād) Farrukhābād, Mujaħidābād.

A Ajmer Ahmedābād, Arkāt, Akbarnagar Imtiyāzgarh, Toragai Khujista Bānyād, Derajat Sūrat, Kora, Kambayat, Gwallār Machhilipatan, Murādābād, Mumbai, Mahindrāpūr, Narwar

Æ Ellchpūr

XIV

'ĀLAMGĪR II

A. H. 1167-1173

A. D. 1754-1759.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
N 2732	اسلام انا د Islāmābād	1170 3	عالمگیر 1170 نادشاه عار ک سکه منار	اسلام انا د صرف میمس مانوس حلوس ۳ س س
			W. 172. S. 8.	Pl.
2733	شاہ جهان اانا د Shāh-jahānābād <u>Dāru-l-Khilāfat</u>	1168 2	In square الله الله الرسول 1168 میمس لا اله الا Margins Top المد Rest cut. W. 170 S. 85.	In square محمد عالمگیر عمر الدین نادشاه عاز ک سکه منار او العدل Margins حلوس میمس Top cut. Right دار للخلافة Bottom شاہ جهان اانا د س س Pl.
2734	"	1169 2	حد الله ملکہ و سلطنه محمد عالم گیر نادشاه عار او العدل عزیز الدین ک سکه منار W. 168. S. 8	جهان اانا د دار للخلافة س س ب . مانوس صر Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 2785	سادھان ایاڑ Shahjehan hinkabid	— 3	As on No. 2784. W 168 S 8.	As on No. 2784 r
2787		1173 6	عالمگر عمر الدین سو تباہ مہرو	دار لله سادھا مرب حلوں میمنت مائوس سے
			Cp. Nos. 2790-2798	
			W 172. S 65.	
2788	ملتان Multan Dāru-l amān	— 7	عالمگر 1173 پادشاه خاں ن سکہ مہار	دار الامان حلوں سے مرب ملانی
			W 170 S 85	M 70
A 2789	لیلی Liliji	— 6	عالمگر پادشاه خاں ن سکہ مہار	مائوس میمس سے حلوں مرب اللوا

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2740 ¹	ارکات Arkāt	1172 6	In dotted circle ۱۱۷۲ <u>عزیز الدین محمد عالم کیر</u> فادشاہ عار ن <u>سکہ مبار</u> Edge of coin obliquely milled. W. 173 S. 1	In dotted circle مادوس میمیت سنه حلوس صرب ارکات M. 71. Pl.
2741 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	As on No. 2740 W. 87 S. .6	As on No. 2740. Tudor rose over سنه.
2742 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	"	In dotted circle ۱۱۷۲ <u>شہزادہ</u> <u>فادشاہ</u> <u>سکہ</u> <u>عالم کیر</u> Edge obliquely milled. W. 44 S. .5	سنه صرب ارکات M. 71.
2743 2744	"	— 6	<u>عزیز الدین عا</u> <u>فادشاہ</u>	میمیت سنه حلوس صرب ارکات M. 71.

¹ Coins Nos. 2740-44 were struck by the East India Co.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2745 ¹ 2746	ارکات Arkat	— 1	As on No. 2739 Date to right of top line but cut.	مالوس میمس احد سنہ حلوں عرب ارکات Crescent to left of احد
2747	,	— 2	As on No. 2745	As on No. 2745. "
2748	اکبر اباد Akbar- abad Musta- qarrub Khildafat	— 1	عالم گرے بادشاہ طار ن سکہ مبار Date to right of top line but cut.	حلوں مالوس میمس مسنور للخلاف احد سنہ عرب اکبر اباد
2749		1169 2	As on No. 2748 1111	As on No. 2748. "
2750	"	3	1111	"
2751	"	— 3	"	"
2752	ابوالی Abulali	117- 5	As on No. 2748 111-	مالوس میمس سنہ حلوں عرب اکبر اباد

¹ Coins Nos. 2745-7 were struck by the French East India Co.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2753	برهابور Burhān-pūr <i>Dāru-s-surūr</i>	1168 2	نادشاه عار عالیم کیر ۱۱۶۸ ک سکہ مبار	جلوس مادوس میمیت سنہ دار السرور صرب درهابور
2754	بریلی	—	As on No. 2748	مادوس
2755	Bareli	— 1		میمیت احد حلوس سنہ دیل صرب در M. 72 over ۲ of
2756	„	— 2	As on No. 2754	As on No. 2754. ۲
2757	„	— 3	”	” ۳
2758	„	— 4	”	مادوس میمیت حلوس سنہ صرب بریلی
2759	„	— 5	”	As on No. 2754 ۵
2760 2761	„	117— 6	Date ۱۱۷— under top line.	” ۶

Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2762 ¹ 2763	سکانر Bikaner	— 1	As on No. 2748	بلده [سکا] نمر عرب مسیح مالوں حلوں احمد — Quatrefoil over word بلدہ Pl
2764 2765	بلوٹ نگر Belwant nagar	1171 5	عمر الدین ثانی ماہماں عالمگیر رد سکہ	مالوں مسیح سے حلوں عرب بلوٹ نگر Quatrefoil in loop of حلوں of
2766	جارس Bandras Mukam maddab	1167 1	اعز الدین عالمگیر ثانی صاحب قرانی	محمد اباد مسیح حلوں احمد سے مالوں عرب جارس N 56 Pl.
2767	"	— 1	As on No. 2732.	As on No. 2766 same mark.
2768	"	1169 2	"	"

¹ The reverse from which I read the mint name exhibits the full word سکانر

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2769	سارس Banāras <i>Muham-</i> <i>madabād</i>	1169 3	As on No. 2732. ۱۱۶۹	As on No. 2766. ”
2770	”	1170 4	Date ۱۱۷۰ under top line	” ”
2771 2772	”	1171 4	As on No. 2770. ۱۱۷۱	” ”
2773 2774	”	— 5	M. 73. ”	” ”
2775	”	1172 6	As on No. 2770. ۱۱۷۲	” ” M. 74.
2776	”	— 6	As on No. 2732 M. 73	” ” M. 12.
2777	جہانگیر نگر Jahāngir- nagar	— 1	As on No. 2732, but date to right of top line, and cut Twelve-rayed star over of نادشہ	مادوس میمس احد سسه جلوس صرب جہانگیر نگر
2778	”	— 6	As on No. 2777.	” ” Pl
2779	حی پور Jaipūr <i>Sīwār</i>	— 2	As on No. 2748	مادوس میمس سسه جلوس صرب سوائی حی پور

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2780	دہرا Dera	1173 7	As on No. 2732, but date reversed. R VII	مالوں میہم شہزادے ب مردگان
2781	سابرینڈ Sahrind	1167 1	As on No. 2748 R VII	مالوں میہم احد شہزادے مرد سرنگل
2782		—	As on No. 2781	As on No. 2781
2783	شاه خیل الله Shah Khilafat Darul Khilafat	1167 1	As on No. 2748 R VII	As on No. 2638 R VI
2784	"	1168 3	As on No. 2733. Right margin visible جیسا	As on No. 2733
2785	"	— 3	As on No. 2734	As on No. 2734 R
2786 2787 2788	"	1169 3	As on No. 2734 R VII	R
2789	"	1170 3	—	R

No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2780	شاه	1170	عالیکر عار نادشاه	حبل الله ملکه و سلطنه
2781	جهان اراد	4	عزیز الدین	دار للخلافة شاه جهان اراد
2782	شاه		عیشو نامان مهر و ماه	صرب
2783	جہان اراد		زد مر ہلت کشور	جلوس میمنت مابوس
	Dāru-d-dīn جہان اراد			سنه ٤

Pl.

This reading becomes apparent from a comparison of coin No. 2790 to 2793, No 2737 is a specimen in gold. The couplet is

سکه رد مر ہلت کشور هیجو نامان مهر و ماه
شاه عزیز الدین عالمگیر عاری نادشاه

'Struck coin in the Seven Climes like the shining sun
and moon,
King 'Azizu-d-din 'Alamgūr, defender of the faith'

2781	.	1171	As on No. 2790 1171	As on No. 2790 °
2785	.	1172	"	"
2786	"	1173	"	"
2787	,	—	عالیکر شاه شاه جهان ناد زرو مهر منیر یاف رونق ار	الله ملکه و سلطنه دار للخلافة شاه جهان اراد صرب جلوس میمنت مابوس سنه °

Pl.

The couplet runs thus

سکه رر یاف رونق چو مهر منیر
از نام شاه جهان نادشاه عالم گیر

'Coin of gold obtained glory like the shining sun,
From the name of the lord of the world, the emperor
'Alamgir'

¹ I published this couplet in Num Sup X Mr G B Bleazby had a specimen in gold, now in the British Museum

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2798	جہاں Agam abad	1167 1	As on No. 2748 but date is over bottom line.	عجم اباد مرب مسن مانوس حلوں احمد سے ^س M 76a. PL
2799		1168 1	As on No. 2798 1171	As on No. 2798. Same mark.
2800		1169 2	" 1171	"
2801		3	" 1171	"
2802		1170	"	"
2803		4	"	"
2804		1171	"	"
2805		5	"	"
2806		1172	"	"
2807	صرخ اباد Barrokh abad	1169 2	عالم گر نامہ غار ک سکہ میار	مانوس مسن شہ حلوں مرب صرخ اباد
2808	Barrokh Abad Gomal nagar	1170 4	As on No. 2807 " "	As on No. 2807 but date is and mint احمدنگر صرخ اباد
2809	"	1171 5	" "	"

No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2810	Perrukh. Abd Mīmān-	1172 8	As on No. 2807. 1172	As on No. 2808 "
2811	تُوح Qādirīj Nīlānāt	1168 2	" 1178	ماوس میمنت سْنَة حلوس صرت شاه اماد توح
2812	کشمیر Kashmir	1169 2	As on No. 2807, but date 1171 to left of bottom line.	ماوس میمنت سْنَة جلوس کشمیر صرت
2813	"	1171 3	As on No. 2812 1171	As on No. 2812. "
2814	:	1171 (sic) 5	عالِمٌ كَبِيرٌ نادشاہ عارِك مارک 1174	"
2815	گوالیار Gwāliār	— 5	As on No. 2807	ماوس میمنت سْنَة حلوس صرت گوالیار
2816	لاہور Lāhor Dāru-s- saltanat	1168 1	" 1178	لاہور دار السلطنة صرت سْنَة احد میمنت حاوس ماوس

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Al 2817	عمرہ Lahor <i>Daru-e- sultanat</i>	1168 2	As on No. 2816 ۱۱۷۸	As on No. 2816 ۷
2818	"	1169 2	" ۱۱۷۹	" ۷
2819	"	3	" ۱۱۷۹	" ۷
2820		1171 5	" ۱۱۷۱	"
2821 2822	"	1172 5	" ۱۱۷۲	" ۶
2823		6	" ۱۱۷۲	"
2824	مراد آباد Murad Abad	— 2	حالم کریم نامہ خار لکھن سک مبار Date under top line, but cut.	مالوں مسیب حوس سے ب مر مراد آباد M 75 Pl
2825		— 6	As on No. 2624	As on No. 2624. Crescent to left of ۶
2826	مرشد آباد Muhsud Abad	1167 1	As on No. 2732 but date ۱۱۷۱ to left of bottom line	مالوں مسیب احد سے حوس لکھن مرشد آباد
2827	"	1168 1	As on No. 2826 ۱۱۷۱	As on No. 2826 Cinquefoil over ۱

No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2828	عبدالله Murtad Abd	1169 2	As on No. 2826 1178	As on No. 2827. Same mark.
2829	"	1170 3	" 1179	" "
2830	"	1171 4	" 1180	" "
2831	"	— 4	"	" "
2832	"	1172 5	" 1181	" "
2833	"	— 6	"	" "
2834	مُلَكٌ Multān Dāru l- amān	1173 7	As on No. 2738 1175	As on No. 2738. ▼ M. 70
2835	مہمندپور Mahin- drapūr	1170 3	As on No. 2738, but date 117 at top of coin	مہمندپور صرب میمند مادوس حلوں ۳ سنہ
2836	"	1167 (sic) 4	As on No. 2835 1177	As on No. 2835 "
2837	"	1168 (sic) 4	" 1178	" "
2838	"	1171 5	" 1179	" "

Pl.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2839	نگر Nâgor Dörn-i barakat	— 5	عالمگیر نائے عمر الدین بود ردی سکه حون ماصدا Couplet as on No. 2766	کا کا دار الہب گور مرب سمیت مالوں ملوں • —
2840	لحب ایاد Najb- shâd	— 3	As on No. 2732	ایاد لحب مرب سمیت مالوں ملوں • —
2841	"	1170 4	As on No. 2840, but date is to right of top line.	As on No. 2840 "
2842	"	— 4	"	"
2843	"	— 5	M. 70	"
2844	"	— 6	Quatrefoil in exergue	"
A 2845	شہان احمد Shâhâ hîmâhd	— 1	عالمگیر ملوں	شہان احمد مرب
			W 18. B 8.	
2846	"	1169 2	Date 1111 to left of ملوں	"
			W 210 B 75	

Pl.

Pl.

Pl.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverso	Reverse
Æ 2847	لاہور Lāhor	1172 5	عالیم گیر ۱۱۷۲ ک سکہ مبار	لاہور ° ۔ ملوس صر
2848			W. 175 S. 9	Pl
2849	”	—	”	”
			W. 170 S. .85	

Accession 11 VIII 1167 (Monday, June 3, 1754)

Death 20 IV 1173 (Tuesday, December 11, 1759).

Earliest known coin *N* 1 *julūs* *AR* 1167 *Æ* 1 *julūs*

Latest ” ” *N* 1178 *AR* 1180 *Æ* 1172

Unrepresented mints and metals

N Itāwā, Arkāt, Akbarābād, Imtiyāzgarh, Bareli, Banīas, Jaipūr, Sahrind, Farrukhābād (Ahmadnagar), Korā, Lāhor, Mahindrapur, Najībābād.

AR Ajmor, Ahmadābād, Islāmābād, Albaranagar, Imtiyāzgarh, Ujain, Aurangnagar, Ausa, Bharoch, Jodhpur, Khujista Bunyād, Dilshūdābād, Sironj, Sūrat, Zafarābād, Kābul, Kālpī, Kalkatta, Kambāyat, Machhlipatan, Mumbai, Narwar

Æ Elichpur, Hāsizābād, Machhlipatan, Mahindrapur, Najībābād

SHĀH JAHĀN III

A H 1173–1174

A D 1759–1760

<i>Æ</i> 2850	اسلام اباد Islām- ābād	— 1	شاه جہاں نادشاہ عار ک سکہ مبار	اسلام اباد صرپ میمت مادوں حلوس احمد سے
			Date at top of coin but cut, cp <i>B M Cat.</i> , Plate XXVI, No. 1086	Pl
			W. 170 S. 85	

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 2851	فرخ اباد Farrukh Abad Ahmad nagar	1173 1	جهان سادھے پادشاه غاری کر ۱۱۷۳ مہارہ	ماہوس مسیت احد سے حلوں لرب احمد لکھ فرخ اباد
			W 172 S 11	PL
2852	مهہ اندرپور Mahin drapur	1174 1	۱۱۷۴ سادھے پادشاه غاری کر مہارہ	مهہ اندرپور لرب مسیت ماہوس حلوں احد سے
			W 167 S 85	
A 2853 2854	اطسم اباد Azim Abad	"	سادھے پادشاه غاری کر ۱۱۷۴ مہارہ	لرب مسیت ماہوس حلوں احد سے
				ML 77
2855	فرخ اباد Farrukh Abad Ahmad nagar	1173 1	As on No. 2851 S. 11 (Looped.)	As on No. 2851
2856 2857	مهہ اندرپور Mahin drapur	1174 1	As on No. 2852 Nasari character B to 1 ft of last line	As on No. 2852
				PL

Upration ۲۰:۱۱:۱۱:۱۳ (Tuesday December 11 1720).

Deposition ۲۹:۱۱:۱۱:۴ (Friday October 10, 1760).

Earliest known coin A ۱۱۷۳ AD 1759.

Latest " " A ۱۱۶ A 1750

Large repeated mint and metal :

1 Attock, Attock, Attock, Attock

1 Attock, Attock, Attock, Attock, Attock, Attock

XV

SHĀH ‘ĀLAM II

A. H. 1173–1221

A. D. 1759–1806.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 2858	احمد اباد Ahmad- ābād	1202 29	In triple circle الله محمد شاه عالم ناد [۱۲۰]۲ .. فصل حامی دین .	احمد اباد صرب میمن مانوس جلوس ۲۹ سنه M 78

Pl

The full couplet is

سکه رد بر هفت کشور سایه فصل الله
حامی دین محمد شاه عالم نادشاه

'Struck coin in the Seven Climes, the shadow of the
divine favour,
The defender of the faith of Muhammad, the emperor
Shāh ‘Ālam.'

2859	اوده Awadh	1229	الله محمد ناد شـاـه	اوده
2860	Sūba	26 (sic)	سایه حامی دین شاه عالم فصل هفت کشور	میمن ۲۶ جلوس سنه مانوس صرب صوده

W. 166.
S. 8.

Under word سنه is repre-
sentation of a fish; over
of س جلوس are a star and
flag

Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A 2801	ساه جہاں اباد Shah- jahansabd <i>Dāru'l khilafat</i>	1217 45	Within triple circle on flowered field الدین محمد ساه عالم ناساء سکه صاحب قرآن رد رائد Over صاحب of حب M. 77 and M. 78	Within triple circle on flowered field لہ جہاں اباد دار للہ ساه ن مرب مسیب مائوس حلوس ۴۵ سن
			W 165 B. 13	
			The couplet is سکہ رد صاحب قرآن رائد الد حامي دين محمد ساه عالم ناساء	Struck coin like the Shahib-i-Qur'an by the help of God, Defender of the faith of Muhammad, the emperor Shah Alam.
2802	عظم اباد Aqim Abad	— 4	محمد ساه عالم ساد لعل حامي دین کے مرفت کور	مرب مسیب مائوس حلوس ۴۵ سن
			W 167 B. 8	M. 76 a.
2803	سہرا Mathura Jalum- dali	1191 18	Within triple circle ساد لعل حامي دین کے رد مرفت کور	اسلام اباد سہرا مرب مسیب مائوس حلوس ۱۸ سن
			W 170 B. 15	M

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
A/ 2864 ¹	مرشد اباد Murshid-ābād	1202 19 (sic)	الله حامی دین محمد شـ سایه فصل شاه عالم ناد کـ زد در هفت کشور Edge obliquely milled W. 190. S. 1	مادوس میمیت سـه جلوس صرـب مرشد اباد Cinquefoil over word سـه.
2865			As on No. 2864	As on No. 2864
2866	"	"	W. 95-102 S. .9.	
2867				
2868	نجف گرہ Najafgarh	— 26	As on No. 2862 M. 77. W. 165 S. 8.	نجف گرہ صرـب میمیت مادوس جلوس ۲۶ سـه M. 79
2869	نجیب اباد Najibābād	1178 5	As on No. 2862, date [۱۱۷] ^۸ W. 168. S. 85	نجیب اباد صرـب میمیت مادوس جلوس ۰ سـه
2870	—	— 3	• فصل عالم نادشاه زد In middle line quatrefoil, and M. 80 and M. 81 W. 166 S. .75	مادوس میمیت سـه جلوس صرـب سـه

¹ Coins Nos. 2864-7 struck by East India Co

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2870 a	Itāwā	— 32	ساده عالم بادشاہ شاہ ن سکہ مبار M. 103	مالوں سمنٹ ستھ حلسوں مریب الاتوا
2871	احسن Ujan Dāru-l fatk	120— 35	فیصل الدین حامی — —	مالوں سمنٹ ستھ حلسوں مریب دارالحسن احسن M. 82
2872	"	— 38		" M. 82
2873	اکبر اباد Akbar Abad Musta qurra-l khildfat	1174 1	In triple circle اے فیصل ال حی محمد سادہ لم باد حامی دین حاکم کرد فر ملک کور S. 11	In triple circle حلسوں مالوں سمنٹ مسنٹ للخلاف احد ستھ مریب اکبر اباد PL
2874 2875	"	1176 3	As on No. 2873 but a smaller coin poorer style — —	As on No. 2873 —
2876	"	1176 4	"	"
2877	"	1177 5	"	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2878	اکبر آباد Akbar- ābād <i>Musta-</i> <i>qirru-l-</i> <i>khilāfat</i>	1180 7	As on No. 2874. ١١٨٠	As on No 2874 v
2879	"	1184 11	" ١١٨٤	" ١١
2880	"	1188 15	" ١١٨٨ M. 83	" ١٥ Quatrefoil in bottom line
2881	"	1210 38	" ١٢١٠ M. 84	" ٣٨ Over ⵄ of صرب is the representation of a fish
2882	"	1215 43	" ١٢١٥	As on No 2881 ٤٣
2883	"	121 - 44	" ١٢١ - M. 59	" ٤٤
2884	"	1220 —	الله دین محمد — سکہ صاحب قران — .	"
2885	ابولہ Āonla	1175 3	الله محمد شاہ عالم ناد اے فصل حامی دین کنک رد بر هفت کشور	مادوس میمیت س سے حلوس صرب ابولہ To left of mint-name, a sword

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2886	انولہ Āonla (Ānwala)	— 3	As on No. 2885	As on No. 2885. Pl.
2887	بلانگر گدھا Bilāna gar-gadha	— 35	محمد عالم یاد شاہ سکہ M. 80 and quatrefoil	مانوس مسیح ستھ جلوس ضرب بانگر گدھا Quatrefoil to right of word سکہ Pl.
2888	بریلی Bareli	1183 10	As on No. 2885 but for ۱۰, and date ۱۱۸۳	مانوس مسیح جلوس سے بدل ضرب پر
2889		1184 11	As on No. 2888. ۱۱۴	As on No. 2888 ۱۱
2890 2891	Bareli Qūta	1209 (sc) 31	الله محمد ساد عالم یاد شاہ سکہ صاحب ترا حادن لے رد رئائند M. 27	On a flowered field بریلی قلعہ ضرب مسیح مانوس جلوس ۲۷ — To left of top line repre- sentation of a fish. M. 8.
2892	"	1209 33	As on No. 2890 ۱۱۴	As on No. 2890 ۱۱۴
2893	"	1211 36	ب-ت to mark. ۱۱۱۱	" ۱۱۱۱

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2894	Barelī <i>Qit'a</i>	1212 37	As on No 2893. ١٢١٢	As on No. 2890, with additional M 73 م ٧٣
2895	"	1213 37	"	As on No 2890, but with additional M 30 م ٣٠
2896	"	(sic)		
2897	"	1214 37	"	bears also M. " 73 م ٧٣
2898	"			
2899	"	1215 37	"	As on No. 2890, but with crescent in loop of س of جلوس جلوس سے م ٩
2900	"	1216 37	"	As on No 2899, but with swastika (M 28) instead of the crescent. م ٢٨
2901	"	1218 37	"	As on No 2890 م ٩
2902	Barelī <i>Āsafābād</i>	1209 35	As on No. 2890 م ٩	مادوس میمیت م ٣٥ جلوس سے اصل احاد دل صرب
				In left field, a fish, in loop of س of جلوس, star and crescent
2903	"	1210 35	In triple circle, as on No 2902 م ٩	As on No 2902, but in place of the star and crescent is a swastika mark Pl

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2904	بلونت نگر Balwant nagar	1183 11	الله مسید 1183 دین عالم باد	مانوس مسیح ست حلوس مرب بلونت نگر
2905		1184 12	As on No. 2904 1183	As on No. 2904 11
2906		1189 16	" 1189	" 11
2907	جارس Bankras Mukam maddabat	1174 1	الله حامی دین محمد فسلام ساد عالم باد ساده	محمد اباد مسیح احمد حلوں سنت مانوس مرب [جارس]
2908	"	— 2	As on No. 2907	As on No. 2907 M 56 and star
2909		1177 4	ساد دین ساد ما لطف	" M 56 and quatrefoil
2910		5	ساد عالم باد لطف	Trefoil
2911	-	1178 5	As on No. 2910 11	Trefoil

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2912	بَارَس Banaras <i>Muhammadābād</i>	1178 6	As on No 2910. ١١٧٨	As on No. 2907. " " M. 56, and trefoil
2913	"	"	" ١١٧٨	" " M. 27
2914	"	1179 6	" ١١٧٩	" " M. 56, and M. 86
2915	"	"	" ١١٧٩ S. 85	" " M. 56, and M. 27
2916	"	1189 16	الله حامي دين فَصَدِيقُ شَاه عَالَم نادِشاَه ١١٨٩ رُدْ مُرْهُفْ كُشُور	" " M. 56, and M. 87
2917 ¹	"	1190 17	As on No 2916, but to left of middle line, a fish ١١٩٠	As on No 2916, same marks " " ١٧
2918	"	1191 17	As on No 2917. ١١٩١	As on No 2917 " " ١٧
2919	"	1192 17	" ١١٩٢	" " ١٧
2920	"	1193 17 21	" ١١٩٣	Over word سُه is ١٧ as before, but also under it in small figures is numeral ٢١

¹ After A.H. 1189 the Banaras coins were struck under the auspices of the East India Company See I.M.Cat., Vol III, pp lxv and lxvi

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2921	سارس Banaras Muham maddbad	1195 17 28	As on No. 2917 1196	As on No. 2920 IV PP
2922	"	1196 17 24	" 1197	" I PP
2923	"	1198 17 26	1198	I PP
2924	"	1199 17 26	1199	" IV PP
2925	"	" 17 27	" 1199	" I PP
2926		1200 17 27	" 12	" I PP
2927	"	1202 17 30	" 12 PP	" IV PP
2928	"	1203 17 31	" 12 PP	IV PP
2929	"	1204 17 32	" 12 PP	I PP
2930	"	1205 17 27	" 12 e	" PP
2931	"	1206 17 31	" 12 v	" PP

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2932	مسارس Banāras <i>Muhammadābād</i>	1207 17 34	As on No. 2917 I R. v	As on No. 2920 I v R ^o
2933	"	1207 17 35	" I R. v	" I v R ^o
2934	"	1208 17 35	" I R. A	" I v R ^o
2935	"	" 17 36	" I R. A	" I v R ^o
2936	"	1209 17 36	" I R. A	" I v R ^o
2937	"	" 17 37	" I R. A	" I v R ^o
2938	"	1210 17 37	" I R. A	" I v R ^o
2939	"	" 17 38	" I R. A	" I v R ^o
2940	"	1211 17 38	" I R. A	" I v R ^o
2941	"	" 17 39	" I R. A	" I v R ^o
2942	"	1212 17 39	" I R. A	" I v R ^o

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2943	بخارى Bukhara Muham madabdd	1212 17 40	As on No. 2917 ١٢١٢	As on No. 2920. ١٢١٣
2944	"	1213 17 40	١٢١٣	١٢١٤
2945	"	17 41	" ١٢١٤	١٢١٥
2946		1214 17 41	" ١٢١٤	١٢١٦
2947	"	n 17 42	" ١٢١٦	" ١٢١٧
2948	,	1215 17 42	١٢١٦	" ١٢١٨
2949		n 17 43	١٢١٦	" ١٢١٩
2950	"	1216 17 43	١٢١٦	" ١٢٢٠
2951	"	17 44	١٢١٦	" ١٢٢١
2952	"	1217 17 44	" ١٢١٧	" ١٢٢٢
2953	"	n 17 45	١٢١٧	" ١٢٢٣

Pl.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 2954	سارس Banaras <i>Muhammadābād</i>	1218 17 45	As on No. 2917. ۱۲۱۸	As on No. 2920. ۱۲۲۰ ۱۷ ۴۵
2955	"	" 17 46	" ۱۲۱۸	" ۱۷ ۴۶
2956	"	1219 17 46	" ۱۲۱۹	" ۱۷ ۴۶
2957	,	" 17 47	" ۱۲۱۹	" ۱۷ ۴۷
2958	"	1220 17 48	" ۱۲۲۰	" ۱۷ ۴۸
2959	"	1221 17 48	" ۱۲۲۱	" ۱۷ ۴۸
2960	"	1222 17 49	" ۱۲۲۲	" ۱۷ ۴۹
2961	"	1224 17 49	" ۱۲۲۴	" ۱۷ ۴۹
2962 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1225 17 49	" ۱۲۲۵	" ۱۷ ۴۹
2963	"	1228 17 49	" ۱۲۲۸	" ۱۷ ۴۹
2964	"	1229 17 49	" ۱۲۲۹	" ۱۷ ۴۹

Metal Ko	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
2965	جاءس Bandras Muham- madabdd	1229 17 49	As on No 2964, but a large flat coin containing entire legends on both sides. 1229	As on No. 2920 " " "
2966	"	1203 26 (sic)	On flowered field. الله محمد باد حامي دين سالم عالم ساد کوکرد و فرهاب سک	محمد اباد مسیت حروس سنه مائوس شرب بنارس Flag and star in loop of س of the حروس trefoil over باد and fish under that word to right of abd M. 56
			This description is the result of comparing coin No. 2966 with several of the succeeding specimens of the same type.	
2967	"	1204 26	As on No. 2966 " "	As on No. 2966 " "
2968	"	1206 26	" "	" "
2969	"	1207 26	" "	" "
2970	"	1208 26	" "	" "
2971	"	1209 26	" "	" "
2972	"	1210 26	" "	" "
2973	"	1211 26	" "	" "

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 2974	سارس Banaras <i>Muham-</i> <i>madābād</i>	1212 26	As on No 2966 ۱۲۱۶	As on No 2966 ۱۲۱۶
2975	"	1213 26	" ۱۲۱۷	" ۱۲۱۷
2976	"	1214 26	" ۱۲۱۸	" ۱۲۱۸
2977	"	1215 26	" ۱۲۱۹	" ۱۲۱۹
2978	"	1216 26	" ۱۲۲۰	" ۱۲۲۰
2979	"	1217 26	" ۱۲۲۱	" ۱۲۲۱
2980	"	1218 26	" ۱۲۲۲	" ۱۲۲۲
2981	"	1219 26	" ۱۲۲۳	" ۱۲۲۳
2982	"	1220 26	" ۱۲۲۴	" ۱۲۲۴
2983	"	1221 26	" ۱۲۲۵	" ۱۲۲۵
2984	"	1222 26	" ۱۲۲۶	" ۱۲۲۶
2985	"	1223 26	" ۱۲۲۷	" ۱۲۲۷
2986	"	1224 26	" ۱۲۲۸	" ۱۲۲۸

Pl

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
At 3987	طہارہ Banaras Muham maddabed	1225 26	As on No 2966 تھرو	As on No. 2966 تھ
3988	"	1226 26	تھری	" تھ
3989		1227 26	" تھری	" تھ
3990	"	1228 26	" تھری	" تھ
3991	"	1229 26	تھری	" تھ
3992		1230 26	" تھری	" تھ
3993		1231 26	تھری	" تھ
3994	"	1232 26	" تھری	" تھ
3995	"	1233 26	" تھری	" تھ
3996	"	1234 26	" تھری	" تھ
3997	لہڈیہ Lahdri ban Muham d' M	— 37	محمد عالم لعل حاس دین M - 7	موس اباد [لہڈیہ] قرب مسیح مالوں موس M - 3 and 7

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
LR 2998	سدرن Bindra- ban <i>Mūmin- ābād</i>	— 37	As on No 2997.	As on No. 2997, but marks are different, M. 30, and a sword. Pl
2999 3000	پانی پت Pānipat <i>Qit'a</i>	1198 25	As on No 2862. Date [11]۱۸ to left of middle line M. 77	قطعة پانی پت صرب میمس مادوس جلوس ۲۵ س M 28 Pl
3001 ¹	حموں Jammūn <i>Dāru-l- amān</i>	1195 23	شاہ عالم 1195 دادشاہ عاز	دار الامان حموں صرب سے ۲۳ میمس جلوس مادوس
3002	"	1196 24	" 1196	" ۲۴
3003	"	1197 25	" 1197	" ۲۵
3004	,	1841 Sambat (A H 1199- 1200) 28	لچی دراین دل کرد دیو انااد کرد ریحیت حادہ سمت ۱۸۴۱	" ۲۶ Pl
			حادہ ریحیت دیو انااد کرد لچی دراین دل شاد کرد	
			'Ranjit Deo peopled this part, Lachmi Narayan made glad its heart'	

¹ Coins Nos 3001-4 were struck by Ranjīt Deo of Kashmīr, first in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II, and then in his own name (No 3004)

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Ar 3005	جودھپور Jodhpur <i>Dāru-l mānṣpūr</i>	1218 —	سادھ عالم ١٢١٨ نادساد غاز	دار المصور عرب مانوس
			M. 88	
3008	جي بور Jaipur <i>Sītāc</i>	1214 40	سادھ عالم بھادر نادساد غاز ک سکہ مبار	مانوس میمت ستھ حلوں عرب سوئی جی بور
			S 125.	M. 89
3007	دولت آباد Daulat Abad	— 27	سادھ عالم نادساد غاز ک مبار Date to r of middle line but cut	In triple circle [مانوس] میمت ستھ حلوں عرب دولت آباد
				M. 90.
3008	دبورگڑہ Dengarkh	1103 20	سادھ عالم نادساد غاز ک سکہ مبار	مانوس میمت ستھ حلوں عرب دبورگڑہ
3009	—	—	—	Pl.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 3010	سَاجَر Sāgār Ravish- nagar	1207 33	الله محمد شاه عالم ناد سایه فصل حامی دین ۱۲۰۷ M 80, and flag.	مادوس میمیت سے حلوس صرب روش بکر ساگر Quatrefoil over word سے Pl
3011	"	— 34	"	"
3012	سروریج Sironj	1194 —	فصل الله محمد . 1194 حامی دین شاه عالم ناد رد در هفت کشور	مادوس میمیت حلوس صرب سروریج سے X Pl
3013	سہارپور Sahāran- pūr Dāru- surūr	1209 36	الله محمد شاه عالم ناد سایه فصل حامی دین ۱۲۰۹ رد در هفت کشور	سہارپور دارالسرور صرب میمیت مادوس حابوں سے سے
3014	,	1212 39	" 1212	" Pl
3015	.	1215 42	" 1215	"
3016	شاه جبان اراد Shah- hābilād Dār-e- Ilāfāt	1175 2	Ae on No 3013 1175	دہ جھا اراد دارالخواز شاہ س صرب میمیت مادوس حابوں سے سے

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 3017	شہزادہ جہان اباد Shahzad Jahanabad Dāru-l Khilafat	— 3 (?)	لے لادساہ خار ک سکہ مبار M 91	As on No 3016. "
3018		1176 4	As on No. 3016 but در ھلہ کور instead of در ھلہ کور 1171	" "
3019		1177 5	As on No 3018 " "	" "
3020		1178 6	"	" "
3021	"	1179 7	" "	"
3022		1181 9	" "	"
3023		1184 12	" "	" "
3024		1185 12	" "	" "
3025		13	" "	" "
3026	"	1186 13	" "	" "
3027	"	14	" "	" "

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 3028	شہاب الدین شہاب الدین Shāhja- hānābād <u>Dāru-l-</u> <u>khlāfat</u>	1187 15	As on No 3018. ۱۱۸۷ M. 90	As on No 3016 ۱۱۸۷ "
3029	"	1188 16	" ۱۱۸۸ M. 77	" ۱۱۸۹
3030	"	1189 17	" ۱۱۸۹ M. 77	" ۱۱۹۰
3031	"	1190 18	" ۱۱۹۰ M. 77	" ۱۱۹۱
3032	"	1191 18	" ۱۱۹۱ M. 77.	" ۱۱۹۲
3033	"	" 19	" ۱۱۹۲ M. 77	" ۱۱۹۳
3034	"	1192 19	" ۱۱۹۲ M. 77	" ۱۱۹۴
3035	"	" 20	" ۱۱۹۲ M. 77	" ۱۱۹۵
3036	"	1193 21	" ۱۱۹۳ M. 77	" ۱۱۹۶
3037	"	1193 21	" ۱۱۹۳ M. 77	" ۱۱۹۷

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 3038	شہر شہزادہ Dāru-l- <u>Khilafat</u>	1194 22	As on No 3018 M. 77	As on No 3016. rr
3039	"	1195 23	M. 77	" rr
3040		1196 23	M. 77	" rr
3041	" 24		M. 77	" rr
3042 ½		1197 25	M. 77 W. 42 S. 55	" rr
3043		1198 25	M. 77	" rr
3044		20	M. 77	" rr
3045	"	1199 27	M. --	" rr
3046	"	1200 27	M. --	" rr

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 3047	شاه جہان اباد Shāhjā- hānābād <u>Dāru-l-</u> <u>khilāfat</u>	1200 28	As on No. 3018. ١٢٠٠ M. 77.	As on No. 3016. ١٢٠٠ "
3048	"	1201 29	" ١٢٠١ M. 77	" ١٢٠١
3049	"	1202 29	" ١٢٠٢ M. 77	" ١٢٠٢
3050	"	30	الله دین محمد شاه عالم نادشاه سکه صاحب قرا خا رد ز تائید M. 77	In triple circle, as on No. 3016. ١٢٠٣ "
3051	"	1205 32	As on No. 3050. ١٢٠٥ M. 77.	" ١٢٠٣
3052	"	33	" ١٢٠٦ M. 77.	" ١٢٠٣
3053	"	1206 34	" ١٢٠٧ M. 77	" ١٢٠٣
3054	"	1209 37	In triple circle "١٢٠٨ M. 77	In triple circle " ١٢٠٣
3055	"	1210 38	" ١٢٠٩ M. 77	" ١٢٠٤

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Al 3056	شہزادہ شاہزادہ ہناباد Dāru-l <u>Hilafat</u>	1212 39	As on No. 3050. M. 77	As on No. 3016 "r"
3057	"	1217 45	" M. 77 and M. 78 S. 11	" "
3058		1218 46	" M. 77, and a cinquefoil.	" "
3059		1220 47	Within wreath of roses, thistles, and shamrocks, as on No. 3050 M. 77	Contained as obverse as on No. 3050 "r" M. 77
3060 4	"		As on No. 3059 "r"	As on No. 3059 "
3061	"	48	"r"	"
3062		1221 48	"r"	"
3063 3064	"	49	As on No. 3050 "r" S. 11 and cinque foil.	As on No. 3050. "

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 3065 ¹	شاہ جہاں اباد Shāhjahanābād <u>Dāru-l-khilāfat</u>	— 17	عارض نادشاہ شاہ عالم در ک سکہ مبار Date to right of top line, but cut	As on No 3016 ۱۷
3066	عطیم اباد 'Azīm-ābād	1174 2	الله محمد شاہ عالم ناد ش سایہ قصل حامی دین ک رد بر هفت کشور ۱۱۷۴	عطیم اباد صرت میمنت مادوس جلوس ^۲ سماء
3067	"	1175 3	As on No. 3066. ۱۱۷۵	As on No. 3066, same mark
3068	"	— 4	"	"
3069 3070	"	— 5	"	"
3071 3072	"	— 6	"	"
3073	فرح اباد Farrukh-ābād Ahmad-nagar	1175 3	In a circle الله محمد شاہ عالم ناد ش ایہ قصل حامی دین ک رد بر هفت کشور ۱۱۷۵ S. 11	مانوس میمنت سماء حلوس صرت احمدنگر فرح اباد

¹ The die from which the obverse of this coin was struck is one of Shāh 'Ālam I.

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 3074	فَرُوكْه Farrukh- Abad Akmed nagar	1177 4	As on No. 3073 ۱۱۷۴	As on No. 3073. ۱۱۷۴
3075	"	1184 21	but different style. ۱۱۸۵	" ۱۱۸۵
3076		1196 22	As on No. 3075 ۱۱۹۶	" ۱۱۹۶
3077	"	23	" ۱۱۹۷	" ۱۱۹۷
3078	"	1197	" ۱۱۹۸	" ۱۱۹۸
3079	"	24	" ۱۱۹۹	" ۱۱۹۹
3080	"	1198 24	" ۱۱۹۹	" ۱۱۹۹
3091		1199 27	" ۱۲۰۰	" ۱۲۰۰
3082		1200 27	" ۱۲۰۱	" ۱۲۰۱
3083		1203 29	" ۱۲۰۲	" ۱۲۰۲
3084	—	21	الله محمد ساد عالم رَدْ رَنْجِلْ حَامِي دِين سَكَ صَاحِبُ تَرَا	" ۱۲۰۳
3085	"	1212 30	As on No. 3073 ۱۲۱۳	" ۱۲۱۳

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
R 3086	فرج اباد Farrukh- ābād <i>Ahmad-</i> <i>nagar</i>	1215 39 (sic)	As on No. 3084. ١٢١٥	As on No 3073. ٣٩
3087	"	1216 39	" ١٢١٦	" ٣٩
3088	,	1217 39	" ١٢١٧	" ٣٩
3089	"	1218 39	" ١٢١٨	" ٣٩
3090 3091	"	1219 39	" ١٢١٩	" ٣٩
3092	"	1220 39	" ١٢٢٠	" ٣٩
3093	کورا Korā	— 20	.. فصل شاه عالم ناد. ھفت سکہ رو کشور M 91	ماہوس میمٹ ستہ جلوس سدہ صرب کورا ھنری Pl
3094	گوالیار Gwālīār	1179 6	دین محمد عالم . 1179 ایہ فصل اللہ حامی سکہ رو .	ماہوس میمٹ ستہ جلوس صرب گوالیار

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 3095	گوکل گارہ Gokul-garh	— 10	الله محمد ساده عالم ساده فضل حاکی دین رد بفر هفت	گوکل گارہ مرب محمد مانوس خوب ۱
3096	"	1184 12	As on No 3095 Date ۱۱۸۴ to left of middle line	As on No. 3095 ۱۲
3097	"	1188 16	" ۱۱۸۸	" ۱۶
3098 3099 3100	"	1189 17	" ۱۱۸۹	" ۱۷
3101	"	1197 25	" ۱۱۹۷	M 55 " ۲۵
3102	"	26	" ۱۱۹۸	" ۲۶
3103	"	— 29	"	" ۲۹
3104	"	1204 31	" ۱۲۰۴	" ۳۱
3105	محمد نگر Moham madasgar	1183 11	As on No. 3095 " ۱۱	محمد نگر نا مرب محمد مانوس خوب ۱۱

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 3106	مراد اباد Murād-ābād	— 2	As on No. 3095.	حلوس میمت س س صرت مراد اباد M. 90.
3107	„	1176 4	شاه عالم نادشاه عل ک سکه مبار	مادوس میمنت س س حلوس صرت مراد اباد
3108	„	1180 8	As on No. 3107. 1180.	مادوس میمنت حلوس س س صرت مراد اباد M. 90, and quatrefoil.
3109	„	1182 10	” 1182	As on No. 3108. 10.
3110 3111	مرشد اباد Murshid-ābād	1177 5	الله حامی دین شاه سایه فصل شاه عالم ناد 1177 Star under word شاه W. 180 S 9	مادوس میمنت س س حلوس صرت مرشد اباد Cinquefoil over word س س.
3112	„	1180 7	As on No. 3110 Same mark 1180.	As on No. 3110. Same mark

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 3113	مرشد آباد Marsidabad	1181 9	As on No. 3110 تیار	As on No. 3110 ۱
3114	,	1182 9	" تیار	" ۱
3115	"	1183 10	but M. 90 تیار	" ۱
3116	"	1185 12	As on No. 3115 تیار	" ۱۷
3117		1187 12	تیار	" ۱۷
3118	"	1189 12	تیار	" ۱۷
3119		— 13	"	" ۱۷
3120	"	— 15	"	" ۱۶
3121	"	— 16	"	" ۱۵
3122	معطیہ آباد Muttehia Abad	1184 12	سادہ عالم پادشاه غیر کے سلسلہ ۱۱	معطیہ آباد نوبت پادشاه مانوس خونس " []

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 3123	مطفرگرہ Muzaffar-garh	1209 36	دین شاہ عالم .. _____ ١٢٠٩ سکہ صاحب قر .. _____ رد ز تائید .. M. 77.	مطفرگرہ صرب میمت مانوس حلوس ۳۶ _____
3124	"	1212 40	As on No. 3123 ١٢١٢	As on No. 3123 ۴۰
3125	"	— 47	"	" ۴۷
3126	ملهاریگر Mulhār-nagar (Indor)	1200 27	دین شاہ عالم .. _____ ١٢٠٠ نادشاہ عا .. ک سکہ مبار	مانوس میمت ٣٧ سمة جلوس صرب ملهاریگر In loop of س of حلوس, a sun-face. Also in field M. 90, and M. 73
3127	"	—	As on No. 3126 Date illegible	As on No. 3126 Date cut
3128	مهہ اندپور Mahindrapur	1174 1	الله محمد شاہ عالم شاد ایة فعل حامیدین ۱۱۷۴ کہ رد در هعم کشور S. 1.	مهہ اندپور صرب میمت مانوس حلوس احمد _____
3129	"	" 2	As on No. 3128 ۱۱۷۵	As on No. 3128 ۲

MUGHAL EMPERORS

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
3130	جہاں مہمندپور Mahmudpur	1175 3	As on No. 3128 III ۷۰	As on No. 3128 ۷
3131	"	1176 3	III ۷۱	" ۷
3132	"	" 4	III ۷۲	" ۷
3133	"	1177 4	III ۷۳	" ۷
3134	"	5	III ۷۴	" ۶
3135		1178 5	III ۷۵	" ۶
3136		1181 8	III ۷۶	" ۸
3137		— 9		۸ ۹
3138	"	— 11	"	" ۱۱
3139		— 13	"	" ۱۳
3140	"	1185 14	III ۷۷	" ۱۴
3141	"	1186 14	III ۷۸	" ۱۴
3142	"	1187 15	"	" ۱۵

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 3143	مہندرپور Mahindrapuri	1188 15	As on No 3128. ١١٨٨	As on No 3128. ١٥
3144	"	1189 16	" ١١٨٩	" ١٦
3145	"	1206 34	" ١٢٠٦	" ٣٤
3146	مہی سور Mahisoi	[7]4	سایه قصل شاه عالم زد نر هفت کشور S. 9	مادوس میمیت سسه جلوس صرب مہی سور M. 90.
3147	نگور Nāgoi Dāru-l-barakāt	1194 —	شاه عالم ناد نادشاه عار ن سکن مبار	دار البرکات نگور صرب جلوس میمیت مادوس .
3148	نجف گرہ Najafgah	1198 26	As on No 3149. Mark similar to M. 91. S. 85	نجف گرہ صرب میمیت مادوس حلوس ۲۶
3149	نجیب اباد Najib-ābād	1177 4	الله محمد شاه عالم ناد سایه قصل حامی دین زد نر هفت کشور S. 85	اباد نجیب صرب میمیت مادوس حلوس ۴

Pl

Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Ar 3150	نجلہ باد Najib- abad	1177 5	As on No. 3149 II VV	As on No. 3149 o
3151		1178 6	II A	o
3152		— 7		v
3153		1180 8	II	A
3154		1206 82	" M 90	" M 92
3155		1207 33	As on No. 3154 Same mark. II V	As on No. 3154 Same mark II
3156		1212 38	" II II	but without " M 92 PA
3157	نور Nawar	1205 33	عالم نادر II * ال حامی دین سک	مانوس مسب سندھ مانوس مرب سندھ M 93
3158	دہلی Delhi	— 20	As on No. 3128 Date to r of middle line but cut. S 93	دہلی مانوس مرب مسب مانوس مروس

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 3159	ہاتھیاں Huthias	— 29	As on No. 3128.	As on No. 3158. ۲۹
3160	"	— 30	"	" ۳۰
3161	ہردوار Hardwār <i>Tirath</i>	1212 39	As on No. 3149 ۱۲۱۲ S. 8.	تیرتھردوار صرب میمنٹ مادوس جلوس س۔ Pl
3162	"	1214 41	" ۱۲۱۴	" ۴۱
<i>Name of Mint not clear</i>				
3163	Ahmad- ābād (?)	—	شاہ عالم نادشاہ عار ک Date to r of top line, but cut	مانوس میمس سے حلوس صرب اناد .
3164	ābād Pūna (?)	15 (?)	شاہ علی گوهر نادشاہ عار ک سکہ مبار	مانوس میمس سے حلوس صرب اناد پونہ M 94
This coin bears the name of 'Alī Gauhar, Shāh 'Ālam II's name before his accession Mr C J Rodgers suggested Pūna as the mint, and the mark undoubtedly points to a Maratha mint-town				
				Pl

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 3165	1	1188 16	سادھ عالم بادشاھ غاز لک سکہ مہار [11] ۸۸	1 مرب میہس مانوس حروس ۱۶
3166	1	1196 24	سادھ عالم بادشاھ غاز	حروس ۱ مرب میہس
3167	Ahd	118- 15	سادھ عالم بادشاھ غاز لک	مانوس میہس حروس ۱۶ مرب اپاد

The mint mark shows that this coin was struck at Ahmedabad under British auspices.

COINS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANIES

French East India Company

3168	ارکات Arkit	— 4	حاجی دین اکھ محمد سادھ فضل سادھ عالم باد ملٹ کور W 175. G 83	مانوس میہس حروس ۱ مرب ارکات
3169 Two annas	— 5	As on No. 3168	As on No. 3168. Same mark.	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 3170	ارکات Airkāt	1206 31	As on No 3168. ۱۲۰۶	As on No. 3168. ۳۱
3171	"	1221 43	" ۱۲۲۱	" ۴۳
3172	"	— 44	"	" ۴۴
3173	"	— 45	"	" ۴۵
<i>British East India Company</i>				
3174 Two coins	سورت Sūrat	— 4-	شاه عالم نادشاه عار ق W. 180 S. 8	مابوس میمنت سنہ حلlos M. 97. One specimen bears the date A D 1825
3175 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	—	As on No. 3174 W. 88	As on No 3174
3176 3177	فرج اباد Farrukh- ābād	45	Within raised rim الله حامی دین محمد ش سایه فضل شاه عالم ناد که رد در هفت کشور M. 90. W. 175 S. 1.	Within raised rim مابوس میمنت سنہ حلlos صریب فرج اباد Cinquefoil over word سی

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
3178- 82	فَرُوكْه Farrukh Abad	45	As on No. 3176, but no rim, coin obliquely milled. W 174 S 1	As on No. 3176 Same mark. Pl.
3183	مرسَدِ اباد	10	As on No. 3176 no rim, perpendicular milling	مانوس
3184	Murshid Abad		W 180 S 1	میمسا ۱۱ سرپ مرسَدِ اباد Cinquefoil over word —
3185- 87	"	10	As on No. 3183, but obliquely milled. W 180 S 1	As on No. 3183 "
3188		10	As on No. 3183 but raised rim and no milling	"
3189 ½			W 96 S 9	
3190 ½		10	As on No. 3188, but no rim and perpendicular milling	"
3191 ½		10	As on No. 3190 but oblique milling	"
3192 3193 ½		1204 10	۱۷۴ — کے بدان Oblique milling W 44 S 1	" سرپ مرسَدِ اباد Cinquefoil

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 3194	مرشد اباد Murshid-ābād	1204 19	As on No 3192, but perpendicular milling ١٢٠٤	As on No. 3192. ١٩
$\frac{1}{4}$ 3195				Pl
E 3196	اسلام اباد Islām-ābād	—	نادشاه عا ك M 98. W. 134 S 85	اسلام اباد صرپ Mark similar to M 89
3197	اسماعیل گرہ Isma'il-garh	1194 —	عالیم شاہ ١١٩٤	اسماعیل گرہ [رہ] صرپ
3198	درودہ Baroda	44 —	فضل الله حامی — ..	مانوس میمت ۱۴۵ سید حلوس
3199 3200	"	— 46	As on No 3198 W. 101 S 75	As on No 3198, but date ۱۰۱, and mint-name [رہ] visible M 30
3201	سدر بن Bindra-ban	— 27	شاہ عالم نادشاه عار ك W. 144 S 75	سدر بن صرپ .. M 90, and M 73

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
3202	چھچڑی Chhach rauli	1216 41	عالم 1216 فلوس M 99 W 230 S. 1	چھچڑی کرب م نہ M 72 and sword. PL
3203	حسن اباد Hasan- abad	1176 8	عالم 1176 فلوس W 185 S 75	اباد حسن کرب
3204	"	1179 7	As on No. 3203 1176 S 7	As on No. 3203. v PL
3205	"	1219 —	عالم 1219 M 30 W 135 S -8	Date indistinct
3206	دولت اباد Daulat Abad	1213 —	عالم 1213 فلوس W 101 S -5	[د]ولت اباد کرب Below word کرب a fish. PL
3207 3208	سارندر Sarnder پران Puran Pur	1212 30	عالم 1212 فلوس W 10 -11 - S. -5 -8	سارندر کرب م نہ M 97

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3209	سہارپور Sahāran-pūr	1214 40	<p style="text-align: center;">عالم گیر ۱۲۱۴</p> <p style="text-align: center;">فلوس (sic)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">M 100</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. 102</p> <p style="text-align: center;">S. 8</p>	As on No. 3207. f.
3210 3211	"	1217 44	<p style="text-align: center;">As on No. 3207 ۱۲۱۷</p> <p style="text-align: center;">M 100</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. 257-278</p> <p style="text-align: center;">S. 95-11</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">As on No. 3207 ۱۲۱۷</p> <p>Mark similar to M 91, and star</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl.</p>
3212	"	"	<p style="text-align: center;">As on No. 3210</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. 62</p> <p style="text-align: center;">S. 7</p>	As on No. 3210
3213	شاہ حہباد اناڈ Shāhjhānābād	1186 13	<p style="text-align: center;">عالم شاہ ۱۱۸۶</p> <p style="text-align: center;">فلوس</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. 187</p> <p style="text-align: center;">S. 75</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">اناڈ حہباد شاہ صرب</p>
3214	"	1206 —	<p style="text-align: center;">As on No. 3213 ۱۲۰۶</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. 127</p> <p style="text-align: center;">S. 75</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">شاہ حہباد اناڈ صرب</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fish</p>
3215	"	1207 32	<p style="text-align: center;">شاہ عالم</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[۱۲] شاہ عارف</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[۱۲]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. 124</p> <p style="text-align: center;">S. 8</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">As on No. 3214 ۱۲۰۷</p>

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
3216	شہباد Shahbad	1209 32	As on No. 3213 سے ۱۳	As on No. 3214. سے
3217	"	— 40	عالم سام فروس	As on No. 3213 سے
			W 187 S 85.	
3218		1210 46	سے ۱۴	سے
			W 181	
3219	"	47	سے ۱۴	سے
			W 187	Pl.
3220	مہارا Mathura Islam abad	— 44	اسلام اباد مہارا مغرب حوس ۲۶ Sword	اسلام اباد مہارا مغرب حوس ۲۶
			W 140 S 75	
3221	مومن اباد Momin abad	— 5	سام عالم داراء خار لک سکه مبار Flowered field.	مومن اباد مغرب حوس ۲۶
3222			W 120 S 75	Flowered field.
				Pl.
3223	"	1212 36	In circle as on No. 3221 سے ۱۴	As on No. 3221 but in field representation of a fish سے
			W 117 S 75.	

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3224	مومن اباد Mūmīn-ābād	1216 - 4	As on No 3221 ١٢١٦ W. 124 S. 8	As on No 3221, but in field cinquefoil, and M 101
3225	مهہ اندرپور Mahin-drāpūr	— 27	فصل حامی دین ناد — M. 77 W. 145 S. 8	مهہ اندرپور صرب میمس ماوس حلوں ۲۷ سے
3226	نجیب اباد Najib-ābād	1184 12	عالیم شا ع ۱۱۸۴ فلوں	اباد نجیب صرب ۱۲ سے
3227 3228	"	1213 38	As on No 3226. ١٢١٣ W. 91 S. 75	As on No 3226, but in field a fish horizontal ۳۸
3229	"	1212 41	"" W. 60 S. 65	As on No 3227 Fish upright ۴۱
3230 3231	"	"	Quatrefoil "" W. 109-115 S. .8	"" ۴۱

MUGHAL EMPERORS

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
3232	نجلہ اباد Najib- abad	1199 (sc) 42	As on No. 3228 M. 90 W. 131 S. 75	As on No. 3227 " "
3233	"	— 43	M. 100 W. 69. S. 7	" "
3234	"	1205 81	Within geometrical figure " " W. 320 S. 85	Within geometrical figure " " " "
3235	"	— 10	نسل حامی دین بر ملک کردر W. 169 S. 8	حرب " "
3236	"	— 30	ساد عالم مبار W. 101 S. 85	حرب " " Fish.
3237	Najib- abad (I)	1200 82	As on No. 3227 W. 125 S. 75	As on No. 3227 but mint cut.
3238	"	— 85	Illegible W. 107 S. 75	As on No. 3227 " "

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3239	?	— 37	عالیٰ شا م ۱۲۱ فُلوس M. 90 W. 243 S. 85	— سنہ ۳۷
3240	?	— 37	As on No. 3233 W. 123 S. 75	As on No. 3233, but mint cut.
3241		1202 —	In area contained by concentric circles ۱۲۲ W. 264 S. 9	Situate as obverse M. 102
3242	?	1215 43	شاہ عالم ۱۲۱۵ نادشاہ عا گ W. 130 S. 75	J W H ۴۳ حلوس
3243	Mūmin-ābād (?)	1216 44	As on No. 3224 W. 121 S. 75	As on No. 3224
3244 ¹	?	—	عالیٰ شا W. 223 S. 105	Leaf and snake

¹ Mr Rodgers read the mint of this specimen as Bhakhar, but I think this is very doubtful

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3245- 47	1	1211 86	<p style="text-align: center;">شانہ عالم</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">۱۷۵۹</p> <p style="text-align: center;">بادشاہ شاہ</p> <hr/>	<p style="text-align: right;">ڈان نگر</p> <p style="text-align: right;">مرب</p> <p style="text-align: right;">میوس</p> <p style="text-align: right;">A fish.</p>

Pl

Accession 5:V 1173 (Tuesday December 26, 1759).
 Death 7:IX:1221 (Tuesday November 18 1800).

Earliest known coin X 1174 AR 1174 AE 1175
 Latest X 1221 AR 1234 AE 1219

Unrepresented mints and metals

A Ajmer Arkit, Islamabad, Akbarabad, Burhanpur Banaras, Bahadurpatan, Jaipur
 Sûrat Zafarabad Farrokhâbad (Ahmadnagar), Numbal, Mahindrapur.

R Ajmer Ahmadabad, Islamabad, Isma'îlgarh Ilahâbad, Orehha Aurangnagar
 Brajindrapur Baroda, Burhanpur, Bîasalî, Bharatpur Bhopal, Jahangîrnagar, Chhatarpur
 Hâunabad, Dilshâdâbad Srinagar (Garhwal), Sûrat Firoznagar Qanavî (Shâhabâd), Kalpi,
 Katak Kalkatta, Kûnch, Gohad, Mathurâ (Islamabad), Machhillipatan, Numbal, Mandisor,
 Anupnagar (Shâhabâd), Mungîr Nasrullahnagar Hânsî (Sibhbâd)

A Ahmadabad, A zamnagar, Akbarabad, Akbarpur Orchha, Elichpur Burhanpur
 Bareli Halwantnagar Banaras, Bharatpur Pînîpat, Jhansi, Jaipur Dâdar, Dîmîla, Dilshâdâbad,
 Farrukhnagar Kânâo, Kalkatta, Gohad, Machhillipatan, Nâhan, Rajgarh Narwar

BEDAR BAKHT

A.H 1202-1203

A.D. 1788

A 3246 ¹	احمد اباد Ahmad Abld	1203 1	<p style="text-align: center;">محمد بخار بخت</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">۱۷۸۸</p> <p style="text-align: center;">نام و تخفیف مہمان</p> <hr/>	<p style="text-align: right;">احمد اباد</p> <p style="text-align: right;">مرب</p> <p style="text-align: right;">سمس ماروس</p> <p style="text-align: right;">میوس احمد</p> <hr/>
			<p style="text-align: center;">W 163</p> <p style="text-align: center;">S -</p>	

Pl

¹ Mr. Edgerton read the mint of this coin as Muhammadabad, but there is no reason to suppose that it is not Ahmadabad. It style closely resembles that of Coin No. 24.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
N 3249	شاه جهان اماد Shāhjāhānābād <u>Dārvūz-l-</u> <u>Khilāfat</u>	1202 I	<p style="text-align: center;">بیدار بخت شاه تاج و محمد جهان ۱۲۰۲</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. 166 S. 75</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">دار لخلا شاه صریح حلوس میمیز مادوس احد سنه</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pl</p>

The full couplet is

سکه رد درر وارت تاج و تخت
شاه جهان محمد بیدار بخت

'Struck coin on gold, the heir of crown and throne,
Lord of the world, Muhammad Bedār Bakht'

Usurpation 27 XI 1202 (Friday, August 29, 1788)
Dethroned 8 I 1203 (Thursday, October 9, 1788)

Earliest known coin	A 1202	R 1202	E 1 <i>julūs</i>
Latest ,, ,,	A 1203	R 1202	E 1 <i>julūs</i>

Unrepresented mints and metals

R Ahmadābūd, Shāhjāhānābād

E Ahmadābūd

XVI

MUHAMMAD AKBAR II

A.H. 1221-1253

A.D. 1806-1837

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
N 3250	ساد جهان اباد Shahja hānabād Dāru'l khilāfat	1221 1	In triple circle, on flowered field محمد اکبر ساد جهان غاری ۱۲۲۱ صاحب قرآن نام سکه بخاری M 77 and cinqefoil. W 165 S 1-05	In triple circle on flowered field جهان اباد دارالخلاف ساد فریض حلوں میمٹ مانوس احد PL
3251	"	1234 13	As on No. 3250 Same marks ۱۲۳۴	As on No. 3250 ir
			W 229 S 1-15 (Looped)	
R 3252	"	1221 1	As on No. 3250 Same marks. ۱۲۲۱	As on No. 3250
			W 172 S 1	
3253 ½			W 86 S 1-5	
3254	"	1221- 2	" -	"

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverso	Reverse
3255	شہاب الدین شہاب الدین Shāhjā- hānābād <i>Dāru-l- khilāfat</i>	1222 2	As on No 3250 1222	As on No 3250. "
3256	"	1223 3	" W. 172 S. 115	" "
3257	"	1224 3	" 1224	" "
3258	"	1225 4	" 1225	" "
3259	"	1226 5	" 1226	" "
3260	"	1227 6	" 1227	" "
3261	"	— 6	"	" "
3262	"	— 6	"	" "
3263	"	1227 7	" 1227	" "
3264	"	1228 7	" 1228	" "
3265 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	— 7	" W. 42	" "
3266	"	— 11	"	" 11

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
AR 3267 ¹	شہزادہ شہزادہ Dāru-l Khildat	1239 19	As on No. 3250 W 173 S 125	As on No. 3250 11
3268	"	1240 20	" S. 125	"
3269	"	1241 21	" S. 125	"
3270		1248 28	" S. 125	"
3271		1249 30	" S. 125	" PL
3272	"	1252 33	" S. 125	"
AR 3273 3274	شہزادہ شہزادہ Dāru-l Khildat	1222 1	شہزادہ سال اکبر سامنے دوسری W 172 S 8	احد مہماں مرت

¹ This and the foregoing beautiful specimens are worthy of the

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Æ 3275	شہزادہ حربان اباد Shāhza- dānābād	1225 5	As on No. 3273. 1225 W 178. S. 8	As on No. 3273. S o [S = س]

Accession 7 IX 1221 (Tuesday, November 18, 1806)

Death 28 VI 1253 (Friday, September 29, 1837)

Earliest known coin X 1221 AR 1221 AE 1221

Latest " " X 19 Jūlūs AR 86 Jūlūs AE 1251

Unrepresented mints and metals None (see Prosacō).

XVII

BAHĀDUR SHĀH II

A.H. 1253-1274

A.D. 1837-1858

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse
Al 3276	ساده جهان اباد Shahpur hansabad Darul khilafat	1258 8	In triple circle on flowered field — محمد بهادر شاہ نادیم شاری سراج الدین لطف ابوال M 77 and cinquefoil W 172 S 115	In triple circle, on flowered field جهان اباد دار للخلاف ساده عرب حلوں میسٹ مالوں —

Accession 23 : VI : 1153 (Friday September 29, 1837).
 Deposition 13 : VIII : 1274 (Monday, March 29, 1858)

Earliest known coin Al 1204
 Latest " Al 1274.

Unrepresented mints and metals: None (see Preface).

Unassigned

Al 3277	١	1203	الله محمد اکبر — نجل حامی دین	عرب حلوں میسٹ مالوں احد —
			W 176 S .85	PL

* Mr. Edwars remark that the author of the *كتاب* gives the following
 weights of Akbar II:

سکر رہ در جہان ر نجل الله
حامی دین محمد اکبر شاہ

But the date is in the seal itself & that Mr. Edwars reading of the mint &
 All mints are to be found in.

SUPPLEMENTARY COINS (ILLUSTRATED IN PLATE XXI)

AKHILAKH

- | | |
|---|---|
| (i) 'Havel'模仿 of Agrimint | B M Cat., Pl. V, 166 |
| (ii) Half模仿 Lantum, figure of Sati and Rama | Cabinet de France
Cf B M. Cat., Pl. V, 172 |
| (iii) Square type of Urush mint | B M Cat., Pl. IV, 128 |
| (iv) A lotus type of Agrimint bearing the word अग्री, | Bodleian Library Collection |
| (v) A lotus quarter-type of Rathipur mint | " " |

JAHANGIR

- | | | |
|--------|---|------------------------------|
| (vi) | The rarer of the two types of portrait mohur struck at Ajmer mint | B M Cat., Pl. IX, 318 |
| (vii) | Mintless portrait mohur. | B M Cat., Pl. IX, 312 |
| (viii) | Zodiacal mohur of Ajmer mint | Cabinet de France |
| (ix) | Zodiacal mohur of Lâhor mint bearing name of Nîr Jahân | " " " |
| (x) | Square gold mîhr of Ajmer mint | B M (from Blenzy Collection) |
| (xi) | Silver mîhr of Ajmer mint | Bodleian Library Collection |
| (xii) | Mintless silver <i>Lhar qabil</i> | B M |
| (xiii) | Silver <i>Lhar qabil</i> of Lâhor mint | Cabinet de France |

DAWAR BAKHISH

- (xii) Rupee of Lahore mint B.M.Cat., Pl XIV, 527

SHAK JAHAN

- (xvi) Large silver *nūr* of Akbarābād mint Cabinet de France
 (xvii) Silver *nūr* of Akbarnagar mint " " "

SHAH SHUJA'

- (xvi) Rupee, mint cut B. M. Cat., Pl. XVIII, 691

AURANGZEB 'ĀLAMGIR

- (xviii) Small silver coin of Jaliāngīrnagar mint Cabinet de France

‘AZIMU-SH-SHĀN

- (xix) Rupee of Jahāngīrnagar mint B. M Cat , Pl XXIII, 908

JAHANDÄR

- (xx) Silver *mīṣār* of Shūbhjahānābād mint *B M Cat*, Pl XXII, 889

APPENDIX A

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE YEARS OF THE HIJRI
AND CHRISTIAN ERAS

A. H.	A. D.	A. H.	A. D.	A. H.	A. D.
932	1526 Oct. 18	970	1562 Aug. 31	1008	1599 July 24
933	1525 " 8	971	1563 , 21	1009	1600 13
934	1527 Sept. 27	972	1564, " 9	1010	1601 , 2
935	1528, , 16	973	1565 July 29	1011	1602 June 21
936	1529 " 5	974	1566 " 10	1012	1603, " 11
937	1530 Aug. 25	975	1567 " 8	1013	1604, May 30
938	1531 " 15	976	1568 June 20	1014	1605, 19
939	1532, " 3	977	1569, , 16	1015	1606, " 9
940	1533 July 23	978	1570, , 5	1016	1607 April 28
941	1534 " 13	979	1571 May 20	1017	1608, 17
942	1535 " 2	980	1572, , 14	1018	1609, 6
943	1536 June 20	981	1573, , 3	1019	1610 Mar. 20
944	1537 " 10	982	1574, April 23	1020	1611 16
945	1538 May 30	983	1575 " 12	1021	1612 , 4
946	1539 " 10	984	1576 Mar. 31	1022	1613 Feb. 21
947	1540 " 8	985	1577 " 21	1023	1614 11
948	1541 April 27	986	1578 " 10	1024	1615 Jan. 31
949	1542 " 17	987	1579 Feb. 28	1025	1616 20
950	1543 " 9	988	1580 " 17	1026	1617, " 9
951	1544 Mar. 25	989	1581 " 5	1027	1617 Dec. 29
952	1545 " 15	990	1582 Jan. 20	1028	1618, " 19
953	1546 " 4	991	1583 " 25 ¹	1029	1619, 8
954	1547 Feb. 21	992	1584 " 14	1030	1620 Nov. 26
955	1548 " 11	993	1585 " 3	1031	1621, " 16
956	1549 Jan. 30	994	1586 Dec. 23	1032	1622 5
957	1550 " 20	995	1587 " 12	1033	1623 Oct. 20
958	1551 " 9	996	1588 " 2	1034	1624 14
959	1551 Dec. 29	997	1589 Nov. 20	1035	1625 " 3
960	1552 " 18	998	1590 " 10	1036	1626 Sept. 22
961	1553 " 7	999	1590 Oct. 30	1037	1627 " 12
962	1554 Nov. 26	1000	1591 " 19	1038	1628 Aug. 31
963	1555 " 16	1001	1592 " 8	1039	1629 " 21
964	1556 " 4	1002	1593 Sept. 27	1040	1630 " 10
965	1557 Oct. 24	1003	1594 " 16	1041	1631 July 30
966	1558 " 11	1004	1595 " 6	1042	1632 19
967	1559 " 3	1005	1596 Aug. 25	1043	1633 8
968	1560 Sept. 22	1006	1597 " 14	1044	1634 June 27
969	1561 " 11	1007	1598 " 4	1045	1635 " 17

¹ It is the longest the New Hijri month.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF HIJRĪ AND CHRISTIAN ERAS 433

A. H.	A. D.	A. H.	A. D.	A. H.	A. D.
1046	1636, June 5	1099	1687, Nov. 7	1152	1739, April 10
1047	1637, May 26	1100	1688, Oct 26	1153	1740, Mar 29
1048	1638, „ 15	1101	1689, „ 15	1154	1741, „ 19
1049	1639, „ 4	1102	1690, „ 5	1155	1742, „ 8
1050	1640, April 23	1103	1691, Sept 24	1156	1743, Feb 25
1051	1641, „ 12	1104	1692, „ 12	1157	1744, „ 15
1052	1642, „ 1	1105	1693, „ 2	1158	1745, „ 3
1053	1643, Mai 22	1106	1694, Aug 22	1159	1746, Jan 24
1054	1644, „ 10	1107	1695, „ 12	1160	1747, „ 13
1055	1645, Feb 27	1108	1696, July 31	1161	1748, „ 2
1056	1646, „ 17	1109	1697, „ 20	1162	1748, Dec 22
1057	1647, „ 6	1110	1698, „ 10	1163	1749, „ 11
1058	1648, Jan. 27	1111	1699, June 29	1164	1750, Nov. 30
1059	1649, „ 15	1112	1700, „ 18	1165	1751, „ 20
1060	1650, „ 4	1113	1701, „ 8	1166	1752, „ 8
1061	1650, Dec 25	1114	1702, May 28	1167	1753, Oct 29
1062	1651, „ 14	1115	1703, „ 17	1168	1754, „ 18
1063	1652, „ 2	1116	1704, „ 6	1169	1755, „ 7
1064	1653, Nov 22	1117	1705, April 25	1170	1756, Sept 26
1065	1654, „ 11	1118	1706, „ 15	1171	1757, „ 15
1066	1655, Oct 31	1119	1707, „ 4	1172	1758, „ 4
1067	1656, „ 20	1120	1708, Mar 23	1173	1759, Aug 25
1068	1657, „ 9	1121	1709, „ 13	1174	1760, „ 13
1069	1658, Sept 29	1122	1710, „ 2	1175	1761, „ 2
1070	1659, „ 18	1123	1711, Feb 19	1176	1762, July 23
1071	1660, „ 6	1124	1712, „ 9	1177	1763, „ 12
1072	1661, Aug 27	1125	1713, Jan 26	1178	1764, „ 1
1073	1662, „ 16	1126	1714, „ 17	1179	1765, June 20
1074	1663, „ 5	1127	1715, „ 7	1180	1766, „ 9
1075	1664, July 25	1128	1715, Dec 27	1181	1767, May 30
1076	1665, „ 14	1129	1716, „ 16	1182	1768, „ 18
1077	1666, „ 4	1130	1717, „ 5	1183	1769, „ 7
1078	1667, June 23	1131	1718, Nov 24	1184	1770, April 27
1079	1668, „ 11	1132	1719, „ 14	1185	1771, „ 16
1080	1669, „ 1	1133	1720, „ 2	1186	1772, „ 4
1081	1670, May 21	1134	1721, Oct 22	1187	1773, Mar. 25
1082	1671, „ 10	1135	1722, „ 12	1188	1774, „ 14
1083	1672, April 29	1136	1723, „ 1	1189	1775, „ 4
1084	1673, „ 18	1137	1724, Sept 20	1190	1776, Feb 21
1085	1674, „ 7	1138	1725, „ 9	1191	1777, „ 9
1086	1675, Mar 28	1139	1726, Aug 29	1192	1778, Jan 30
1087	1676, „ 16	1140	1727, „ 19	1193	1779, „ 19
1088	1677, „ 6	1141	1728, „ 7	1194	1780, „ 8
1089	1678, Feb. 23	1142	1729, July 27	1195	1780, Dec 28
1090	1679, „ 12	1143	1730, „ 17	1196	1781, „ 17
1091	1680, „ 2	1144	1731, „ 6	1197	1782, „ 7
1092	1681, Jan 21	1145	1732, June 24	1198	1783, Nov 26
1093	1682, „ 10	1146	1733, „ 14	1199	1784, „ 14
1094	1682, Dec 31	1147	1734, „ 3	1200	1785, „ 4
1095	1683, „ 20	1148	1735, May 24	1201	1786, Oct 24
1096	1684, „ 8	1149	1736, „ 12	1202	1787, „ 13
1097	1685, Nov 28	1150	1737, „ 1	1203	1788, „ 2
1098	1686, „ 17	1151	1738, April 21	1204	1789, Sept 21

■ f

APPENDIX A

A. H.	A. D.	A. H.	A. D.	A. H.	A. D.
1205	1790 Sept. 10	1229	1813 Dec. 24	1253	1837, April 7
1208	1791 Aug. 31	1230	1814 " 14	1254	1838 Mar. 27
1207	1792 " 19	1231	1815 " 3	1255	1839 , 17
1208	1793 " 9	1232	1815, Nov. 21	1255	1840, 5
1209	1794 July 29	1233	1817 " 11	1257	1841 Feb. 23
1210	1795 " 18	1234	1818, Oct. 31	1258	1842, , 12
1211	1796, " 7	1235	1819 " 20	1259	1843, " 1
1212	1797 June 25	1238	1820 " 9	1250	1844, Jan. 22
1213	1798, 15	1237	1821, Sept. 28	1251	1845, 10
1214	1799 5	1238	1822 " 18	1262	1845 Dec. 30
1215	1800 May 25	1239	1823 " 7	1263	1846, " 20
1215	1801 " 14	1240	1824 Aug. 26	1264	1847 " 9
1217	1802 " 4	1241	1825 " 18	1265	1848, Nov. 27
1218	1803 April 23	1242	1828 " 5	1258	1849, 17
1219	1804, , 12	1243	1827 July 25	1267	1850 8
1220	1805 1	1244	1828 " 14	1268	1851 Oct. 27
1221	1806 Mar. 21	1245	1829, " 3	1269	1852, " 15
1222	1807 " 11	1246	1830 June 22	1270	1853 " 4
1223	1808 Feb. 28	1247	1831 " 12	1271	1854 Sept. 24
1224	1809 , 16	1248	1832 May 31	1272	1855, 13
1225	1810 6	1249	1833, " 21	1273	1855 " 1
1226	1811 Jan. 25	1250	1834 " 10	1274	1857 Aug. 22
1227	1812 16	1251	1835 April 29	1275	1858 " 11
1228	1813 " 4	1252	1836 " 18		

NOTE.—This table is taken from the British Museum Catalogue 'Sultans of Delhi', for which it was compiled by Mr Stanley Lane-Poole from sources there quoted.

APPENDIX C

GLOSSARY OF THE WORDS AND PHRASES USED ON THE COINS

بادشاه	suzerain king
فاری	fighter of infidels. Cp. defender of the faith
سلطان الاعظم للثاتن المكرم	the most great sultan, the illustrious emperor
حمد الله تعالى ملکه و سلطنه	may God most high perpetuate the kingdom and sovereignty
امیر المؤمنین	Commander of the Faithful.
مرتب	struck.
حکم سرک	blessed district
سکه مبارک	auspicious coin.
(بلاد) بلاده or قصبه	town.
ناصر الدین والدين	defender of the world and of the Faith
ابو الفتح or ابو المظفر	father of victory
ابو العدل	father of justice.
قطع	district.
صاحب قران	The phrase صاحب قران means lord of the planetary conjunctions.

The term **قران** *qiran* indicates in the astrology of Persia a conjunction of two or more planets. Some of these such as that of the two fortunate planets Jupiter and Venus, are considered auspicious while others of which that of Mars and Saturn is an example are deemed to exert a malignant power. Beneficent conjunctions are termed **قران الحسن** and those of a sinister aspect are known as **قران الشر**. The phrase **صاحب قران** *sahib-i-qiran* indicates one who is master of the planetary conjunctions or aspects and so may be regarded as an omnipotent emperor a lord of the supralateral powers. This title was apparently first borne by Tam rlane (Taimur) from whom it later the founder of the Mughal Empire in Hindostan was sixth in hereditary descent. Shah Jahan son of Jahangir was the first to revive the use of this old title on the coinage though there is reason to believe that it had already been assumed by Jahangir. Shah Jahan calls himself the **صاحب قران** *sahib-i-Qiran*. The title **شہبی قران** in its alternative form **شہبی قرآن** *Shahib-i-Qiran*

TABLE

or

THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH GRAINS AND
FRENCH GRAMMES

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
1	.064	41	2 656	81	5-248	121	7 840
2	128	42	2 720	82	5 312	122	7 905
3	194	43	2 785	83	5 378	123	7 070
4	250	44	2 850	84	5 442	124	8 035
5	324	45	2 915	85	5 508	125	8 100
6	388	46	2 980	86	5 572	126	8 164
7	453	47	3 045	87	5 637	127	8 220
8	518	48	3 110	88	5 702	128	8 284
9	583	49	3 175	89	5 767	129	8 350
10	648	50	3 240	90	5 832	130	8 424
11	712	51	3 304	91	5 896	131	8 488
12	777	52	3 369	92	5 961	132	8 553
13	842	53	3 434	93	6 026	133	8 618
14	907	54	3 498	94	6 091	134	8 682
15	972	55	3 564	95	6 156	135	8 747
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19	1 231	59	3 823	99	6 415	139	9 007
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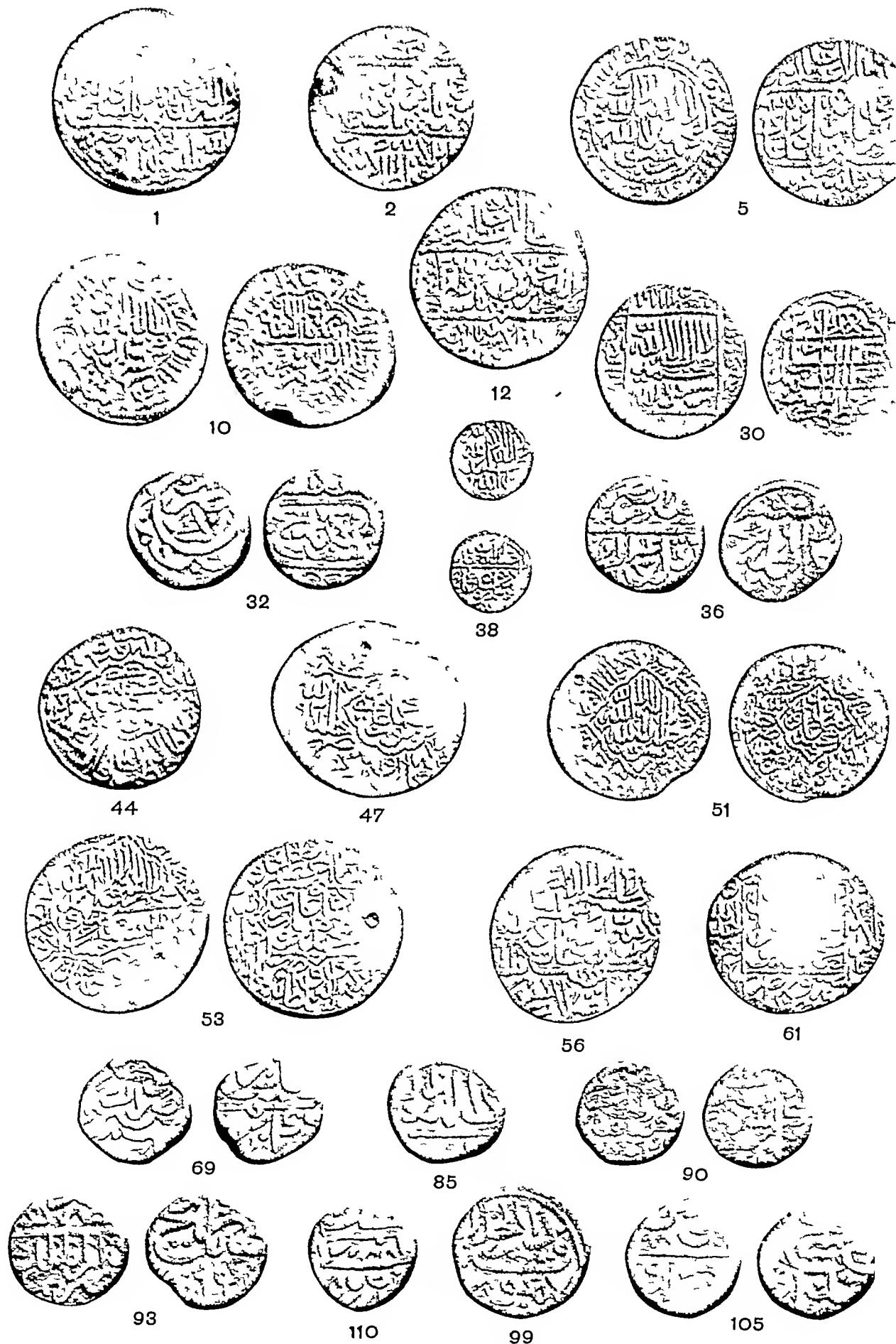
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Inches.	Millimetres.	Inches.	Millimetres.	Inches.	Millimetres.
2.	535	70	17 8	1 15	29 21
30	762	75	19 05	1 20	30 48
3.	889	80	20 32	1 25	31 75
40	1016	85	21 60	1 30	33 02
4.	1143	90	22 80	1 35	34 29
50	1270	95	24 13	1 40	35 56
5.	1397	100	25 40	1 45	36 83
60	1524	105	26 67	1 50	38 10
6.	1651	110	27 94		

Marks on Mughal Coins

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	-	40	41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76	76A	77	78	79	80
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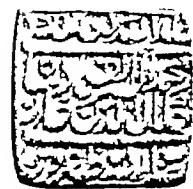




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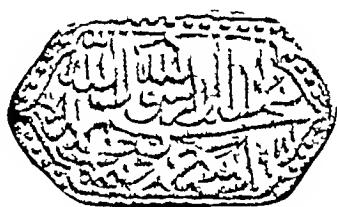
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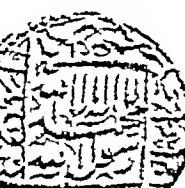
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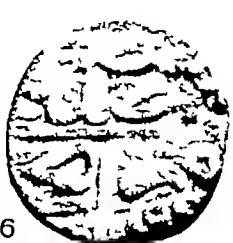
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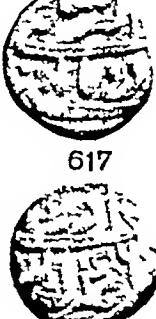
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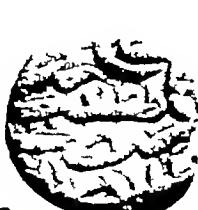
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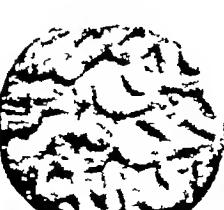
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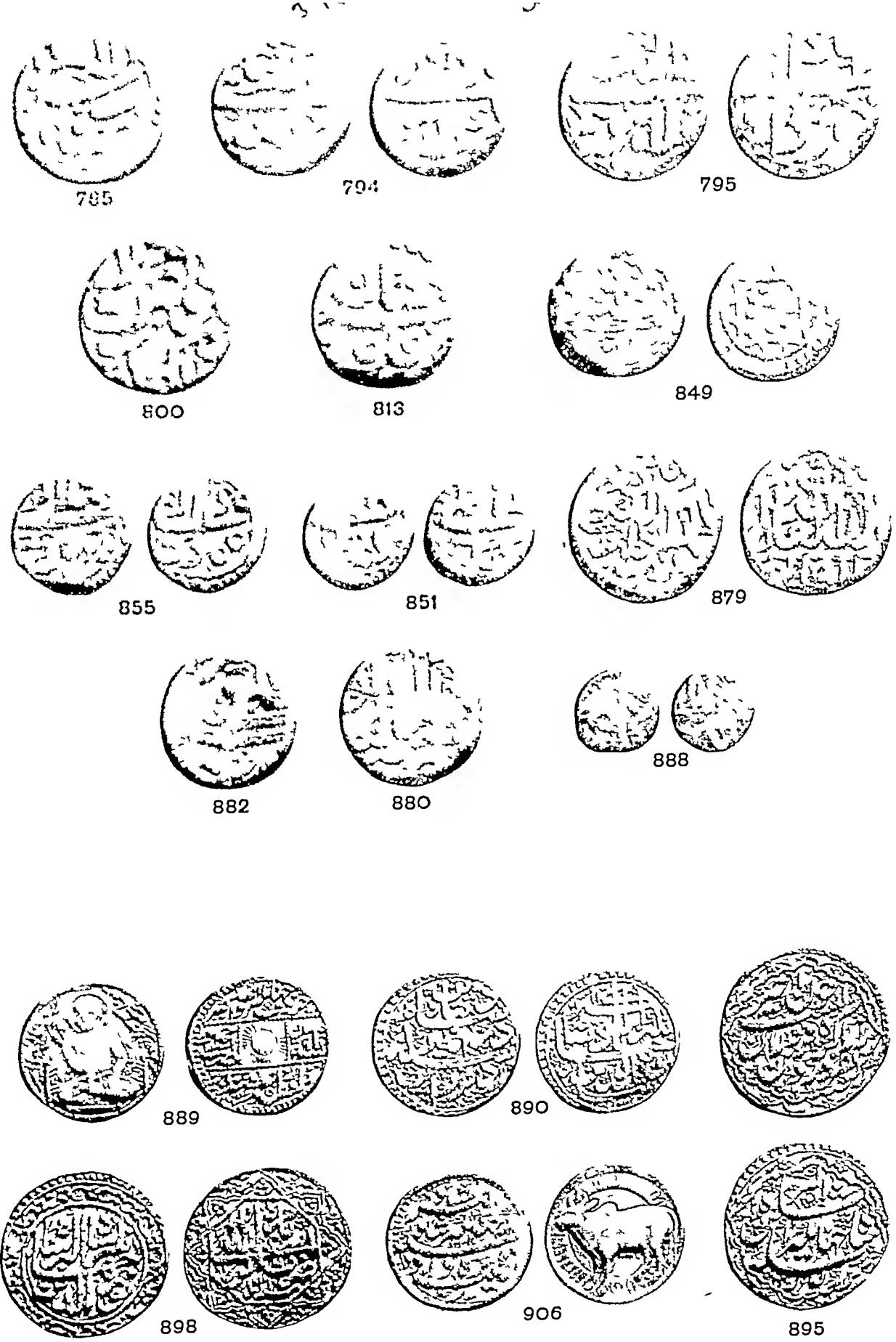


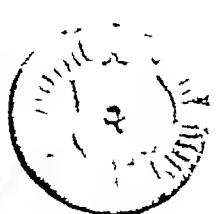
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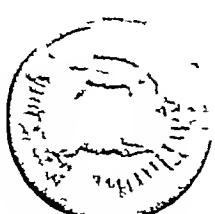




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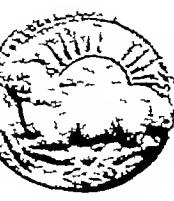
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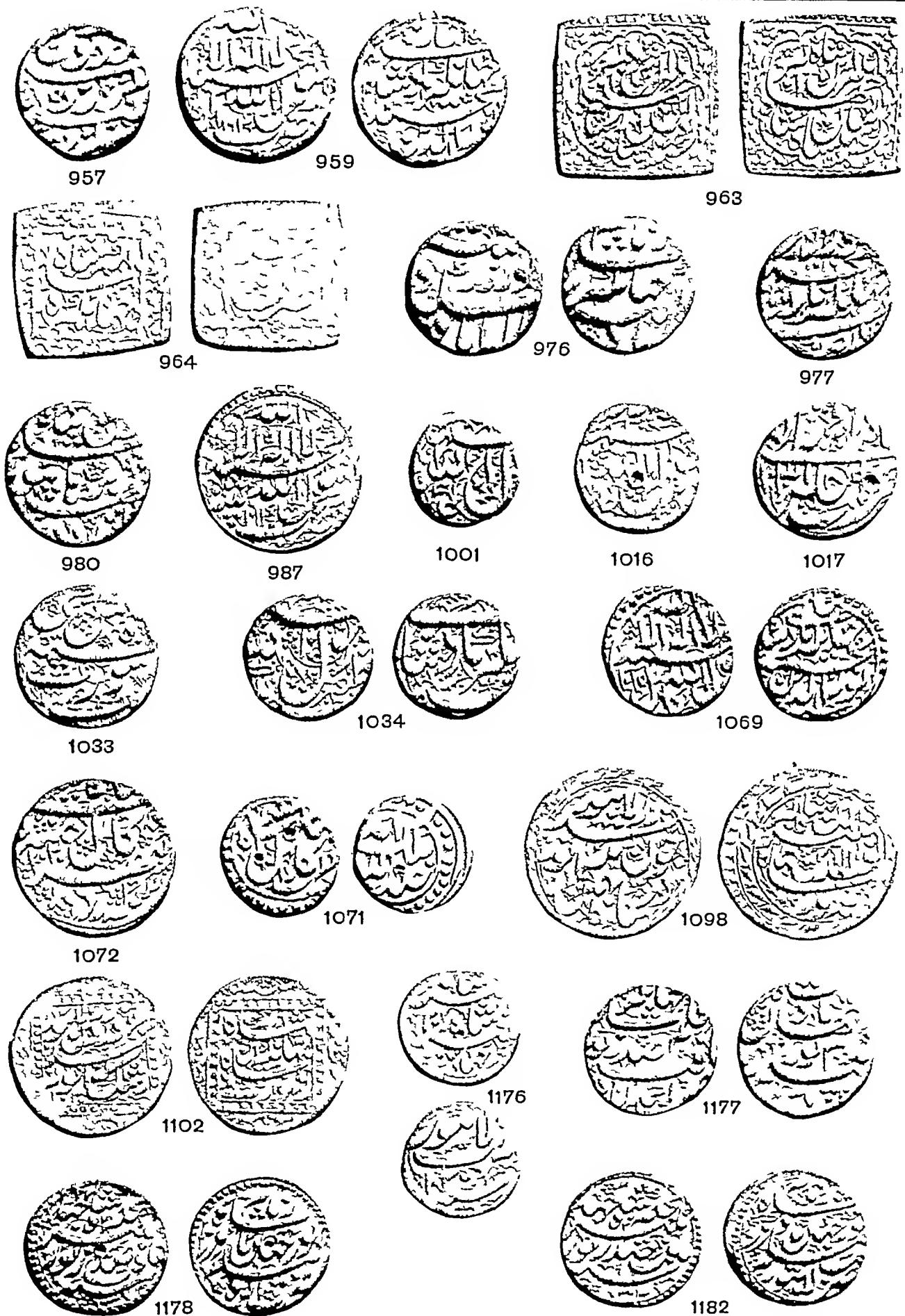
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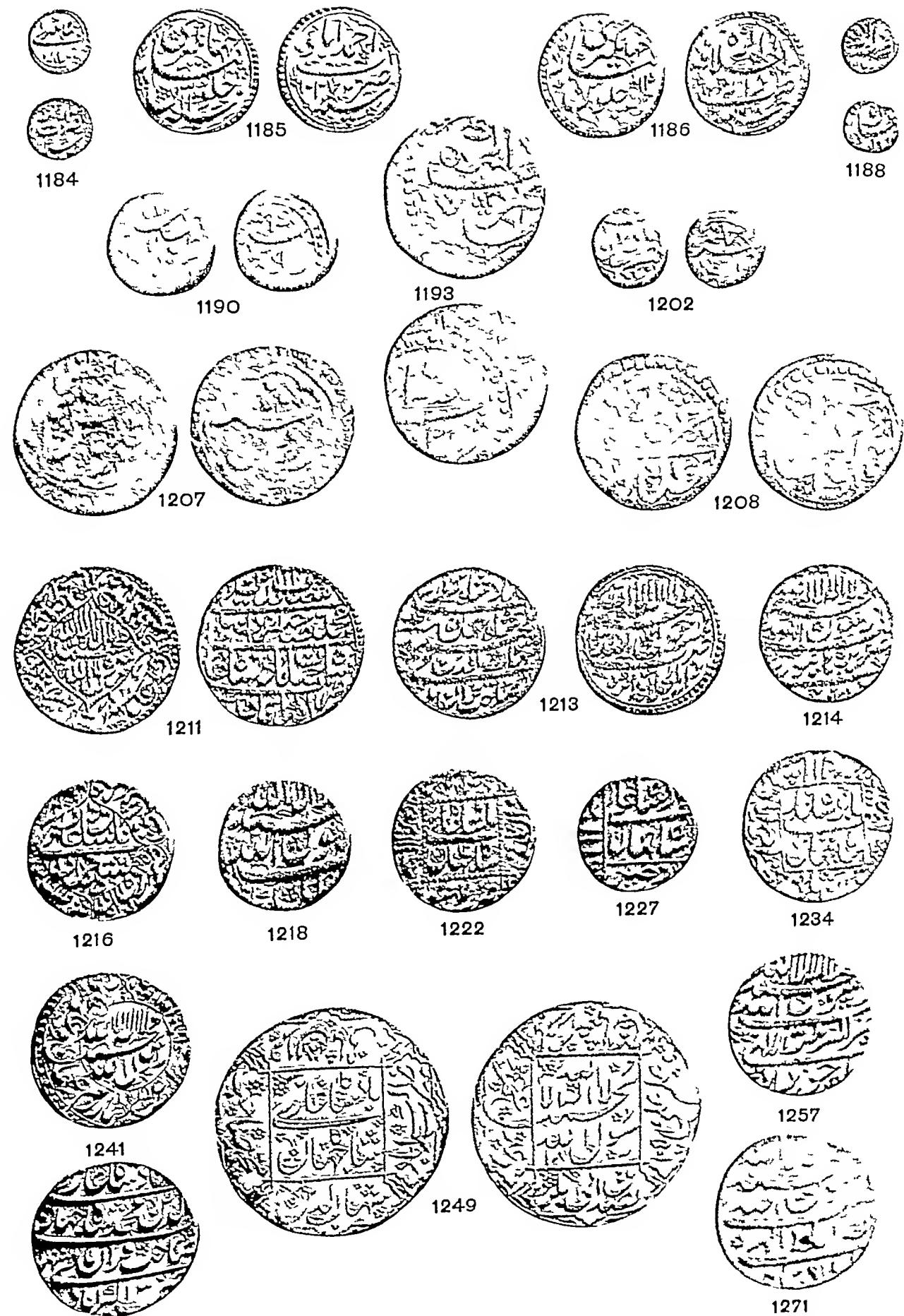
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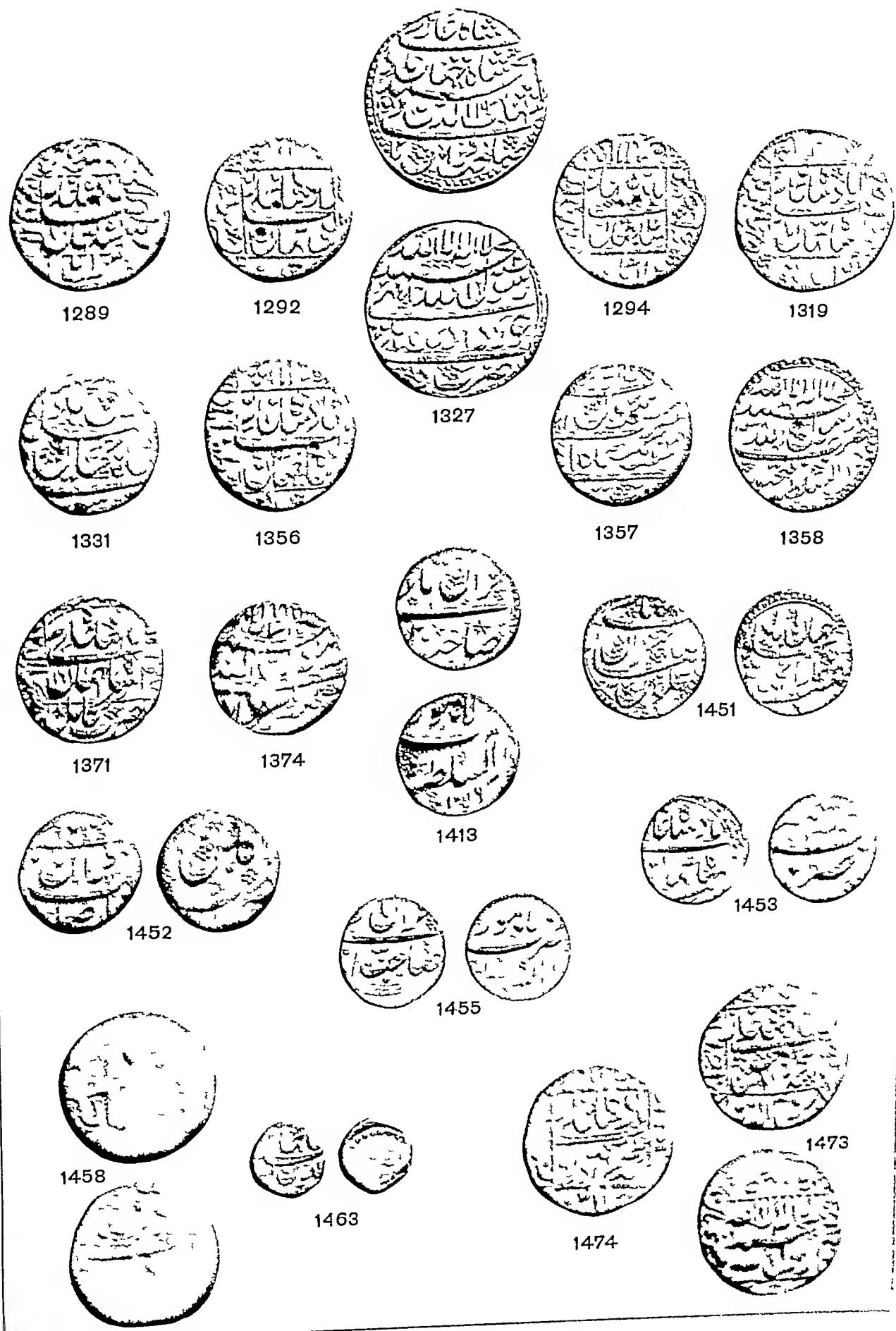
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JAHĀNGĪR, JAHĀNGĪR WITH NŪR JAHĀN



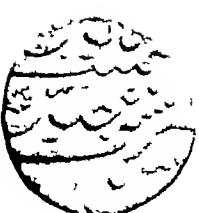
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SHĀH JAHĀN, MURĀD BAKHSH



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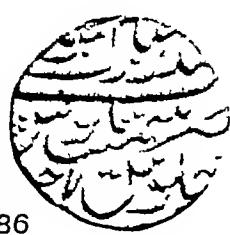
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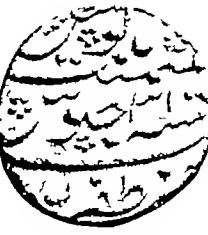
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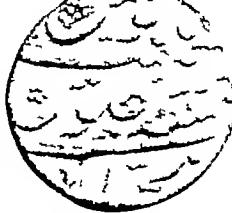
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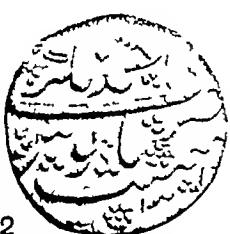
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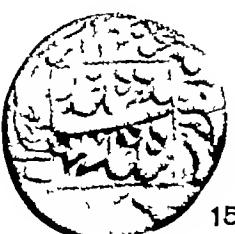


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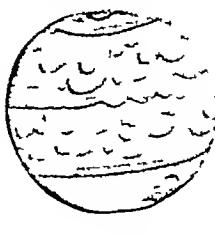
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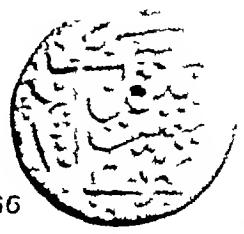
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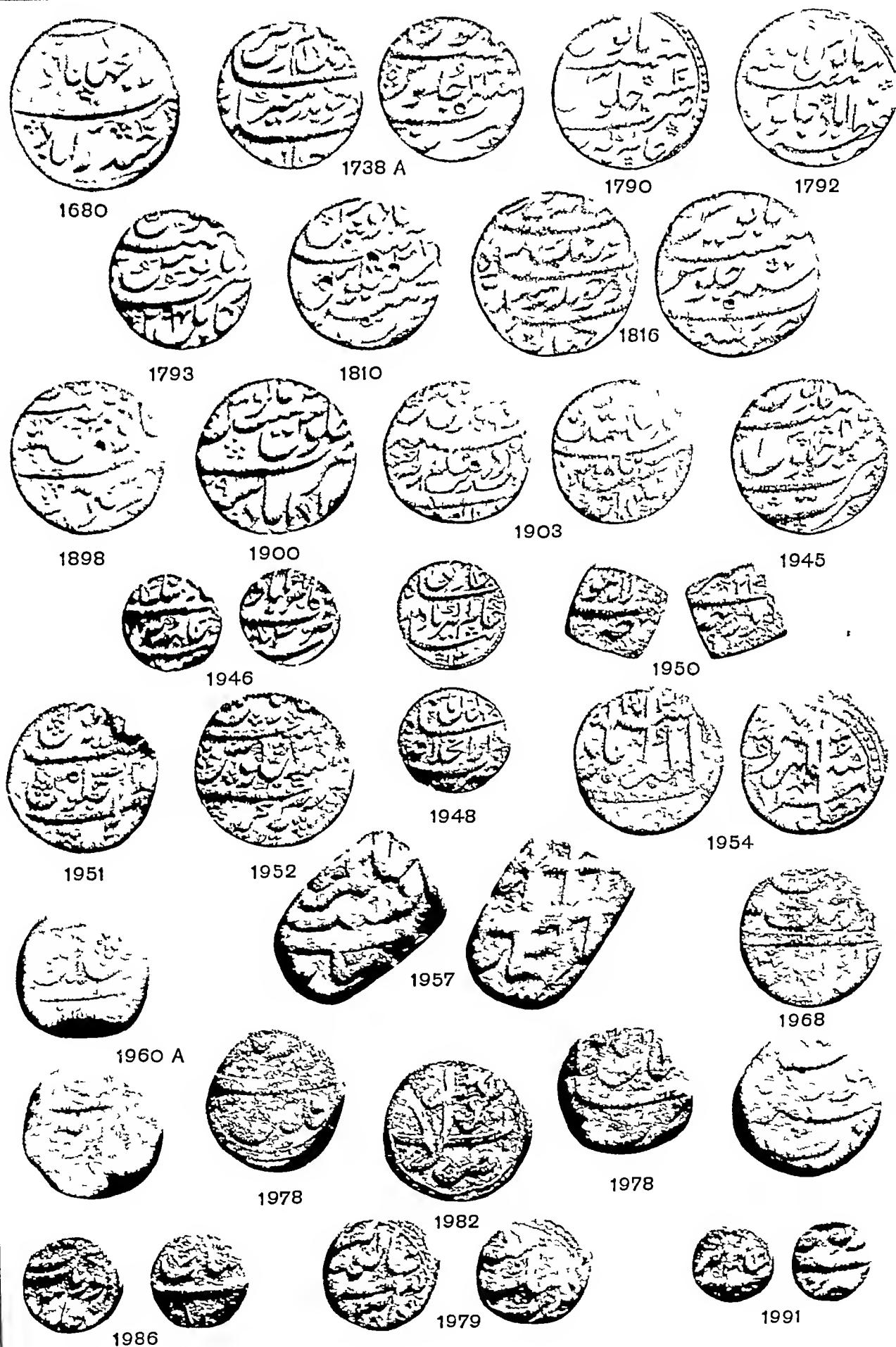


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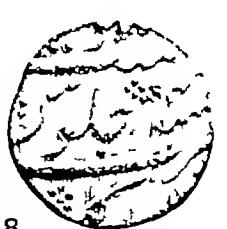






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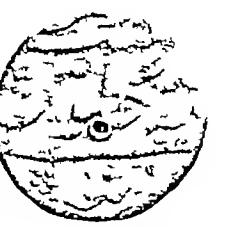
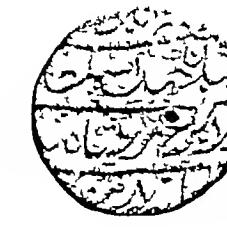
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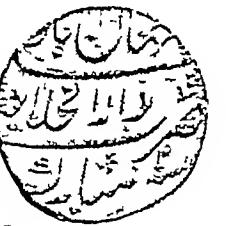
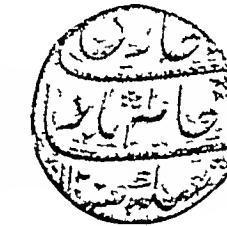


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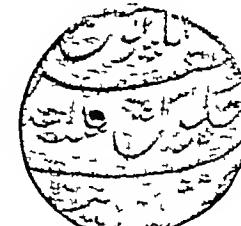


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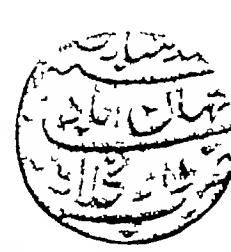
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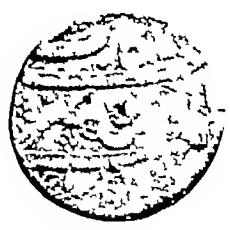
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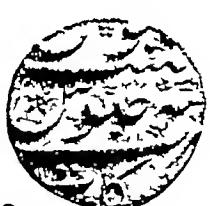
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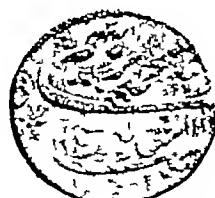
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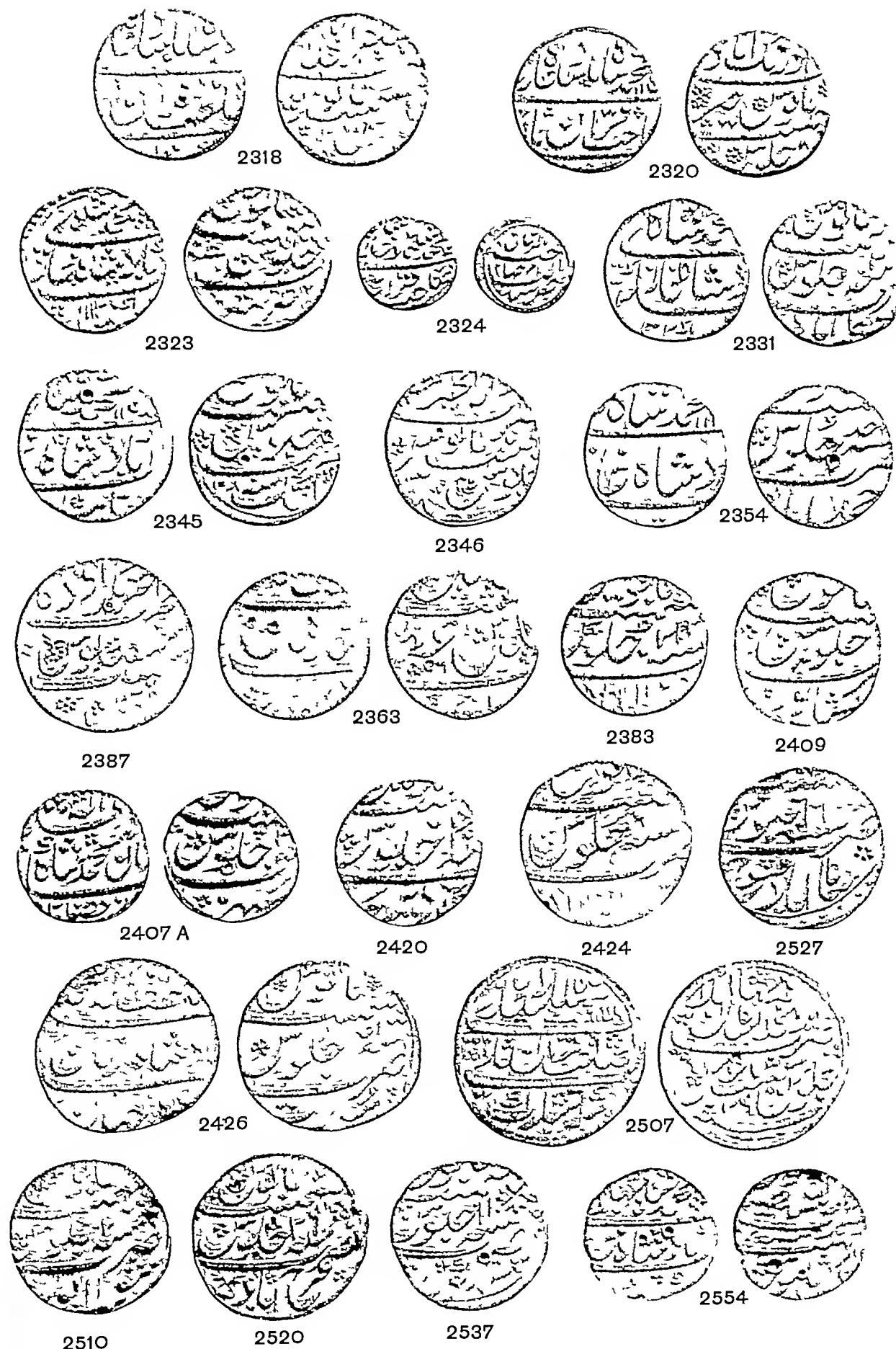


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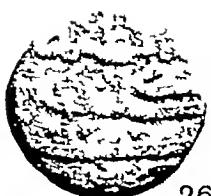
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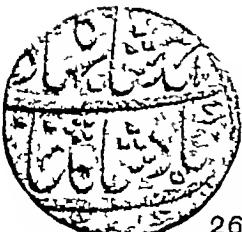
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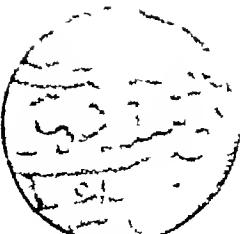


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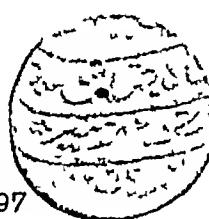
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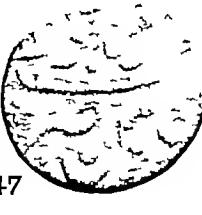
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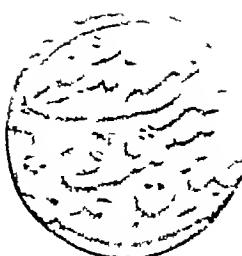
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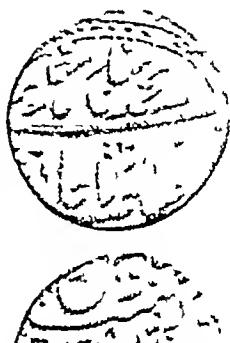
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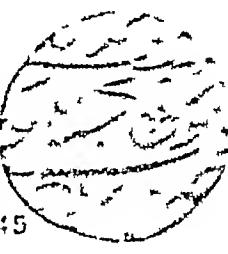
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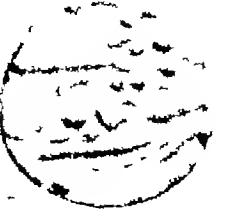
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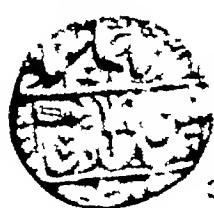
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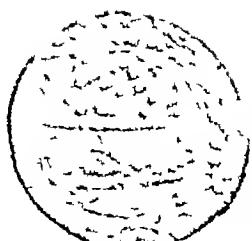


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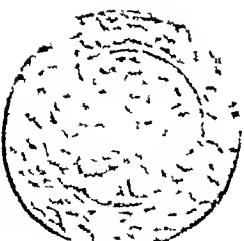


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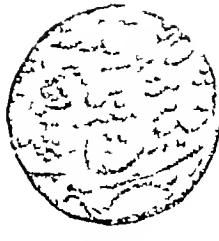




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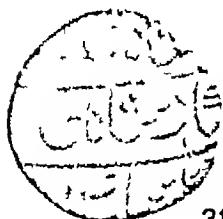
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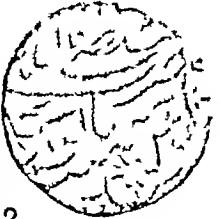
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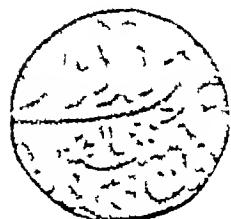
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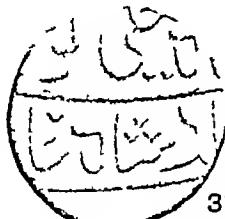
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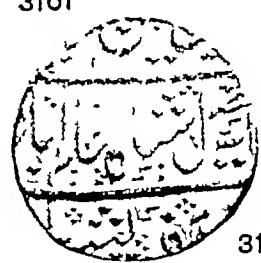
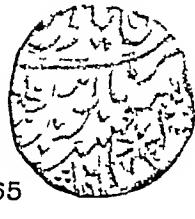
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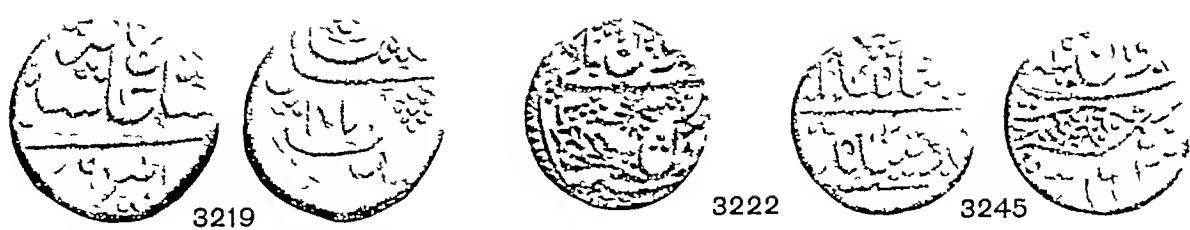
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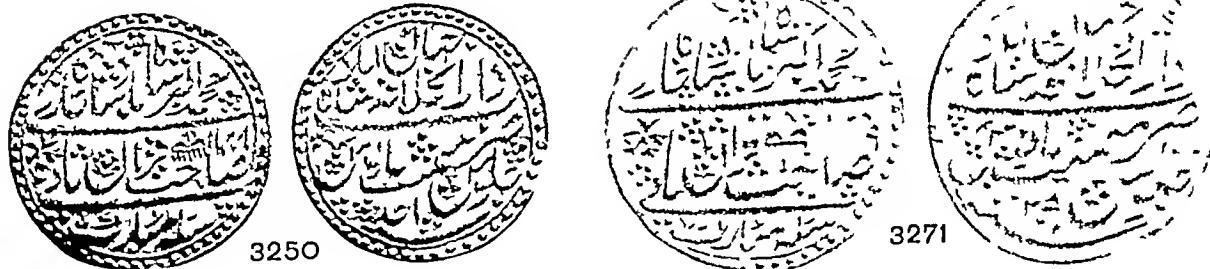
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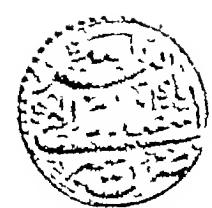
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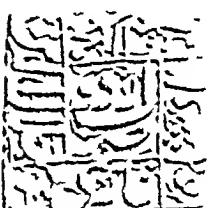
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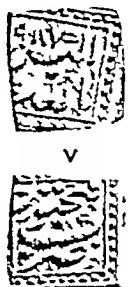


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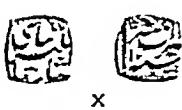
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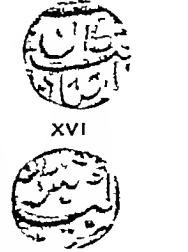
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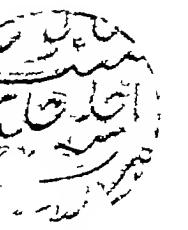
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